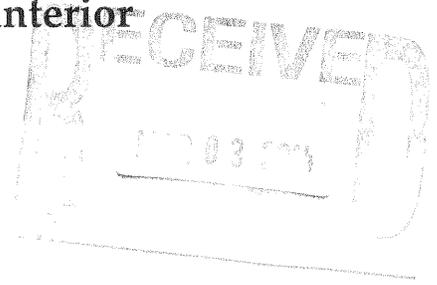




United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345



In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R4/DH NRDAR

FEB 26 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 and Conference Request for the Proposed Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: City of Mexico Beach Marina, Florida



Debra L. MacL.

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 agencies of 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, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 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 and conference 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 Mexico Beach Marina, Florida 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, piping plover, and red knot (if listed) and have provided our analysis in the attached Biological Evaluation. We also determined that the proposed project will not adversely modify or destroy critical habitat for St. Andrews beach mouse or loggerhead sea turtle (if designated). 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 for species where ESA regulatory authority is shared and 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: 2014-01-17

PROJECT NAME (Grant Title/Number): Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: City of Mexico Beach Marina

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 six proposed action areas for this project. More detailed maps for each of these areas follow in Figures 2-7.

A. Ecoregion Number and Name: Southeast Region

B. County and State: The project may involve activity in the waters of the following county: Bay County

C. Section, township, and range (or latitude and longitude): Southeast Region

D. Distance (miles) and direction to nearest town: see map (Figure 1)

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

Background

The Trustees propose to improve and enhance an existing boat ramp at the Mexico Beach Canal Park in the City of Mexico Beach. The proposed work at the marina includes replacing the boardwalk dock along the publicly managed West side of the canal with a concrete surface and increasing its width, removing and replacing eighteen existing finger piers, constructing 8 new finger piers, and replacement of the existing retaining wall. Figure 1 provides the general project location and Figure provides a map with details for the action area within the marina.

Construction and Installation

Specifically, the project consists of constructing a 1,700 linear foot steel sheet pile retaining wall approximately 2 feet in front of the existing wooden retaining wall. Approximately 440.7 cubic yards of clean fill material (free of vegetative material, trash, garbage, toxic or hazardous waste or any other unsuitable materials) would be used to fill between the wall and the shore. An existing catwalk located over the canal would be removed and replaced with a concrete sidewalk which would be located in uplands behind the proposed steel sheet pile retaining wall. The project would also include replacing 18 existing finger piers and creating 8 new finger piers that would be located along the western edge of the canal. The existing 18 piers that would be replaced would be 16 feet long and 3 feet wide with a terminal piling being installed 19.5 feet from the pier. The boat slips would be 35.5 feet long.

Eight (8) new piers would be constructed on the western side of the canal. Six (6) of the piers measure 16 feet long and 3 feet wide with the terminal piling being installed 13.7 feet from the terminal pier. These boat slips would be 29.7 feet long. The northernmost pier would be 16 feet long and 3 feet wide with a terminal platform 3.5 feet from the terminal pier. This boat slip would be 19.5 feet long. The southernmost pier would be 16.3 feet long and 3.5 feet wide with a terminal piling being installed 17.1 feet away from the terminal pier. This boat slip would be 33.4 feet long. Additionally, two (2) 12-inch diameter pilings would be installed between each pier totaling 14 pilings. The retaining wall and pilings for the finger piers would be installed either by jetting, being driven, or a combination of the two.

All in-water work would be performed behind silt curtains to isolate the work area from the open water. The seawall installation is expected to use construction crews of two to three persons. Equipment is expected to include a construction barge, backhoe/trackerhoe, pile-driver, concrete truck, and dump truck.

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

The proposed project is located in Bay County, Florida in a man-made waterway off the Gulf coast near the southeastern end of the county. More specifically, the project is located at Canal Drive on the west side of U.S. Highway 98, along the north and west boundaries of the Mexico

Beach Canal in Mexico Beach, Bay County, Florida. The activities are to occur along the northern and western side of the Mexico Beach Canal from U.S. Highway 98 to the mouth of the canal. The Mexico Beach Canal is located north of Saint Joseph Bay and has direct access to the Gulf of Mexico (See Figure 1). The navigation channel for the Mexico Beach Inlet, which includes the canal and marina, was constructed in roughly 1960 by local interests (US Army Corps of Engineers, 1989). The habitat in this area has already been extensively modified as a result of the original canal expansion and the proposed action would take place within this modified footprint.

At the southern end of the project area, as the canal enters the Gulf of Mexico, there is dune habitat to the West of the area that is critical habitat for the St. Andrews beach mouse. Measures to avoid disturbance of this habitat are addressed in the *Conservation Measures* Section following Table 3. Beach areas adjacent to the project site will be avoided.

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
Green turtle, Hawksbill turtle, Kemp’s ridley turtle; Leatherback turtle,	The main risk to sea turtles during execution of this project would come from boat collisions during in-water construction activity which could result in harm or mortality. Consultation will be initiated with NMFS to address this risk as this agency has jurisdiction to review

SPECIES/CRITICA	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
knot	<p>disturbance while resting or foraging in habitats adjacent to work areas. The proposed project could result in short term increases in noise ^{disturbance} which could startle individuals using the beach habitats though no activity will occur in habitats that could be used by piping plover or red knot. In the event of startling, we would expect normal activity to resume within minutes or cause individuals to move to a nearby area. Because other foraging/resting habitats are nearby (less than two miles) we would expect this temporary displacement to be within normal movement patterns and consider this effect insignificant and discountable. The proposed project will not result in any changes to shoreline habitats where either species could be feeding or resting. The new piers are not expected to increase visitor use to a level that would alter nearby habitats and signage would advise visitors of measures to use to protect wildlife during recreation. Therefore, indirect effects are expected to be insignificant and discountable.</p>
<p>St. Andrew beach mouse</p> <p>St. Andrew beach mouse critical habitat</p>	<p>Threats to St. Andrew beach mouse would result from staging materials in habitats and crushing burrows or attracting additional predators to the area. Conservation measures below will avoid effects to this species.</p> <p>Habitat adjacent to the project site is within the SABM-1 East Crooked Island Unit of critical habitat for the St. Andrew's beach mouse. PCEs include: 1) A contiguous mosaic of primary, secondary scrub vegetation, and dune structure, with a balanced level of competition and predation and few or no competitive or predaceous nonnative species present, that collectively provide foraging opportunities, cover, and burrow sites; 2) Primary and secondary dunes, generally dominated by sea oats that, despite occasional temporary impacts and reconfiguration from tropical storms and hurricanes, provide abundant food resources, burrow sites, and protection from predators; 3) Scrub dunes, generally dominated by scrub oaks, that provide food resources and burrow sites, and provide elevated refugia during and after intense flooding due to rainfall and/or hurricane induced storm surge; 4) Functional, unobstructed habitat connections that facilitate genetic exchange, dispersal, natural exploratory movements, and recolonization of locally extirpated areas; and 5) A natural light regime within the coastal dune ecosystem, compatible with the nocturnal activity of beach mice, necessary for normal behavior, growth and viability of all life stages. Conservation measures below will ensure there is no adverse modification or destruction of critical habitat.</p>
Gulf sturgeon	<p>NMFS is providing consultation for Gulf sturgeon and its Critical Habitat in the estuarine environment. As a result, Gulf Sturgeon will not be considered in the consultation with the USFWS.</p>

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

Table 3. Conservation Measures

SPECIES	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
All species	Predator-proof waste receptacles will be installed and maintained such that an increase in predator abundance does not occur due to use of the proposed project.
Green turtle, Hawksbill turtle, Kemp's ridley turtle, Leatherback turtle, Loggerhead turtle And Proposed Loggerhead critical habitat	To minimize risks in the aquatic environment, all construction conditions identified in the <i>Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Construction Conditions</i> (NOAA, 2006) would be implemented and adhered to during project construction to minimize the risk of collisions. Informational signs on the fishing piers will explain what to do in case of hooking a sea turtle to avoid further harm. No activities, including project staging, will occur on the beach. No lighting will be installed at this time. Should lighting become necessary it will be wildlife-friendly. Signage may be posted to remind individuals of measures needed to avoid wildlife during recreational activities.
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. If necessary (as determined by the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office), signage may be posted to remind individuals that manatees could be present in nearby waters and provide instructions to avoid them.
Piping plover and red knot	Signage may be posted to remind individuals of measures needed to avoid wildlife during recreational activities.
St. Andrews Beach Mouse and its critical habitat	No staging will occur on the beach or within the dunes, including critical habitat. Fencing/signage/barriers will be used to ensure no equipment of material is inadvertently placed/stored in the dune area during the project implementation period. No lighting is proposed for the project at this time; however, should lighting become necessary it will be in accordance with the latest edition of the FWC Technical Lighting Manual.
Gulf sturgeon	See note in Table 2 about the review of potential Gulf sturgeon impacts being coordinated through NMFS instead of through the USFWS.

VIII. Effect Determination and Response Requested:
Table 4. Effect Determinations

Species	Species Impacts					Response Requested
	NE	NLAA	MAA	JP	JC	
Green turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Hawksbill turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Kemp's ridley turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Leatherback turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Loggerhead turtle	X					Concurrence – Terrestrial Habitats Only; Consultation with NMFS for Estuarine/Marine habitats
Loggerhead proposed critical habitat	No adverse modification or destruction					Conference
West Indian manatee		X				Concurrence
Piping plover		X				Concurrence
Red knot		X				Conference
St. Andrew beach mouse	X					Concurrence
St. Andrew beach mouse critical habitat	No adverse modification or destruction					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.

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. **Table 5. Identify the species anticipated in the project area and behaviors (breeding, roosting, foraging) anticipated during project implementation.**

SPECIES	BEHAVIOR	SPECIES/HABITAT IMPACTS
Shorebirds	Foraging, feeding, resting, nesting	Shorebirds nest, forage, feed, and rest in the types of habitats consistent with some of the shoreline areas near proposed action but not onsite. As such, they may be impacted locally and temporarily by the project.
Seabirds (terns, gulls, skimmers, double-crested cormorant, American white pelican, brown pelican)	Resting, roosting, foraging	Seabirds forage in water and rest/roost in terrestrial habitats including dunes. The low level of project activity may startle foraging or resting birds. Roosting will not be impacted because activities will occur during the day. Nesting is not known to occur in or near the project area.

B. Table 6. 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
Shorebirds	We expect foraging and resting birds would be able to move to another nearby location to continue foraging and resting. If project activities occur during shorebird nesting season (February 15 to August 31), the FWC will be contacted to obtain the most recent guidance to protect nesting shorebirds and their recommendations will be implemented if shorebird nesting is occurring within 300 feet of the project site.
Seabirds (terns, gulls, skimmers, double-crested cormorant, American white pelican, brown pelican)	Care will be taken to minimize noise and physical disruptions near areas where foraging or resting 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. Nesting should not be impacted because the project will not occur near nesting habitats.

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

/s/ Holly N. Blalock-Herod

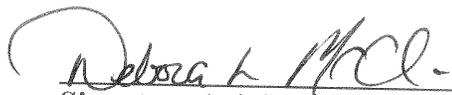
Signature (originating station - preparer)

February 24, 2014

date

ESA Coordinator, DWH Case Management Office

Title



Signature (originating station)

Deputy Case Manager



date

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**

References

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (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.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1989. Feasibility Report on Navigational Improvements for Mexico Beach Inlet – Mexico Beach, Florida. www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA208566
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), 2011. Biological Opinion: Permitted actions for watercraft access facilities. FWS Log No. 41910-2-11-FC-0195. March, 21.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. 2013. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean District Population Segment of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*). Proposed Rule. Federal Register p. 18000-18082. March 25.
- 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



Figure 1. Location of proposed City of Mexico Beach Marina action



Figure 2. Project details for City of Mexico Beach Marina action

Table 1. Species of Concern in Bay County, Florida.

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Reason for impact
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	Reticulated flatwoods salamander	E (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
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.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Birds	Red knot	P		Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas. Mostly wintering and migrants.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Birds	Red-cockaded woodpecker	E		Terrestrial: mature pine forests.	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	Southeastern snowy plover	ce	T	Estuarine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Marine: exposed unconsolidated substrate Terrestrial: dunes, sandy beaches, and inlet areas.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Birds	Stoddard's yellow-throated warbler	ce		Terrestrial: wooded habitats with Spanish moss, various.	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
Crustaceans	Panama City Crayfish (Econfinia crayfish)	ce	SSC	Palustrine: wet flatwoods; temporary or fluctuating ponds or semipermanently inundated ditches, also ruderal, roadside ditches and utility easements. Associated soil types: Pamlico-Dorovan Complex, Rutlege sand, Osier fine sand, Plummer sand, Pelham sand; some Leon sands.	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.	---	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Mammals	Choctawhatchee beach mouse	E (CH)	E	Terrestrial: beach dune, coastal scrub.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	Florida black bear	ce	T	Palustrine: titi swamps, floodplains Terrestrial: pine and hardwood forests.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Mammals	St. Andrew beach mouse	E (CH)	E	Terrestrial: beach dune, coastal scrub.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
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	Gulf moccasinshell	E (CH)		Riverine: medium-sized creeks to large rivers with sand and gravel substrates in slow to moderate currents. Panhandle drainages: Econfinia Creek and Chipola River.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

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	Tapered pigtoe	T (CH)		Riverine: Small to medium-sized creeks to large rivers in stable substrates of sand, small gravel, or sandy mud, with slow to moderate current. Panhandle drainages: Choctawhatchee River.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Alternate-leaf or pagoda dogwood		E	Palustrine: creek swamps Terrestrial: slope forest, upland hardwood forest, bluffs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Apalachicola wild indigo		E	Palustrine: floodplain forest Terrestrial: upland mixed forest, slope forest.	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	Baltzell's sedge	ce	T	Terrestrial: slope forest, moist sandy loam; moist sandy loam.	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	Chapman's butterwort	ce	T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods, seepage slopes, bog, dome swamp, ditches; in water.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Chapman's crownbeard	ce	T	Palustrine: seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods with wiregrass (<i>Aristida stricta</i>).	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Cruise's golden-aster	ce	E	Terrestrial: coastal dunes, coastal strand, coastal grassland; openings and blowouts.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Curtiss' loosestrife	ce	E	Palustrine: wet Flatwoods edges, floodplain swamp, seepage slope, dome swamp edges Terrestrial: seepage slope.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Curtiss' sandgrass	ce	T	Palustrine: mesic and wet flatwoods, wet prairie, depression marsh Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Dark-headed hatpin	ce		Palustrine: Wet Boggy Seepage slopes, mucky soils.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Plants	Decumbant pitcher plant		T	Palustrine: Bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Dew-thread		E	Lacustrine: exposed lake bottoms.	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
Plants	Florida skullcap	T	E	Palustrine: seepage slope, wet flatwoods, grassy openings Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Giant water-dropwort		E	Palustrine: dome swamp, wet flatwoods, ditches; in water.	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	Gulf coast lupine	ce	T	Terrestrial: beach dune, scrub, disturbed areas, roadsides, blowouts in dunes.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Hairy fever tree		T	Palustrine: creek swamps, titi swamps, bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Harper's beauty	E	E	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope, roadsides, edges of titi swamps.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Harper's yellow-eyed grass	ce	T	Palustrine: seepage slope, wet prairie, bogs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Hummingbird flower		E	Palustrine: seepage slope, dome swamp edges, floodplain swamps Riverine: seepage stream banks Terrestrial: seepage slopes.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Karst pond xyris		E	Lacustrine: sandhill upland lake margins.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Lace-lip		T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods.	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	Meadow beauty	ce	E	Palustrine: dome swamp margin, seepage slope, depression marsh; on slopes; with hypericum.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Mountain laurel		T	Riverine: seepage stream bank Terrestrial: slope forest, seepage stream banks.	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	Panhandle spiderlily	ce	E	Palustrine: dome swamp edges, wet prairie, wet flatwoods, baygall edges, swamp edges Terrestrial: wet prairies and flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Papery whitlow-wort	T	E	Terrestrial: Karst sandhill lake margins.	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	Pine-woods aster	ce	E	Palustrine: seepage slope Terrestrial: sandhill, scrubby and mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Primrose-flower butterwort		E	Palustrine: bogs, pond margins, margins of spring runs.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Pyramid magnolia		E	Terrestrial: slope forest.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Quillwort yellow-eyed grass	ce		Lacustrine: lake margins Palustrine: wet flatwoods, wet prairie.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Rosebud orchid or spreading pagonia		T	Palustrine: wet flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Silky camellia		E	Palustrine: baygall Palustrine: slope forest, upland mixed forest, Terrestrial: slope forest, upland mixed forest; acid soils.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat

Plants	Smooth-barked St. John's wort	ce	E	Lacustrine: lake margins Terrestrial: lake margins.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
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	Spoon-leaved sundew		T	Lacustrine: sinkhole lake edges Palustrine: seepage slope, wet flatwoods, depression marsh Riverine: seepage stream banks, drainage ditches.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	St. John's-susan	ce	E	Palustrine: wet flatwoods and prairies, roadside ditches.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Sweet shrub		E	Terrestrial: upland hardwood forest, slope forest, bluffs Palustrine: bottomland forest, stream banks, floodplains.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Telephus spurge	T	E	Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods; disturbed wiregrass (<i>Aristida stricta</i>) areas, coastal scrub. All known sites are within 4 miles of Gulf of Mexico.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	Thick-leaved water willow	ce	E	Palustrine: dome swamp, seepage slope Terrestrial: mesic flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	West's flax	ce	E	Palustrine: dome swamp, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, pond margins.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	White birds-in-a-nest	T	E	Palustrine: seepage slope Terrestrial: grassy mesic pine flatwoods, savannahs, roadsides, and similar habitat.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	White Indian Plantain	ce		Palustrine: wet flatwoods.	NE	Listed natural community is inconsistent with the project habitat
Plants	White-top pitcher plant	ce	E	Palustrine: wet prairie, seepage slope, baygall edges, ditches.	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 fringed orchid		T	Palustrine: bogs, wet flatwoods Terrestrial: Bluff.	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
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	Marine: open water; Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Hawksbill turtle	E	E	Marine: open water; no nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Kemp's ridley turtle	E	E	Marine: open water; Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Leatherback turtle	E	E	Marine: open water; Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
Reptiles	Loggerhead turtle	T	T	Marine: open water; Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4

Mexico Beh Marina

NRDA ROUTING SLIP

Comments: _____

Date: _____

	Received	Due	
Imm, Don			
Phillips, Catherine			
✓ Ambrose, Lydia			Concur A 3/18/14 Concur pipi's return
✓ Kelly, Patty	3/21/14	AC	
Lehnhoff, Lisa			
Mitchell, Harold			
Negron-Ortiz, Vivian			
Pursifull, Sandy			
✓ Yanchis, Kristi			

Holly,

Please include revisions on page 5.

THX, CSA