



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R4/DH NRDAR

= JAN 22 2014

Memorandum

To: Field Supervisor, Panama City Ecological Services Office

From: Deputy Deepwater Horizon, Department of the Interior Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR), Case Manager

Subject: Informal Consultation for the Proposed Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: City of St. Marks Boat Ramp Improvements

As you are no doubt aware, on or about April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon* experienced an explosion, leading to a fire and its subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico (the Gulf). These events resulted in the discharge of millions of barrels of oil into the Gulf over a period of 87 days. In addition, various response actions were undertaken in an attempt to minimize impacts from spilled oil. These events are hereafter collectively referred to as the Oil Spill.

The Department of the Interior (DOI), acting through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Service) and other Bureaus, is a designated natural resource trustee agency authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and other applicable federal laws to assess and assert a natural resource damages claim for this Oil Spill. DOI is only one of several Trustees, including the State of Florida, so authorized. Consistent with their federal and state authorities, the Trustees are investigating the resource injuries and losses that occurred as a result of the Oil Spill and have initiated restoration planning to identify the actions that will be needed or appropriate to restore injured resources and to make the public whole for the injuries and losses that occurred. This process is known as a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA).

On April 20, 2011, DOI, NOAA, and the Trustees for the five Gulf states affected by the Oil Spill entered into an agreement with BP, a responsible party for the Oil Spill, under which BP agreed to provide \$1 billion for early restoration projects in the Gulf to address injuries to natural resources caused by the Oil Spill. The subject project is being evaluated by the Trustees as a potential early restoration project. The early restoration project has been proposed in a draft early restoration plan that was released for public comment and review on December 6, 2013. If the Trustees select the project after consideration of public comment and a stipulated agreement is reached with BP, the early restoration project will be implemented by the state of Florida. DOI, acting through the Service, will be a co-Trustee for the project, if it is selected and implemented.

The above facts lead us to the conclusion that consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), is required for the proposed project and we wish to engage in such consultation. Accordingly, we have reviewed the

proposed Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: City of St. Marks Boat Ramp Improvements project for potential impacts to listed, candidate, and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitats in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA. We determined the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, West Indian manatee and have provided our analysis in the attached Biological Evaluation. We have also reviewed the proposed project for impacts to bald eagles and migratory birds in accordance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) of 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668-668c) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712), respectively. Consultation will also be initiated with National Marine Fisheries Service in regards to Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1461 *et seq.*).

We request your review of and concurrence with the attached intra-Service Section 7 Biological Evaluation form describing the proposed project, potential effects, conservation measures and justifications for our determinations. If you have questions or concerns regarding this request for consultation, please contact Holly Herod, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at 404-679-7089 or holly_herod@fws.gov.

Attachment

**SOUTHEAST REGION
INTRA-SERVICE SECTION 7
BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION FORM**

Originating Person: Holly Herod; prepared by David Mills (representing the State of Florida Natural Resource Trustees – The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission)

Telephone Number: Holly Herod: 404-679-7089; Dave Mills 303-381-8248

E-Mail: holly_herod@fws.gov; dmills@stratusconsulting.com

Date: 2013-12-10

PROJECT NAME (Grant Title/Number): Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: City of St. Marks Boat Ramp Improvements

I. Service Program:

- NRDAR**
- Ecological Services**
- Federal Aid**
 - Clean Vessel Act**
 - Coastal Wetlands**
 - Endangered Species Section 6**
 - Partners for Fish and Wildlife**
 - Sport Fish Restoration**
 - Wildlife Restoration**
- Fisheries**
- Migratory Birds**
- Refuges/Wildlife**

II. State/Agency: Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)

III. Station Name: DOI Deepwater Horizon Case Management Team, USFWS Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia 30345

IV. Location (attach map): See Figure 1 at the end of this document for a map indicating the proposed project area.

A. Ecoregion Number and Name: Southeast Region

B. County and State: Wakulla County (see Figure A for exact location)

C. Section, township, and range (or latitude and longitude): See Figure A

D. Distance (miles) and direction to nearest town: see map (Figure A)

V. Description of Proposed Action (attach additional pages as needed):

The proposed project would improve the existing City of St. Marks boat ramp. The project consists of constructing a dock up to 50 linear feet long and approximately 8 feet in width, composed of wood, metal grating or composite decking anchored to pilings. The length of the dock and the type of decking, including grating, manufacturer, and board spacing will be defined in the final project design. The piling driving methods for construction of the dock would be finalized in the final project design. The ramp is located on 0.8 acre of property owned by the City of St. Marks at the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, in the southern portion of the St. Marks city limits. This project builds on an ongoing effort initiated by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) through its Florida Boating Improvement Program which, in part, is used to fund applications from local governments in a competitive grant process for boat access improvement projects in remote areas, small towns and cities, and coastal counties.

VI. Description of the Project Area (attach additional pages as needed):

As noted above, the project is located on 0.8 acre of property owned by the City of St. Marks at the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, in the southern portion of the St. Marks city limits. This area is identified in Figure A. The area consists of paved boat ramp and associated parking, residential lots, and wetlands surrounding the developed area. Habitat near the ramp includes a grassy shoreline with scrub/shrub vegetation and some larger trees. Across from the ramp are natural wetland and upland areas.

VII. Species and Habitat:

A. Complete the following table:

Table 1, provided at the end of this document, provides a summary of the different species that were identified and initially considered for the project’s potential impacts. The information in this table was adopted from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Panama City office website: <http://www.fws.gov/panamacity/specieslist.html> which provides a county-based list of federal threatened, endangered, and other species of concern likely to occur in the Florida Panhandle.

VIII. Determination of Effects:

A. Explanation of effects of the action on species and critical habitats in item VII.A (attach additional pages as needed):

Table 2 presents a summary of the potential species/critical habitat that could be impacted from the proposed project. The species/critical habitat in Table 2 were identified after considering where there was potential overlap from information on identified natural communities in Table 1 with the potential locations where the project could be implemented and areas adjacent to the immediate project locations.

Table 2. Potential Impacts to Species/Critical Habitats

SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
West Indian manatee	Manatees are commonly present in Wakulla Springs and could be using Wakulla

SPECIES/CRITICAL	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
	River and St. Mark's rivers. Manatees could be startled during pile driving during construction. Visitor use could result in boat collisions with manatees which could result in harm or mortality.

Table 3. Explanation of actions (Conservation Measures) to be implemented to reduce adverse effects:

SPECIES	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
West Indian manatee	All construction conditions identified in the <i>Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work</i> (FWC, 2011) would be implemented and adhered to during project construction. Signs will be posted at the boat ramp to remind visitors that manatees may be in the area and should be avoided. We anticipate these conservation measures will avoid and minimize impacts from the proposed project to levels that are insignificant and discountable.

VIII. Effect Determination and Response Requested:

¹DETERMINATION/ RESPONSE REQUESTED:

Species	Species Impacts					Response Requested*
	NE	NLAA	MAA	JP	JC	
West Indian manatee		X				Concurrence
Gulf sturgeon ^a	---	---	---	---	---	n/a – see table note a

*Concurrence, Formal Consultation, Formal Conference

^a NMFS is providing consultation for Gulf sturgeon and its CH in the estuarine environment so this species will not be considered in the consultation with the USFWS.

Potential impacts to manatees can be avoided with implementation and adherence to the *Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work* (USFWS 2011) and educational signage for visitors. The shallow-nearshore nature of the project will further help with the ability to spot manatees during periods of in-water activity.

X. Bald Eagles

Are bald eagles present in the action area? No Yes

If "Yes," can you implement the conservation measures below? Yes No

1. If bald eagle breeding or nesting behaviors are observed or a nest is discovered or known, all activities (walking, camping, cleanup, use of a UTV, ATV, or boat) should avoid the nest by a minimum of 660 feet. If the nest is protected by a vegetated buffer where there is *no* line of sight to the nest, then the minimum avoidance distance is 330 feet. This avoidance distance shall be maintained from the onset of breeding/courtship behaviors until any eggs have hatched and eaglets have fledged (approximately 6 months).
2. If a similar activity (like driving on a roadway) is closer than 660 feet to a nest, then you may maintain a distance buffer as close to the nest as the existing tolerated activity.
3. If a vegetated buffer is present and there is no line of sight to the nest and a similar activity is closer than 330 feet to a nest, then you may maintain a distance buffer as close to the nest as the existing tolerated activity.
4. In some instances activities conducted within 660 feet of a nest may result in disturbance, particularly for the eagles occupying the Mississippi barrier islands. If an activity appears to cause initial disturbance, the activity shall stop and all individuals and equipment will be moved away until the eagles are no longer displaying disturbance behaviors.

If not, contact the Service's Migratory Bird Permit Office to determine how to avoid impacts or if a permit may be needed.

XI. Migratory Birds

- A. Identify the species anticipated in the project area and behaviors (breeding, roosting, foraging) anticipated during project implementation.**

SPECIES	BEHAVIOR	SPECIES/HABITAT IMPACTS
Wading birds and songbirds	Foraging, feeding, resting, nesting	Wading birds and songbirds collectively forage, feed, rest, and may nest in the types of habitats consistent with some of the areas near the proposed project location. As such, they may be impacted locally and temporarily by the project. It is expected that they would be able to move to another nearby location to continue foraging, feeding and resting activities. Therefore we do not anticipate impacts. The short duration of the anticipated activity is also unlikely to adversely affect nesting activity as noise and disruption would already be issues with the site being an active boat ramp.

- B. If species or habitat impacts could occur, identify avoidance and minimization measures to prevent incidental take. Incidental take of Migratory Birds cannot be authorized.**

SPECIES/SPECIES GROUP	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Wading birds and songbirds	Care will be taken to minimize noise and physical disruptions near areas where foraging, resting, or nesting birds are encountered. All disturbances will be localized and temporary. The general behavior of these birds is to mediate their own exposure to human activity when given the opportunity, which they will have. Roosting should not be impacted because the project will occur during daylight hours only.

XII. Signatures from the station preparing the Intra-Service Biological Evaluation:

/s/ Holly N. Blalock-Herod

Signature (originating station - preparer)

January 16, 2014

date

DOI Case Management Team, ESA Coordinator

Title

Kevin D. Sewell

Signature (originating station)

1/16/14

date

for Deputy Case Manager

This analysis resulted in a determination that no “take” of a federally listed species would occur. If any of the following occur, then there must be reinitiation on this action:

- (1) any unforeseen circumstances arise or incidental take occurs
- (2) new information reveals effects of the Service’s action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion;
- (3) the Service’s action is later 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.

In instances where any incidental take occurs, the operations causing such take must cease until reinitiation. If reinitiation is required, contact the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office about the action.

US Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, FL 32405
Tel: 850-769-0552

XIII. Reviewing Ecological Services Office Evaluation:

- A. Concurrence _____ Nonconcurrency _____
- B. Formal consultation required _____
- C. Conference required _____
- D. Informal conference required _____
- E. Remarks (attach additional pages as needed):

_____	_____
Signature	date
_____	_____
Field Supervisor	office

References

USFWS 2011. Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water Work.

http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/Manatee/Manate_Key_Programmatic/20130425_gd_Appendix%20B_2011_Standard%20Manatee%20Construction%20Conditions.pdf

NOAA. 2006. Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions.

<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/endangered%20species/Sea%20Turtle%20and%20Smalltooth%20Sawfish%20Construction%20Conditions%203-23-06.pdf> Accessed July 16, 2013.

NOAA. 2013. Coastal Ecosystem Restoration.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/archived/coastal/implementation/implementation.htm>. Accessed September 6, 2013.

U.S. Department of the Interior. 2011. Biological Opinion: Permitted actions for watercraft access facilities. FWS Log No. 41910-2-11-FC-0195. March, 21.

Figure A. Location of envisioned St. Marks Boat Ramp Improvements Project.



Table 1. Listed species of concern in Wakulla County.

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Amphibians	Frosted flatwoods salamander	T (CH)		Palustrine: wet Flatwoods, dome swamp, basin swamp, Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within this community).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Amphibians	Gopher frog	SSC	ce	Terrestrial: sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within these communities).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Amphibians	Striped newt	C	SSC	Terrestrial: sandhills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammocks, coastal strand.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Arctic peregrine falcon	ce	E	Terrestrial: various, ruderal; winters along coasts	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Bald eagle	BGEPA		Estuarine: marsh edges, tidal swamp, open water Lacustrine: swamp lakes, edges Palustrine: swamp, floodplain Riverine: shoreline, open water Terrestrial: pine and hardwood forests, clearings.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Least tern		T	Terrestrial: beach dune, ruderal. Nests common on rooftops.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Piping plover	T (CH)	T	Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas. Mostly wintering and migrants.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Red knot	P		Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas. Mostly wintering and migrants.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

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Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker	E		Terrestrial: mature pine forests.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Reddish egret	ce	SSC	Estuarine: tidal swamp, depression marsh, bog, marl prairie, wet prairie Lacustrine: flatwoods/prairie lake, marsh lake Marine: tidal swamp.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Southeastern kestrel	ce	T	Terrestrial: open pine forests, clearings, ruderal, various.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Wakulla seaside sparrow	ce	SSC	Estuarine: tidal marsh Marine: tidal marsh.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Wood stork	E	E	Estuarine: marshes; Lacustrine: floodplain lakes, marshes (feeding), various Palustrine: marshes, swamps, various.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Fish	Gulf sturgeon	T (CH)	SSC	Estuarine and Marine: sandy sediments for foraging and resting; Riverine: alluvial and blackwater streams.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	Florida black bear	ce	T	Palustrine: fitti swamps, floodplains Terrestrial: pine and hardwood forests.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	West Indian manatee	E	E	Estuarine: submerged vegetation, open water Marine: open water, submerged vegetation Riverine: alluvial stream, blackwater stream, spring-run stream.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Mussels	Ochlockonee moccasin shell	E (CH)		Riverine: large creeks to medium-sized rivers in substrates of sand with some gravel in moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Ochlockonee River (upstream of Lake Talquin).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

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Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Mussels	Oval pigtoe	E (CH)		Riverine: medium-sized creeks to small rivers; various substrates; slow to moderate currents.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Purple bank climber	T (CH)		Riverine: small to large rivers in sand, sand mixed with mud, or gravel substrates with slow to moderate currents. Panhandle drainages: Chipola, Apalachicola, and Ochlockonee Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mussels	Shinyrayed pocketbook	E (CH)		Riverine: medium-sized creeks to mainstem rivers in a range of substrates including sand, clay, and gravel with slow to moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Econfina (Creek), Chipola, and Ochlockonee (upstream of Lake Talquin) Rivers.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Ashe's magnolia		E	Terrestrial: slope and upland hardwood forest, ravines.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Bent golden aster	ce	E	Terrestrial: pine forest, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Buckthorn		E	Palustrine: bottomland forest, dome swamp, floodplain forest Terrestrial: upland hardwood forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Chapman's sedge	ce		Palustrine: hydric hammock, floodplain forest Terrestrial: slope forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Corkwood		T	Estuarine: tidal marsh Palustrine: freshwater tidal swamp, hydric hammock.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Florida anise		T	Palustrine: floodplain forest, baygall Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest, seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

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Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Plants	Fly's brickellbush	ce	E	Terrestrial: upland hardwood forest, near streams.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Godfrey's spiderlily	ce		Estuarine: Brackish Marshes.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Godfrey's (violet) butterwort	T	E	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, wet prairie, bog; in shallow water Riverine: seepage slope; in shallow water. Also, roadside ditches and similar habitat.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Godfrey's blazing star	ce	E	Terrestrial: sandhill, scrub, coastal grassland; disturbed areas.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Green adder's mouth		E	Palustrine: floodplain forest Terrestrial: slope forest, upland mixed forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Hooded pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, wet prairie, seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Large-leaved jointweed	ce	T	Terrestrial: scrub, sandpine/oak scrub ridges.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Panhandle Meadow-beauty	ce		Terrestrial: Wetland obligate with moist sandy or peaty soils in full sunlight .	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Parrot pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, wet prairie, seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Scare-weed	ce	T	Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, sand hill; on disturbed sites.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Table 1. Listed species of concern in Wakulla County.

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Plants	Snowy orchid		T	Palustrine: bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Southern milkweed	ce	T	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope edges Riverine: seepage stream banks Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, drainage ditches.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Southern red lily		T	Palustrine: wet prairie, wet flatwoods, seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, seepage slope; usually with grasses.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Washington thorn		E	Palustrine: basin swamp, basin marsh, edges of wet areas.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Wild coco	ce	T	Terrestrial: pine Rockland, upland hardwood forest, scrubby flatwoods, mesic flatwoods; on moist sand.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Wiregrass gentian	ce	E	Palustrine: seepage slope, wet prairie, roadside ditches Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, planted slash pine.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Yellow butterwort		T	Palustrine: flatwoods, bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Yellow fringeless orchid	ce	E	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Alligator snapping turtle	ce	SSC	Estuarine: tidal marsh Lacustrine: river floodplain lake, swamp lake Riverine: alluvial stream, blackwater stream.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Eastern indigo snake	T	T	Estuarine: tidal swamp Palustrine: hydric hammock, wet flatwoods Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods, upland pine forest, sand hills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, rockland hammock, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

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Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Justification
Reptiles	Florida pine snake	ce	SSC	Lacustrine: ruderal, sandhill upland lake Terrestrial: flatwoods, xeric hammock, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Gopher tortoise	C	SSC	Terrestrial: sandhills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammocks, coastal strand, ruderal.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Green turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Hawksbill turtle	E	E	Marine: open water; no nesting.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Kemp's ridley turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Leatherback turtle	E	E	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Reptiles	Loggerhead turtle	T	T	Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, C = candidate, ce = consideration encouraged, CH = critical habitat, E = endangered, P = proposed, SSC = species of special concern, T = threatened.

Source: This table reflects the information available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Panama City office website: <http://www.fws.gov/panamacity/specieslist.html> which provides a county-based list of federal threatened, endangered, and other species of concern likely to occur in the Florida Panhandle. Information downloaded March 13, 2013.