

COAST PILOT CORRECTIONS

COAST PILOT 4 41 Ed 2009 Change No. 1
LAST NM 42/09

Page 52—Paragraph 212; read:

Coral means but is not limited to the corals of the Class Hydrozoa (stinging and hydrocorals); Class Anthozoa, Subclass Hexacorallia, Order Scleractinia (stony corals); Class Anthozoa, Subclass Ceriantipatharia, Order Antipatharia (black corals); and Class Anthozoa, Subclass Octocorallia, Order Gorgonacea, Species *Gorgonia ventalina* and *Gorgonia flabellum* (sea fans).

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 55—Paragraph 258; read:

(2) *Removal of, injury to, or possession of coral or live rock.* (i) Moving, removing, taking, harvesting, damaging, disturbing, touching, breaking, cutting, or otherwise injuring, or possessing (regardless of where taken from) any living or dead coral, or coral formation, or attempting any of those activities, except as permitted under 50 CFR part 622.

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 55—Paragraph 277, line 1; read:

(C) Within 100 yards of the red and white “divers ...”

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 56—Paragraph 288, lines 4-7; read:

accordance with rules 68B-42 of the Florida Administrative Code, and such rules ...

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 56—Paragraph 291; read:

(c) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in this section and in §922.164, and any access and use restrictions imposed pursuant thereto, a person may conduct an activity specifically authorized by any valid Federal, State, or local lease, permit, license, approval, or other authorization issued after the effective date of these regulations, provided that the applicant complies with §922.49, the Director notifies the applicant and authorizing agency that he or she does not object to issuance of the authorization, and the applicant complies with any terms and conditions the Director deems reasonably necessary to protect Sanctuary resources and qualities. Amendments, renewals and extensions of authorizations in existence on the effective date of these regulations constitute authorizations issued after the effective date of these regulations.

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 58—Paragraph 316; read:

(d) *Ecological Reserves, Sanctuary Preservation Areas, and Special Use (Research only) Areas.* (1) The following activities are prohibited within the Ecological Reserves described in Appendix IV to this subpart, within the Sanctuary Preservation Areas described in Appendix V to this subpart, and within the Special Use (Research only Areas) described in Appendix V to this subpart, and within the Special Use (Research only Areas) described in Appendix VI to this subpart:

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 60—Paragraph 341, line 10; read:

Federal Register.

(5) In addition to paragraph (e)(3) of this section no person shall conduct activities listed in paragraph (d) of this section in “Research-only Areas.”

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 64—Paragraph 446 to Page 65—Paragraph 458; read:

§922.168 [Removed and reserved]

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

Page 72—Paragraph 545 to Page 77—Paragraph 715; strike out.

(FR 7/31/09) 44/09

COAST PILOT 4 41 Ed 2009 Change No. 2

Page 207—Paragraphs 172 to 173; read:

The West Indian manatee is a herbivorous marine mammal that is protected at the federal level by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973. These acts make it illegal to harass, hunt, capture, or kill any marine mammal, including all dolphins, whales, and manatees. The manatee is a large (approximately 8 to 10 feet in total length) and slow-moving marine mammal with a torpedo-like body and a paddle-shaped tail. These animals mainly inhabit the estuarine and inland waters of Florida, although they have been sighted in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and have been seen as far north as Massachusetts and as far west as Texas. Due to their sensitivity to colder temperatures, in the winter manatees move from cooler waters and congregate, sometimes in large numbers, in warmer rivers and springs, streams and canals, and near the cooling water discharge outlets of power plants and other industrial sources. During the spring and autumn months, many manatees undertake extensive migrations along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Manatee distribution in the warmer months of the year is typically more widespread.

COAST PILOT 4 (Continued)

Manatees need to surface regularly to breathe, approximately every 2 to 10 minutes, but are capable of holding their breath for up to 20 minutes. Calves are approximately 3 feet in length at birth and stay with the mother for a period of up to 2 years. During this time, they nurse regularly from the mother and take more frequent breaths than a larger adult. This mother-calf bond is very important and critical to the survival of the calf; it is very important that the mother and calf do not become separated. Manatees are typically solitary in nature, found as a cow-calf pair, or found in small groups. However, when a female is in estrus, she may be accompanied by large numbers of males, typically referred to as a mating herd.

Statewide aerial surveys (synoptic surveys) are conducted following significant cold weather to provide a minimum population estimate for manatees in Florida waters. In January 2009, the synoptic survey resulted in a total count of 3,802 manatees on both the east and west coasts of Florida. This is a minimum count, and it is reasonable to assume that some manatees were not detected during the surveys. Manatees are quite docile and have no natural enemies, but are an endangered species, mostly due to collisions with boats which have caused as many as 95 deaths per year. Watercraft-related mortality may result from injuries caused by the propeller and/or impact from a collision with a vessel. As such, manatee protection speed zones (ranging from no entry zones to 30 miles per hour zones) exist around the State of Florida to provide additional protection in areas of high manatee use and high watercraft-related mortality.

The Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act authorizes the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and, in some cases, local governments to regulate motorboat speed and operation in areas frequently used by manatees. The **regulated zones** are marked by large reflective signs or buoys. In these zones, boat operators must operate their vessels at or below the established limits, and no person may intentionally or negligently annoy, molest, harass, disturb, collide with, injure, or harm manatees. Maps of the state zones are available on the internet at <http://MyFWC.com/>. Questions about the state regulations should be directed to the FWC Imperiled Species Management Section, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399. **Regulated zones** within the area covered by this Coast Pilot are in the St. Johns River generally between Lake George and Lake Monroe (includes the area around Blue Springs Run) and in the northern stretch of the river generally between the river mouth at Mayport and the Doctors Lake and Julington Creek area; and throughout most of the Atlantic Coast counties between Duval and Miami-Dade (as well as in many of the Gulf Coast counties between Collier and Citrus).

(CL 1016/09)

44/09

Page 226—Paragraph 41, line 7; read:

A 150-foot radio tower at the Coast Guard Station can be seen from the approach. In May 2009, the controlling depth was 3.6 feet in the ...

(CL 1105/09)

44/09

Page 236—Paragraph 175, lines 7 to 8; read:

the bay. In June 2009, the controlling depth was 3.6 feet to the basin; thence in March 2009, 5.2 to 8.8 feet in the basin. The ...

(DD 15052; DD 14068)

44/09

Page 255—Paragraph 85, line 4; read:

June 2009, the controlling depth was 2.7 feet from ...

(DDs 14928-29)

44/09

COAST PILOT 4 41 Ed 2009 Change No. 3

Page 245—Paragraph 297, lines 6 to 11; read:

Little Port Brook. In June 2009, the controlling depth was 6.1 feet in the channel; thence in 2001, 3½ feet was reported in the basin at Atlantic; thence in June 2009, there was shoaling to less than ½ foot in the channel to the basin at Little Port Brook, thence 5.2 feet was in the basin. The basin at Atlantic is used mainly by ...

(DD 14927; NOS 11550)

44/09

Page 275—Paragraph 127, line 11; read:

above Lighted Buoy 41, north of the Ravenel Bridge.

(CL 1314/09; LL/09)

44/09

Page 277—Paragraph 157, line 8; read:

and had a reported controlling depth of 20 feet in 2009.

(CL 1314/09)

44/09

Page 295—Paragraph 109, lines 4 to 5; read:

a pump-out station, wet storage and lift to 77 tons are available. Engine, hull, and electronics repairs can be made.

(DB 17989-small)

44/09

Page 316—Paragraph 150, line 3; read:

approach depth of 10 feet in August 2009. The yard ...

(DB 18143-small)

44/09

Page 323—Paragraph 234, lines 8 to 11; read:

Nassau Sound is 5.4 feet. Route A1A highway toll bridge and a fishing pier bridge, 1 mile above the entrance respectively, have fixed spans with a least clearance of 15 feet.

(CL 952/09)

44/09

COAST PILOT 4 (Continued)

Page 399—Paragraph 86, line 9; read:
storage. In July 2009, the reported approach depth was 5 ...
(DB 18046-small) 44/09

Page 406—Paragraph 185, lines 12 to 13; read:
June 2009, the reported approach depth was 8 feet.
(DB 17989-small) 44/09

Page 414—Paragraph 313; read:
At **Mile 908.4**, a marina with water, wet and dry storage,
and a 12-ton lift is available; hull and engine repairs can be
made.
(CL 1224/09; CL 1226/09; 35/04 CG7) 44/09

COAST PILOT 4 41 Ed 2009 Change No. 4

Page 400—Paragraph 93, lines 11 to 12; read:
marked. In July 2009, the controlling depth was 2.8 feet in
Causeway Channel, thence 2.6 feet in Money Island ...
(DDs 15695-96) 44/09

Page 401—Paragraph 114, lines 10 to 12; read:
electricity, pump-out, and engine repairs. In July 2009, an
alongside depth of 6 feet was reported.
(DB 18052-small) 44/09

Page 402—Paragraph 118, lines 6 to 7; read:
available. In July 2009, a depth of 7 feet was reported along-
side the berths.
(DB 18052-small) 44/09

Page 402—Paragraph 119, lines 2 to 4; read:
waterway provides berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel
fuel, water, ice, pump-out station and wet storage. In July
2009, an alongside depth of 10 feet was reported.
(DB 18052-small) 44/09

Page 402—Paragraph 121, lines 7 to 10; read:
Mile 314.5, a marina with a reported approach and alongside
depth of 7 feet in July 2009, has berths, electricity, gasoline,
diesel fuel, water, ice, pump-out station, marine supplies,
and wet and dry storage. A 20-ton lift is available and hull,
engine and electronic repairs can be made.
(DB 18053-small) 44/09

Page 404—Paragraph 161, lines 4 to 5; read:
launching ramp, dry storage are available. In June 2009, the
reported approach depth was 8 feet.
(DB 18140-small) 44/09

Page 406—Paragraph 187, lines 11 to 13; read:
storage and marine supplies. In June 2009, the reported
alongside depth was 5 feet.
(DB 18079-small) 44/09

Page 417—Paragraph 353, lines 5 to 6; read:
Wabasso.
(CL 1398/09; CL 669/71) 44/09

**COAST PILOT 7 41 Ed 2009 Change No. 31
LAST NM 43/09**

Page 544—Paragraph 313, line 7 to Page 545—Paragraph
314; read:

Piers and floats are in the harbor with reported depths of 7
feet alongside. Supplies and services available at the harbor
are: electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, a pump-out facil-
ity and electrical/engine repairs. A float with the edges paint-
ed yellow is on the NE side of the harbor and has been re-
served as a seaplane dock. A yacht club and marina are about
0.4 and 0.6 mile SSE of the small-craft harbor, respectively.
Supplies of all types may be obtained in town. A tall church
steeple on the hill NE of the harbor is prominent.
(DB 17978-small; CL 1255/85; CL 1259/02) 44/09