



Navigating the Endangered Species Act Section 7 Process – The Mt. Pleasant Case Study

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Unified Regions 2, 4, and 6
Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program





Mount Pleasant Memorial Waterfront Park



- 24-acre waterfront parcel including:
 - Mt. Pleasant Pier (1,250-foot-long)
 - Sweetgrass Cultural Arts Pavilion
 - Mount Pleasant Visitors Center
 - War Memorial
 - Café and Gift Shop
 - Nautical-themed Playground
 - o Events Green









Mount Pleasant Memorial Waterfront Park

- Owned by the Town of Mt. Pleasant, SC.
- Operated by Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission (CCPRC).
- Opened in 2009 and has become an extremely popular recreational attraction but lacks access from the water.





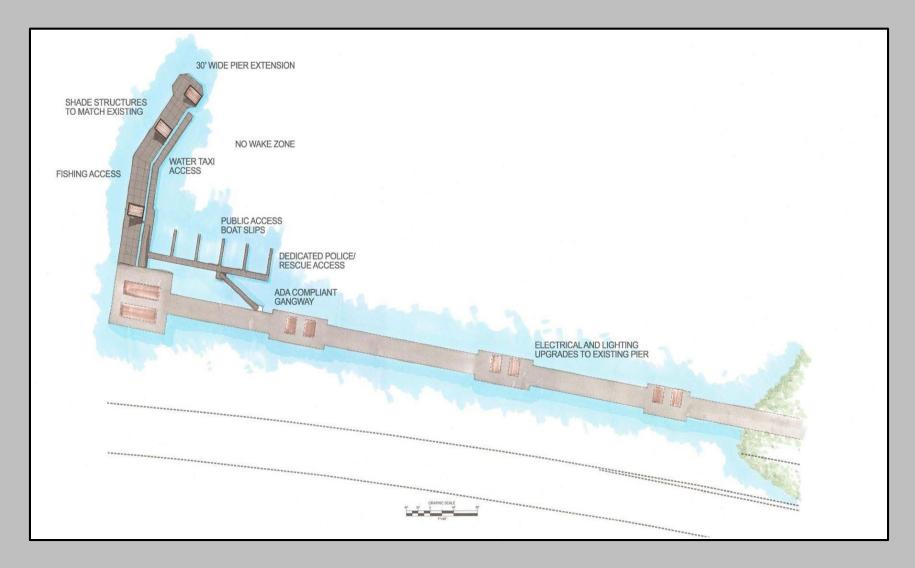


Transient Boater Infrastructure Development Project

- Purpose is to provide transient day dockage at Memorial Waterfront Park so that visiting boaters may access the park from the water.
- \$1,215,076 Federal (49%), \$1,264,671 State (51%)
- Objectives:
 - Create eight (8) 40-foot-long transient day dockage slips
 - Create 136 linear feet of side-tie day dockage
 - Addition of two (2) ADA-compliant 6-foot by 80-foot aluminum gangways
 - Addition of integrated fixed pier/wave fence
 - Addition of marker buoys (debris)

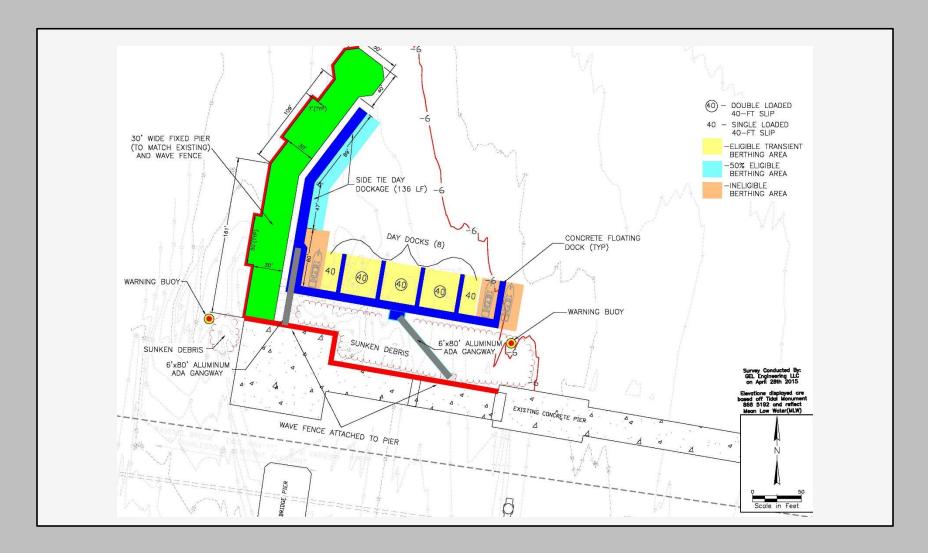






















Public Scoping





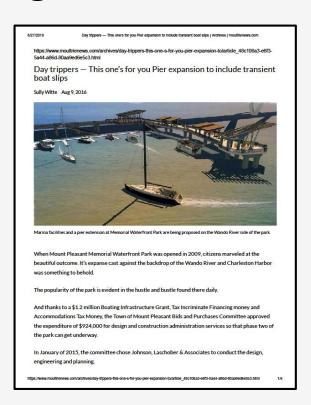






Public Scoping









Timeline

- March 2015 The Waterfront Park expansion project was initially conceived by the Town and included master planning for park improvements and the expansion of the pier as well as the development and submittal of a Boating Infrastructure Grant Application to SCDNR/USFWS to provide floating docks for transient boaters.
- April 2016 The grant was awarded by USFWS in the amount of \$1.215M
 Federal funds.
- The grant required all necessary compliance work to be completed by September 2018 (3-years from Award Date FY start) to ensure receipt of grant funds.
- May 2016 Regulatory permitting work was initiated with State and Federal regulatory agencies.





- June 2016 USFWS Intra-service Section 7 consultation completed (NA).
- July 2016 SHPO issues concurrence of No Effect.
- April 2017 Corps of Engineers (USACE) publishes public notice for SAC-2004-13673 and NMFS responds with concerns of adverse impacts to EFH and listed species.
- September 2017 Tribal consultation completed.
- December 2017 USACE Charleston District responded to NMFS EFH conservation recommendations with permit conditions but doesn't fully address ESA concerns.
- May 2018 Regulatory permits were issued for the project by state (SCDHEC-OCRM) and federal (USACE) agencies.
- June 2018 USFWS obligates funds under conditions that no construction can take place until compliance requirements are met.





- December 2018 USFWS initiated ESA consultation with NMFS for listed species under their jurisdiction.
- March of 2019 NMFS decided to move forward with developing a Biological Opinion (B.O.) for the project.
- April 2019 NMFS officially initiated the B.O. for the project and informed all parties that the process could take up to 135 days to complete.
- June 2019 SCDNR granted 12-month no-cost extension through June 2020.
- September 2019 NMFS has not released the results of the B.O. Project still on hold.







*Activities subject to the ESA section 7 consultation process include activities on Federal lands and activities on private or state lands requiring a permit from a Federal agency or some other Federal action, including funding. In the marine environment, activities subject to the ESA section 7 consultation process include activities in Federal waters and in state waters that (1) have the potential to affect listed species or critical habitat, and (2) are carried out by a Federal agency, need a permit or license from a Federal agency, or receive funding from a Federal agency.





- ❖ Memorandum of Understanding Between the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Regarding Jurisdictional Responsibilities and Listing Procedures Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 − Effective August 28, 1974.
- NMFS has jurisdiction over species in the following classes, orders, or groups of animals: all species of the order Cetacea, Pinnipedia, other than walruses; all commercially harvested species of the phylum Mollusca and the class Crustacea which spend all their lifetime in estuarine waters; and all nonmammalian species except members of the classes Aves, Amphibia, and Reptilia, which either (i) reside the major portion of their lifetimes in marine waters; or (ii) are species which spend part of their lifetime in estuarine waters,.....





❖ The USFWS and the NMFS share responsibilities for administering the Act. The Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants are found in 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12 and the designated critical habitats are found in 50 CFR 17.95 and 17.96 and 50 CFR part 226. Endangered or threatened species under the jurisdiction of the NMFS are located in 50 CFR 222.23(a) and 227.4. If the subject species is cited in 50 CFR 222.23(a) or 227.4, the Federal agency shall contact the NMFS. For all other listed species the Federal Agency shall contact the USFWS.





163 marine species, DPS and ESUs under NMFS ESA Jurisdiction.

- 2 proposed (Bryde's whale, GOM, 2016, E)
 (Nautilus pompilius, AS, 2017, T)
- ❖ Critical Habitat Designated for ≈32 species, DPS, or ESUs.



Southeast Region



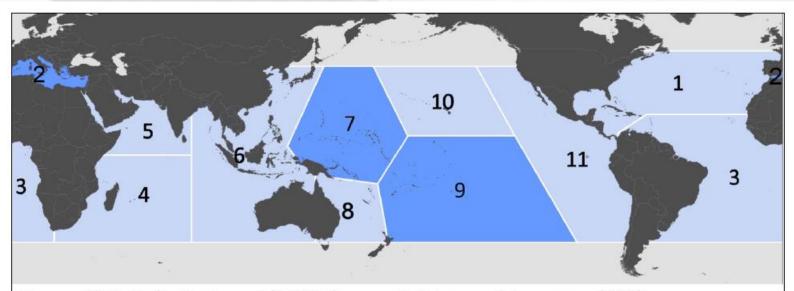
Endangered and Threatened Species and Critical Habitats under the Jurisdiction of the NOAA Fisheries Service

Listed Species	Scientific Name	Status	Date Listed
Marine Mammals			
blue whale	Balaenoptera musculus	Endangered	12/02/70
finback whale	back whale Balaenoptera physalus		12/02/70
humpback whale	Megaptera novaeangliae	Endangered	12/02/70
North Atlantic right whale	Eubalaena glacialis	Endangered	12/02/70
sei whale	Balaenoptera borealis	Endangered	12/02/70
sperm whale	Physeter macrocephalus	Endangered	12/02/70
Turtles			
green sea turtle	Chelonia mydas	Threatened1	07/28/78
hawksbill sea turtle	Eretmochelys imbricata	Endangered	06/02/70
Kemp's ridley sea turtle	Lepidochelys kempii	Endangered	12/02/70
leatherback sea turtle	Dermochelys coriacea	Endangered	06/02/70
loggerhead sea turtle	Caretta caretta	Threatened ²	09/22/11
Fish			
Atlantic sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus	Endangered ³	02/06/12
Gulf sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	Threatened	09/30/91
shortnose sturgeon	Acipenser brevirostrum	Endangered	03/11/67
smalltooth sawfish	Pristis pectinata	Endangered	04/01/03
Invertebrates			
pillar coral	Dendrogyra cylindrus	Threatened	09/10/14
rough cactus coral	Mycetophyllia ferox	Threatened	09/10/14
lobed star coral	Orbicella annularis	Threatened	09/10/14
mountainous star coral	Orbicella faveolata	Threatened	09/10/14
boulder star coral	Orbicella franksi	Threatened	09/10/14
elkhorn coral	Acropora palmata	Threatened	05/09/06
staghorn coral	Acropora cervicornis	Threatened	05/09/06
Seagrasses			
Johnson's seagrass	Halophila johnsonii	Threatened	09/14/98

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/endangered-species-conservation







Threatened (light blue) and endangered (dark blue) green turtle distinct population segments (DPSs):

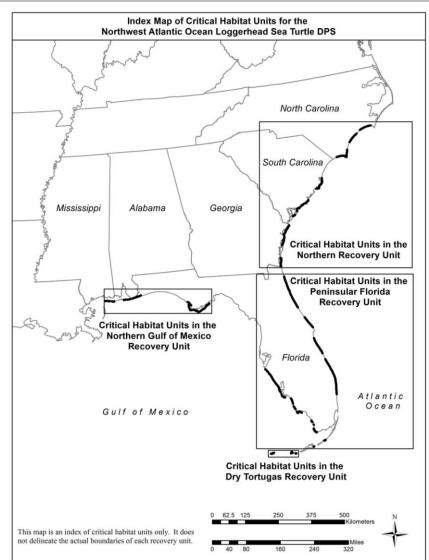
- 1. North Atlantic, 2. Mediterranean, 3. South Atlantic, 4. Southwest Indian, 5. North Indian, 6. East Indian-West Pacific,
- 7. Central West Pacific, 8. Southwest Pacific, 9. Central South Pacific, 10. Central North Pacific, and 11. East Pacific.

Final Rule to list 11 DPSs of green sea turtles as threatened or endangered under the ESA published on 4/6/2016 (81 FR 20057).





- NMFS designated Critical Habitat for the threatened Northwest Atlantic Ocean Distinct Population Segment of Loggerhead Sea Turtle on July 10, 2014 (79 FR 39856).
- Loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) critical habitat for nearshore reproductive habitat covers areas adjacent to nesting beaches that are used by hatchlings to egress to the open-water environment as well as by nesting females to transit between beach and open water during the nesting season.

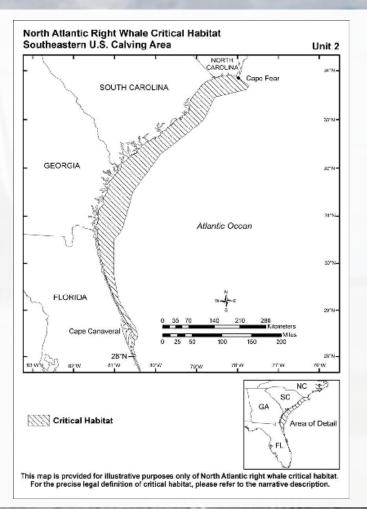


Source: 79 FR 39856





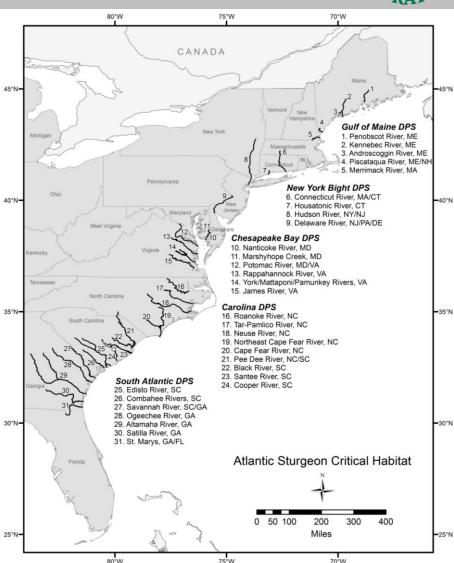
❖ Critical habitat for endangered North Atlantic right whales in the northwestern Atlantic Ocean, including areas that will support calving and nursing was designated on February 26, 2016 (81 FR 4837). The areas being designated as critical habitat contain approximately 29,763 nm² of marine habitat in the Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank region (Unit 1) and off the Southeast U.S. coast (Unit 2).







- ❖ NMFS designated Critical Habitat for the Threatened Gulf of Maine and the Endangered New York Bight, Chesapeake Bay, Carolina, and South Atlantic Distinct Population Segments of Atlantic Sturgeon on August 17, 2017 (82 FR 39160).
- Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrhynchus* oxyrhynchus) critical habitat covers most major river systems and aquatic habitat in the Northeast and Southeast where they historically occurred.



Source: NOAA





❖ Corps of Engineers Permit may not be covered by a NMFS ESA Section 7 consultation. Please check with the Corps District Office to see if ESA Section 7 consultation with NMFS has occurred and request documentation. Corps of Engineers and NMFS are developing additional guidance on consultation procedures under GP and RP activities.





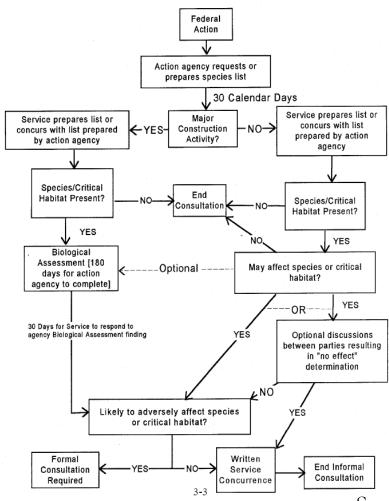
- ❖ USFWS will need to consult with NMFS if proposed activities affect listed species under their jurisdiction (50 CFR 222.23(a) and 227.4) and aren't covered through a COE permit consultation.
- ❖ USFWS can designate a State as the nonfederal representative for the purpose of informal consultation with NMFS (50 CFR 402.08). Although, the ultimate responsibility for compliance with section 7 remains with the Federal agency.







Figure 3-1. Informal consultation process



Source: USFWS and NMFS 1998





Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Therefore, if: (1) any threatened or endangered species are incidentally taken, (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat, (3) the project is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to listed species or critical habitat, or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the activities funded under this award, this information must be immediately reported.





- Pilot project: Issuing informal consultations posing minimal effects to NMFS ESAprotected resources and low litigation risk
- ❖ NMFS has found that many informal consultations under section 7 of ESA are routine and non-controversial involving proposed agency actions that pose minimal effects to NMFS ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat and low litigation risk.
- ❖ Agency actions that meet this criteria may differ in each Region.







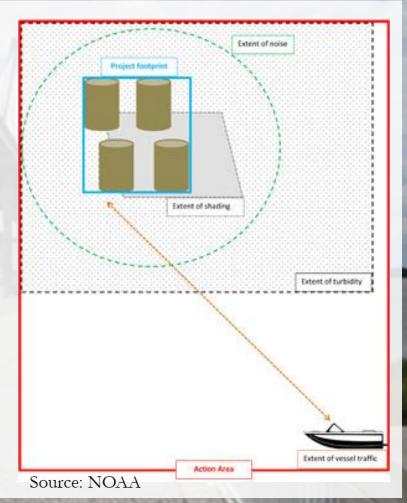
Element 2-Standards for AA Consultation Request Documents to be Placed on the Expedited Track

- An adequate description of the proposed action.
- An adequate description of the action area.
- Identification of each ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat that may be affected by the action along with a reference to the most recent listing/designation notice in the Federal Register and any applicable species recovery plans.
- An adequate discussion of each potential effect on the ESA-listed species and/or essential features of designated critical habitat along with an adequate rationale why the effect meets the applicable not likely to adversely affect standard (discountable, insignificant, entirely beneficial).
- Certification that the action agency has used the best scientific and commercial data available.





- ❖ The action area is defined as "all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action" (50 CFR 402.02).
- ❖ This includes the project's footprint as well as the area beyond it that may experience direct or indirect effects that would not occur but for the action.







- All coastal States should submit a BA and/or the NMFS Endangered Species Act Section 7 Checklist with their grant and/or permit application if Project activities have the potential to affect NMFS listed species or critical habitat.
- * Federal Agency will need to evaluate whether Project Activities will have a "No Effect", "Not Likely to Adversely Affect", or "Adversely Affect" listed species and consult with NMFS accordingly.

A) Project Identif	cation
Lead Action Agency:	
Agency Contact: (Phor	ie, E-mail)
Applicant Name:	
Project Name & ID #:	
B) Project Location	on_
1. Address and descr	iption of property (i.e., public, residential, commercial, industrial, etc.):
	ide: se and Datum [e.g., 27.71622° N, 80.25174° W (NAD83)] sion: http://transition.fcc.gov/mb/audio/bickel/DDDMMSS-decimal.html
ii. If riverine or es	ody of water on which the project is located (e.g. St. Johns River, Tampa Bay, Suwannee River) tuarine, approximate navigable distance from marine environment (e.g., Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico)
C) Project Site De	
i. Marina, seawal	: (Describe current and historical structures in project area.) II, riprap, dock, etc. s, size (area of overwater structures), liner footage, location, orientation, etc.
ii. Number of sip	s, size (alea of overwater structures), liner footage, rocation, offentiation, etc.
	5: (Describe the project area.) , water quality, depth, current, etc.
ii. Species area o	water quality, depth, current, etc.
i. If a benthic su ii. Species area o iii. Location relat 4. Mangroves:	, water quality, depth, current, etc. Marine Vegetation: rey was conducted, provide date of survey and a copy of the report. f coverage estimates and density of species coverage (percentage) estimates. five to proposed structures. Provide detailed sketch of action area and location of seagrasses.
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ROUTE(S) OF EFFECT TO SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT

- Vessel Strikes
- * Hooking and Entanglement from Recreational Fishing
- Turbidity
- Noise (i.e. pile installation) may cause physical and/or behavioral impacts.
- ❖ Critical Habitat essential features/primary constituent elements (PCEs) − for sturgeon includes impacts to nursery/foraging habitat, fish passage, and water quality.



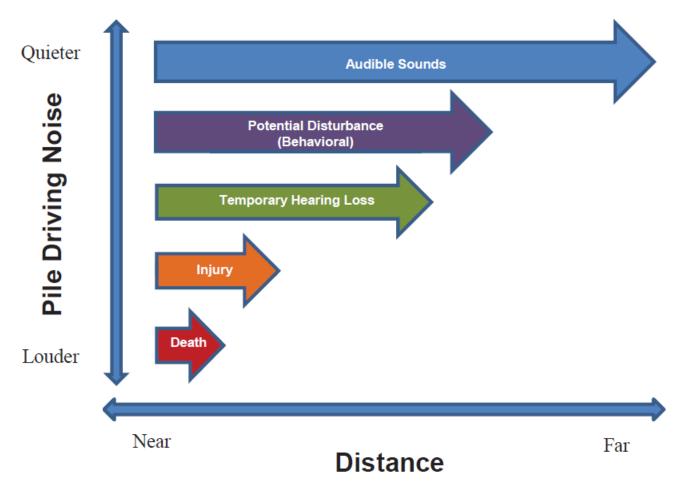


The basic information on the pile driving activity required to conduct an effect analysis is:

- the material composition of the piles (i.e. metal, concrete, wood, composite)
- the type of piles (i.e. sheet, H, tubular, square, etc.)
- the diameter of piles
- the number of piles driven
- the number of hammer strikes per pile
- the duration to drive a single pile
- the number of piles driven per day
- time of year and project duration
- type of pile-driving method (e.g. hydraulic, diesel, vibratory hammer)
- vessels required
- depth, bottom type, and habitat
- map of project area



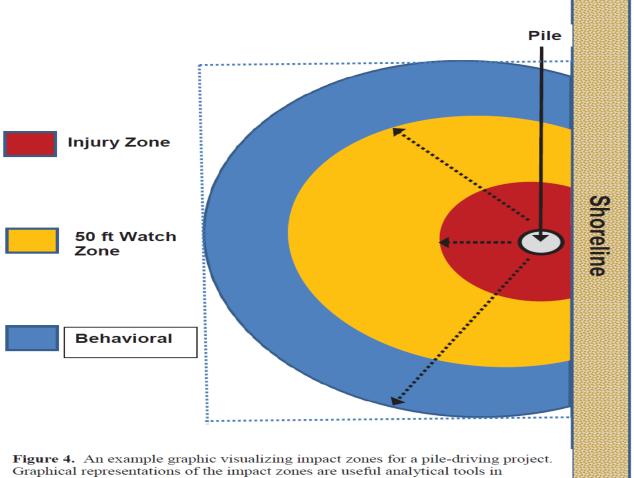




Source: NMFS. 2014. Biological Opinion on Regional General Permit SAJ-82 (SAJ-2007 -01590), Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida. June 10, 2014.







visualizing the project impacts within the species' habitat.

Source: NMFS. 2014. Biological Opinion on Regional General Permit SAJ-82 (SAJ-2007 -01590), Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida. June 10, 2014.





Table 2. Impact pile-driving threshold noise levels for fish and sea turtles

Effect	Animal	Threshold Level (dB re 1 μPa) ^e
Injury	Fish ^{a,b} and Sea Turtles	206 (peak pressure) or 187 (sSEL),
		whichever is larger
Behavior	Fish ^c	150 (RMS)
	Sea Turtles ^d	160 (RMS)

Table 3. Continuous noise threshold levels for fish and turtles from exposure to vibratory pile-driving noise

Animal	Threshold Level (dB re 1 μPa)
Sturgeon, Sawfish, and Sea	206 (peak pressure) or 234
Turtles	(cSEL), whichever is larger
Fish	150 (RMS)
Sea Turtles	160 (RMS)
	Sturgeon, Sawfish, and Sea Turtles Fish

^a Injury criteria from Hastings (2010). There are no SEL criteria for sea turtles for continuous noises.

Source: NMFS. 2014. Biological Opinion on Regional General Permit SAJ-82 (SAJ-2007 -01590), Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida. June 10, 2014.





Table 10. Impact pile driving behavioral impact zone ranges for wood, vinyl, concrete, and metal sheet piles

Pile Type	dB Above Fish Threshold	Fish Behavior Radius (m)	dB Above Sea Turtle Threshold	Sea Turtle Behavior Radius (m)
wood/vinyl	35 dB	215	25 dB	46
concrete	35 dB	215	25 dB	46
I-beam	40 dB	465	30 dB	100
metal sheet vile	44 dB	858	34 dB	185

Source: NMFS. 2014. Biological Opinion on Regional General Permit SAJ-82 (SAJ-2007 -01590), Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida. June 10, 2014.





Table 16. Vibratory pile driving behavioral impact zone ranges for wood/vinyl, concrete, and all sheet piles

Piles Type	dB Above Fish Threshold	Fish Radius (m)	dB Above Sea Turtle Threshold	Sea Turtle Radius (m)
wood/vinyl	20 dB	22	10 dB	4.6
concrete	20 dB	22	10 dB	4.6
metal I-beam	0	0	0	0
metal sheet pile	28 dB	74	18 dB	16

Source: NMFS. 2014. Biological Opinion on Regional General Permit SAJ-82 (SAJ-2007 -01590), Florida Keys, Monroe County, Florida. June 10, 2014.





Table 17. Effectiveness and cost of noise control measures for pile driving

Sound	Description	Effectiveness		Cost
Treatment		Reduction	Metric	
Bubble curtain	Air bubbles used to	5-20+ dB	RMS, Peak,	\$50-200
or bubble tree	block sound		SEL	
Confined	A fabric, solid, or	9-22 dB	RMS, Peak,	\$100-200
bubble curtain	tubular curtain is		Particle velocity	
	used to confine			
	bubbles			
Pile caps	Micarta caps used	1-8 dB	RMS, Peak,	Low material
	between the impact		SEL	cost. May
	piling head and the			increase time to
	pile to reduce noise			install pile.
Temporary	A physical barrier	8-14 dB	RMS, Peak,	Unknown. May
Noise	lined with foam or		SEL	be similar to
Attenuation Pile	other materials			bubble curtain
Dewatered	Removal of water	15 dB	RMS, Peak	Unknown.
cofferdam	around pile	3-35 dB		Assumed more
				than bubble
				curtains
Vibratory	Alternative to impact	10-20+ dB	RMS, Peak,	2-3 times cost of
hammers	hammers		SEL	impact hammers
Suction piles	Replacement for	Very large	All	Potential cost
	existing techniques	reduction		savings
Press-in piles	Piles are pressed into	Very large	All	Unknown
	place	reduction		

Table modified from Pile Driving Treatments table found in Spence et al. (2007) and updated with data by Laughlin (2010).





- ❖ SEA TURTLE AND SMALLTOOTH SAWFISH CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS
- Siltation barriers
- ❖ No wake/idle speeds
- Cessation of operation of any moving equipment closer than 50 feet of a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish.

https://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/protected_resources/section_ 7/guidance_docs/documents/sea_turtle_and_smalltooth_ sawfish_construction_conditions_3-23-06.pdf



SEA TURTLE AND SMALLTOOTH SAWFISH CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with the following protected species construction conditions:

- a. The permittee shall instruct all personnel associated with the project of the potential presence of these species and the need to avoid collisions with sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish. All construction personnel are responsible for observing water-related activities for the presence of these species.
- b. The permittee shall advise all construction personnel that there are civil and criminal penalties for harming, harassing, or killing sea turtles or smalltooth sawfish, which are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- c. Siltation barriers shall be made of material in which a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish cannot become entangled, be properly secured, and be regularly monitored to avoid protected species entrapment. Barriers may not block sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish entry to or exit from designated critical habitat without prior agreement from the National Marine Fisheries Service's Protected Resources Division, St. Petersburg, Florida.
- d. All vessels associated with the construction project shall operate at "no wakefidle" speeds at all times while in the construction area and while in water depths where the draft of the vessel provides less than a four-foot clearance from the bottom. All vessels will preferentially follow deep-water routes (e.g., marked channels) whenever possible.
- e. If a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish is seen within 100 yards of the active daily construction (dredging operation or vessel movement all appropriate precautions shall be implemented to ensure its protection. These precautions shall include cessation of operation of any moving equipment closer than 50 feet of a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish. Operation of any mechanical construction equipment shall case immediately if a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish is seen within a 50-ft radius of the equipment. Activities may not resume until the protected species has departed the project area of its own volition.
- f. Any collision with and/or injury to a sea turtle or smalltooth sawfish shall be reported immediately to the National Marine Fisheries Service's Protected Resources Division (727-824-5312) and the local authorized sea nurle stranding-resource organization
- g. Any special construction conditions, required of your specific project, outside these general conditions, if applicable, will be addressed in the primary consultation.

Revised: March 23, 2006
O:\forms\Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions.doc







- ❖ The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was enacted on October 21, 1972.
- ❖ All marine mammals are protected under the MMPA.
- ❖ The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the <u>"take"</u> of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the U.S.
- ❖ Need an Incidental Harassment /Take Authorization if interactions occur.



FIS P.

Conclusion and Final Thoughts



- ❖ Prior to permitting and/or grant submittal identify whether NMFS listed species and/or critical habitat occur at project site.
- ❖ Coordinate early in the project development phase with your WSFR grant specialist to determine compliance needs.
- ❖ Inform third parties and other stakeholders of ESA consultation timelines before submitting grant application.
- ❖ Include information necessary to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the ESA in your CWA Section 404 permit application and SFR/BIG grant application.
- ❖ Communicate with the USACE District Office to determine if ESA consultation has been initiated with NMFS through their GP, RP, or SP.
- * WSFR will need to consult with NMFS for ESA, MSA, and/or MMPA if consultation documentation is not received.





Jiggin' Jerry



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9HQQ82 Q0I







QUESTIONS?

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