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 St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions, Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements, Oak Shore Drive Pier, and Panama City Marina Improvements, Bay County, Florida

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 St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions, Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements, Oak Shore Drive Pier, and Panama City Marina Improvements, Bay County, 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, five species of sea turtles (green, hawksbill, Kemp's ridley, leatherback, and loggerhead), Choctawhatchee beach mouse, West Indian manatee, piping plover, or red knot (if listed) and have provided our analysis in the attached Biological Evaluation. We also determined the project will not adversely modify or destroy critical habitat for the Choctawhatchee beach mouse or piping plover. We 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 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: February 25, 2014

Project Name (Grant Title/Number): Strategically Provided Boat Access along Florida's Gulf Coast: St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions, Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements, Oak Shore Drive Pier, and Panama City Marina Improvements, Bay County, Florida

I. **Service Program:**
- _X__ **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 Figures at the end of this document for maps indicating the 4 proposed action areas for this project.

A. **Ecoregion Number and Name:** Southeast Region

B. **County and State:** Bay County, Florida

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):

There are 4 related actions being evaluated as part of this review. These actions are being evaluated together because they are in close proximity to each other and the project activities all involve improvements or additions to docking facilities and/or boat access. The specific actions are as follows: St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions, Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements, Oak Shore Drive Pier, and Panama City Marina Improvements. Each of these proposed projects is summarized independently in the rest of this section (see Figure 1 for general project locations and Figures 2-5 for specific project locations).

St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions

Background

The proposed Panama City St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions action would add three boat slips at the existing marina, replace the boat ramp, and replace a fixed wooden dock with a concrete floating dock. Figure 1 provides the general location for the action and Figure 2 provides a current view of the marina with a description of where different elements of the action would occur.

Construction and Installation

The over-water structures where work would take place cover a total area of approximately 630 square feet. Standard construction methods will be used to construct the additional slips, replace the boat ramp, and install the floating dock. Construction methodology will be delineated in the final construction design and will follow the Service's *Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work* (USFWS, 2011) and the *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions* (NOAA, 2006). The project will involve a mix of work on shore and in-water. Pilings will need to be placed (likely by water jetting, mechanical auguring, vibratory hammer, or pile driving) for the new slips and potentially for the floating dock. Some demolition and debris removal will be required in support of the dock repair work. Construction equipment is expected to include a construction barge, crane, and tractor trailer for transporting construction materials and equipment. If submerged aquatic veg. found, use "Contruction Guidelines in Florida for Minor Piling-Supported Structures Constructed in or over SAV. (USACE/NMFS 2001)

Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements

Background

The proposed Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements action would involve a number of improvements at Earl Gilbert Park including repairing the existing dock, ramp and adding up to six (6) boat trailer parking spaces. Figure 3 provides the general location for the action and Figure 7 provides a view of the current ramp and dock to provide a sense of the proposed action area.

Construction and Installation

No new dock will be constructed. The existing dock consists of wooden planks and would be repaired to replace damaged sections with new wood material, to improve safety. The size, material, and design of the dock will not change. The existing dock is approximately 3 feet in height above MHW (which will not change). The existing dock runs perpendicular and then parallel to the shore (L-shaped) and has an estimated surface area is 600 square feet. Ramp

repair would involve removing the existing ramp, grading, and paving a new ramp. Coffer dams or similar maybe necessary to de-water the work area for ramp repair.

The parking lot currently contains 12 spaces for vehicles and trailers. As part of the project, the parking area will be expanded to accommodate more vehicles; the final number of parking areas that will be available will be defined in the final project design. Parking expansion could include removal of grasses, grading, and paving (maximum extent). The majority of the proposed work will take place on shore and on the existing dock. Some work repairing the dock and ramp will require in-water work. All in-water work will follow the Service's *Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work* (USFWS, 2011) and the *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions* (NOAA, 2006).

Oak Shore Drive Pier

Background

The proposed Oak Shore Drive Pier action would involve constructing a new public fishing pier for the City of Parker and Tyndall Air Force Base residents at the terminus of Oakshore Drive into St. Andrews Bay. Figure 4 provides the general location for the action and Figure 8 provides a draft design for the pier. The proposed pier would be on the same terminus as the Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat ramp which is to the right of the proposed pier location.

The new fishing pier would be approximately 500 feet long and 16 feet wide extending southwest from end of Oak Shore Drive adjacent to and on the south side of the existing Earl Gilbert boat ramp (Figure 4). At the end of the pier a small section would be oriented perpendicular to the rest of the pier and have dimensions of approximately 60 feet long by 16 feet wide, giving the pier an overall total area of approximately 8,960 square feet (see Figure 8). However, the exact width and square footage of the pier will be ultimately determined during the final design for the project. The pier would have handrails and lighting installed along it as well. Any lighting installed or upgraded will be wildlife friendly and comply with the guidance provided in the current edition of the FWC's Lighting Technical Manual.

Construction and Installation

Prior to construction of the project, a site-specific survey would be conducted to help guide the exact orientation, location, and height above mean high water (MHW) during the final design phase for the project. Construction activities for the proposed project would occur from both in-water and on land, though most of the work would take place in-water. Pilings would need to be placed to support the new pier. The exact number, size, and material of the pilings to support the structure and the depth to which they would be placed would be determined during the final engineering design phase for the project. Construction methodology for placement of the pilings would also be determined during the final project design and may involve options including pile-driving, water jetting, or the use of a vibratory hammer.

Panama City Marina Improvements

Background

The proposed Panama City Marina Fishing Pier, Boat Ramp, and Staging Docks action would involve constructing a fishing pier into St. Andrews Bay, replacing a poorly functioning boat

ramp, and constructing new staging docks (i.e., areas to load and unload boats) at the Panama City Marina. Figure 5 provides the general location for this proposed action and Figure 9 provides an overview of the planned construction at the marina.

The new fishing pier would be approximately 400 feet long and 14 feet wide extending southwest from the marina (at the end of Harrison Avenue) into St. Andrews Bay (see Figures 10 and 11 for a draft design). A the end of the pier, a small section would be oriented perpendicular to the rest of the pier and have dimensions of approximately 60 feet long by 14 feet wide, giving the pier an overall total area of approximately 6,440 square feet. The pier would have handrails and lighting installed along it as well.

The existing boat ramp at the marina is approximately 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. The ramp would be removed and replaced with a concrete boat ramp with similar footprint and a 13.33 percent grade. At the end of the boat ramp, 12-inch rip-rap would extend another 10 feet. Staging docks would be constructed on both sides and parallel the boat ramp. On the southeast side of the ramp the dock would be approximately 250 feet long by 6 feet wide. The dock on the northwest side of the ramp would be handicap accessible with dimension of approximately 72 feet long by 8 feet wide. Final dimensions of the docks would be determined during the final project design. Figure 11 provides draft designs for these elements of the action.

Construction and Installation

Construction activities for the proposed project would occur from both in-water and on land. Most of the work for the fishing pier and staging docks would take place in-water, while work for the boat ramp would take place both in-water and from land. Pilings would need to be placed to support the new pier and staging docks. The exact number of pilings to support the structures and the depth to which they are placed would be determined during the final engineering design phase for the project. The pilings for the staging docks would most likely be put in place by mechanically auguring holes or water jetting if possible. Placement techniques for the fishing pier will consider engineering constraints and available BMPs (e.g., the use of bubble curtains) that could minimize potential impacts associated with the placement technique selected.

General Construction Best Management Practices

For the proposed actions all applicable BMPs would be followed to minimize any adverse effects of construction. BMPs for erosion control would be implemented and maintained at all times during construction to prevent discharges into surface waters. Methods for land-based portions of the project construction could include, but may not be limited to, the use of staked hay bales, staked filter cloth, sodding, seeding, and mulching; staged construction; and installation of turbidity screens around the immediate project site. Prior to the initiation of any work, erosion control measures would be put in place along the perimeter of construction zone. Turbidity barriers with weighted skirts extending to within one foot of the bottom would be installed along the entire shoreline length of the in-water project area prior to initiation of construction. Turbidity barriers would remain in place and be maintained until the authorized work has been completed and all erodible materials have been stabilized. Erosion control measures would remain in place and be maintained until all authorized work is completed and the site has been

stabilized. During and following construction, all construction waste materials would be disposed of appropriately.

To minimize the risk of impacts to species in the water all guidance and conditions for conducting in-water work (NOAA, 2006; USFWS, 2011) would be adhered to. Finally, all placed pilings will have caps (e.g., pyramid or cone shaped) designed to prevent birds roosting or nesting. Any lighting added to the project will be wildlife friendly and comply with the guidance provided in the current edition of the FWC's Lighting Technical Manual..

Fixed signs that are consistent with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and State of Florida guidelines with instructions on what to do in the event of hooking a listed species (e.g., sea turtle) would be placed at the entrance to piers or ramps and may be placed strategically at fixed intervals along its length. Additionally, information for avoiding impacts to trust resources in nearby areas (information development coordinated with USFWS) and best practices on catch and release and other fishing practices (e.g., placing cut line and hooks for disposal in trash cans) designed to limit potential adverse impacts to species will be posted. Any facilities (e.g. trash cans) needed to help anglers comply with these recommendations would also be provided.

VI. Description of the Project Area (attach additional pages as needed):
All of the proposed actions are located in Bay County, Florida. Further, all of these proposed actions are located in the waters of St. Andrews Bay. Additional detail on the project areas at each location follows. Shell Island is located between the mouth of St. Andrews Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Shell Island is an important barrier island/dune habitat area for migratory birds and other listed species. Though none of the projects will be constructed on or even near Shell Island, visitors may access Shell Island from the proposed ramps.

St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions
The project is located at 3151 West 10th Street, Panama City, Bay County, Florida. The project site is located at the southern terminus of Bayview Avenue, in the western portion of the city. Construction activities are to occur along the shoreline and in nearshore waters of St. Andrews Bay, which is a 69,000 acre estuary with direct access to the Gulf of Mexico.

St. Andrews Marina was established in 1959 by the City of Panama City and is used by both commercial and recreational boaters. St. Andrews Marina is easily accessible to the Gulf of Mexico and the Intracoastal Waterway. The marina is situated in a developed area of Panama City characterized by residential and commercial infrastructure. The site itself is a developed marina with existing boat slips, parking areas, boarding docks, , and temporary mooring locations. It currently has approximately 100 slips. The proposed project would be focused on a small area; the over-water structures where work would take place cover a total area of approximately 630 square feet. The shore habitat in the area of the project work has previously been armored (see Figure 6) and the entire project is taking place in a footprint for the area previously disturbed for the marina's development.

Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements and Oakshore Pier Drive Fishing Pier
Earl Gilbert Park is and the proposed Oakshore Drive pier would be located at 6511 Oak Shore Drive, Parker, Bay County Florida, Bay County, Florida. This is the southern terminus of Oakshore Drive, at the tip of Long Point, a peninsula extending into St. Andrews Bay in the extreme southern portion of the city (see Figures 3 and 4). Existing structures at the site include a public boat ramp, dock, and parking area in a partially developed area. There are no slips present. Habitat surrounding the site consists of mowed lawn, and shoreline with a sandy point and sand bars nearshore.

Panama City Marina Improvements
The proposed project is located at the city-owned Panama City Marina in Panama City, in Bay County Florida (see Figure 5). St. Andrews Bay surrounds much of Panama City and provides a protected harbor.

The Panama City Marina consists of a marina, boat ramp, staging docks, restrooms and showers, parking area, and a business center. The marina has 240 slips that can accommodate boats ranging in size from 30 feet to 120 feet with drafts up to 10 feet. And the parking lot has a capacity of approximately 200 vehicles. The proposed project actions of replacing a poorly functioning boat ramp and constructing new staging docks adjacent to the boat ramp would take place within the footprint of the existing marina facilities (see Figure 9). The proposed fishing pier occurs in open water habitats from the parking area at the marina into St. Andrews Bay.

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, Loggerhead turtle	No nesting habitat is present in any of the project areas; therefore no effects from construction are anticipated. Sea turtles may nest in areas that boaters may access from these locations; therefore, visitors could disrupt nesting or hatching. We expect the conservation measures below, including educational tools, will minimize impacts to sea turtles and their terrestrial habitats to an insignificant and discountable level. 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 impacts to sea turtles in the estuarine and marine environments.
West Indian manatee	Bay county is not part of the 36 Florida counties that are identified as being counties where manatees regularly occur in coastal and inland waters (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2011). However, manatees could be present in the action areas. The main risk to manatees during execution of this project would come from noise during construction and boat collisions during use of ramps which could result in harm or mortality. We expect conservation measures and educational tools discussed below to minimize effects to manatees (including those from noise) to an insignificant and discountable level.
Piping plover and red knot Piping plover critical habitat	The main risk to piping plovers and red knot is from human disturbance while resting and foraging in habitats adjacent to marine work areas and from human disturbance if boaters choose to visit nearby islands. The proposed project could result in short term increases in noise which could startle individuals, ~~though we would expect normal activity to resume within minutes or cause the 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 for either species and consider this effect insignificant and discountable.~~ The proposed project will not result in any changes to shoreline habitats where either species is likely to forage or rest. Educational signage will be posted at all ramps reminding visitors of nearby trust resources and any protective measures that may be necessary when visiting nearby islands. This signage will be developed in coordination with FWC and the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office. Piping plover critical habitat is not designated in the project area but is nearby (where visitors may access it via these ramps) on Shell Island. The primary constituent elements (PCEs) of wintering piping plover critical habitat include: 1) Intertidal flats with sand or mud flats (or both) with no or sparse emergent vegetation. 2) Adjacent unvegetated or sparsely vegetated sand, mud, or algal flats above high tide are also important, especially for roosting piping plovers. Such

SPECIES/CRITICAL	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
	sites may have debris, detritus, or microtopographic relief (less than 50 cm above substrate surface) offering refuge from high winds and cold weather. 3) Important components of the beach/dune ecosystem include surf-cast algae, sparsely vegetated back beach and salterns, spits, and washover areas. 4) Washover areas are broad, unvegetated zones, with little or no topographic relief, that are formed and maintained by the action of hurricanes, storm surge, or other extreme wave action. Project construction will not adversely modify or destroy critical habitat for piping plover because the construction work will not be taking place in any of the habitats listed above. Visitation of nearby area will not alter any of the PCEs or result in adverse modification or destruction of critical habitat.
Choctawhatchee beach mouse	Neither the Choctawhatchee beach mouse nor its critical habitat occurs within the project areas. Therefore, construction activities will not affect this species or its critical habitat. However, both the mouse and its critical habitat occur on Shell Island and Panama City Beach which could be accessed by visitors using the improved ramps. Mice or critical habitat could be disturbed if visitors travel to these areas from the ramps. Conservation measures below are expected to minimize the risk of disturbance such that effects are insignificant and discountable.
Choctawhatchee beach mouse critical habitat	Primary constituent elements (PCEs) for Choctawhatchee beach mouse critical habitat are: 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. Project construction will not adversely modify or destroy critical habitat for the

SPECIES/CRITICAL	SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT IMPACTS
	Choctawhatchee beach mouse because the construction work will not be taking place in any of the habitats listed above. Conservation measures below are expected to minimize effects to PCEs such that no adverse modification or destruction of critical habitat occurs from visitor use.
Gulf sturgeon	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.

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

Table 3. Conservation Measures

SPECIES	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Green turtle, Hawksbill turtle, Kemp's ridley turtle, Leatherback turtle, Loggerhead turtle	Any lighting installed as a part of the proposed project will be wildlife friendly and comply with the guidance provided in the current edition of the FWC's Lighting Technical Manual. Signs will be posted at ramps and piers to provide visitors with information to avoid sea turtles and minimize impacts in their habitats. Signs will be developed in coordination with NOAA, FWC, and the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office. To minimize risks in the aquatic environment, all construction conditions identified in the *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Construction Conditions* (NOAA, 2006) would be implemented an 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.
West Indian manatee	All construction conditions identified in the *Standard Manatee Conditions for In-water Work* (USFWS, 2011) would be implemented and adhered to during project construction. Signs will be posted at ramps and piers to provide visitors with information to avoid manatees while boating. We anticipate these conservation measures will avoid any risk of adverse effects to manatees from proposed project.
Piping plover and red knot	DEP and FWC will consult with staff from the USFWS Panama City Field Office (PCFO) regarding specific signage that could be posted at the Panama City marina and other marinas/piers in this consultation as deemed necessary by the PCFO staff. Such signage would be intended to inform/educate visitors that nearby areas support protected species and provide guidance with respect to how activities could be pursued in a way that would avoid harming these species. We expect these signs, defining measures to protect Shell Island habitats and species, to ensure visitor use does not result in excessive disturbance to piping plover or red knot and effects should be insignificant and discountable. In addition, existing programs mark important wintering habitats for migratory birds providing further protection to these species.

SPV Construction Guidelines for St. Andrew & East Gilbert LA

SPECIES	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
Piping plover critical habitat	No project work will occur within piping plover critical habitat. Visitor use is not expected to alter PCEs due to the signage measure discussed in the previous paragraph.
Choctawhatchee beach mouse and critical habitat	Neither beach mice nor their critical habitat occur within the project site. Visitor use is not expected to alter PCEs. Should any lighting be installed or upgraded at any of the project locations the new lighting will be wildlife friendly and comply with the guidance provided in the current edition of the FWC's Lighting Technical Manual. DEP and FWC will coordinate with staff from the USFWS Panama City Field Office (PCFO) regarding specific signage that could be posted at the locations in this consultation as deemed necessary by the PCFO staff. Such signage would be intended to inform/educate visitors that nearby areas support protected species and critical habitats and provide guidance with respect to how activities could be pursued that would avoid harming these species and their critical habitats. Through the combination of these signs visitor use should not result in modifications to PCEs and species disturbance should be insignificant and discountable.
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 Determination

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

Species	Species Impacts					Response Requested*
	NE	NLAA	MAA	JP	JC	
						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
West Indian manatee		X				Concurrence
Piping plover		X				Concurrence
Piping plover critical habitat	No Adverse Modification or Destruction					Concurrence
Red knot		X				Conference
Choctawhatchee beach mouse		X				Concurrence
Choctawhatchee 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? _X__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	At the project sites, shorebirds likely forage and rest and could be locally and temporally impacted during construction. Shorebirds nest, forage, feed, and rest on Shell Island. As such, they may be impacted by visitors traveling form the project sites to Shell Island.
Seabirds (terns, gulls, skimmers, double-crested cormorant, American white pelican, brown pelican)	Resting, roosting, nesting	Seabirds forage in water and rest/roost in terrestrial habitats at Shell Island. However, the level of project activity could startle resting birds and because activities will occur during the day roosting should not be impacted.

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	In general, we expect foraging and resting birds would be able to move to another nearby location to continue foraging and resting if disturbed during construction. Shorebirds are not expected to be nesting in the area of construction but use nearby areas that could be visited by people using the

SPECIES/SPECIES GROUP	CONSERVATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS
	ramps. Educational signage will be posted at each ramp and pier to prevent impacts to migratory birds at Shell Island and other locations. Signs will be developed in coordination with FWC and the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office to detail conservation measures to protect shorebirds in nearby habitats. At the Oakshore Drive location, there is an area with shallow sandbars off the point where shorebirds commonly feed. Design of this pier will be coordinated with FWC to minimize impacts and changes to the point and sand bars to the maximum extent practicable.
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. Educational signage will be posted at each ramp and pier. Signs will be developed in coordination with FWC and the Panama City Ecological Services Field Office to detail conservation measures to protect seabirds while visitors may be fishing. Protective measures will also be implemented in the design phase and include the use of pointy, white, piling caps and containers for waste fishing gear.

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

/s/ Holly N. Blalock-Herod — February 25, 2014
Signature (originating station - preparer) **date**

ESA Coordinator, DWH Case Management Office
Title

Debra L Hill — 2/26/14
Signature (originating station) **date**
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 ✓ **Nonconcurrence** _____

B. Formal consultation required _____

C. Conference required _____

D. Informal conference required _____

RECEIVED 3/28/14 WSW

E. Remarks (attach additional pages as needed):

[signature] 3/24/14
Signature **date**

Don Imm PCFO
Field Supervisor **office**

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

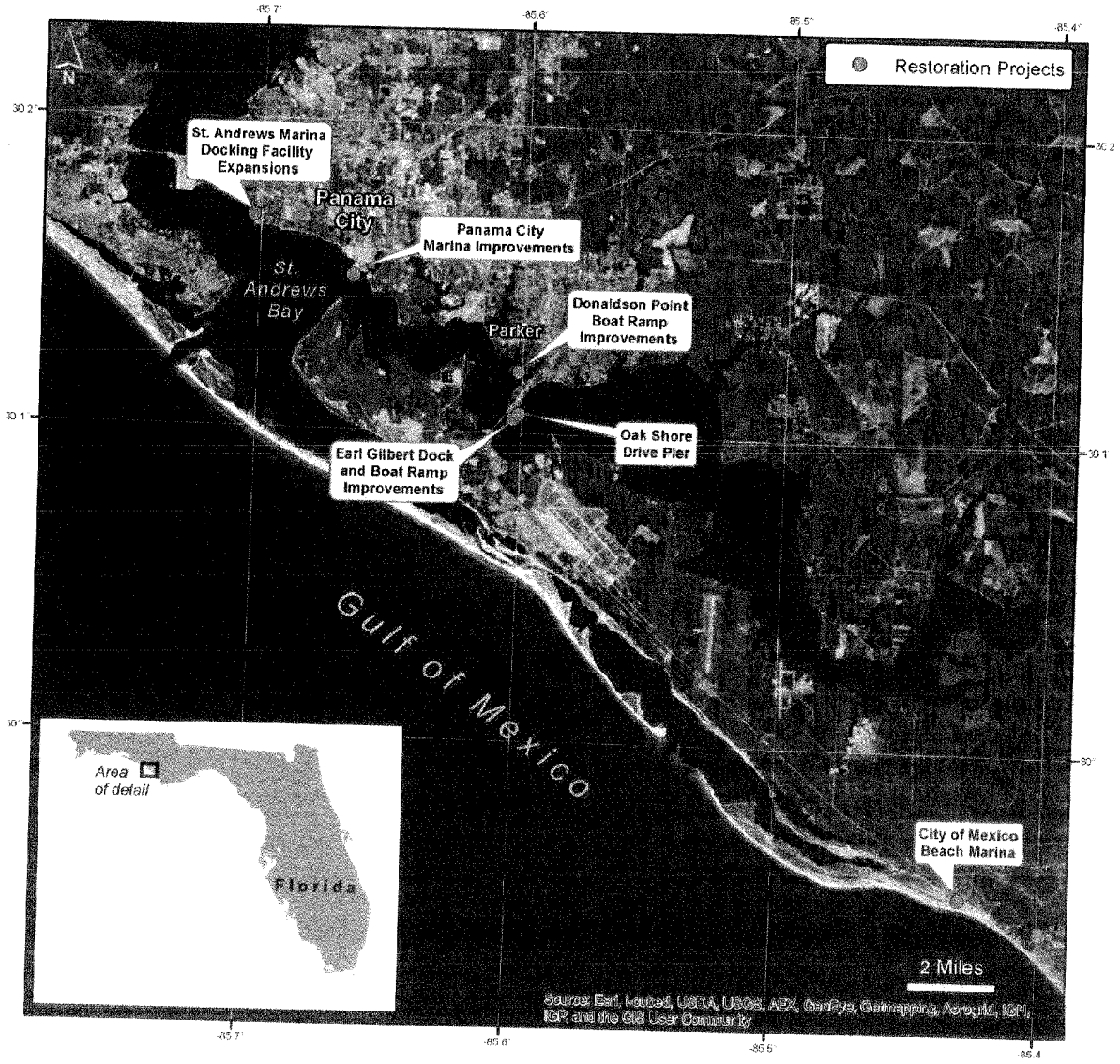


Figure 1. General location of proposed actions. Donaldson Point is no longer part of the proposed action and as such is not evaluated in this consultation.

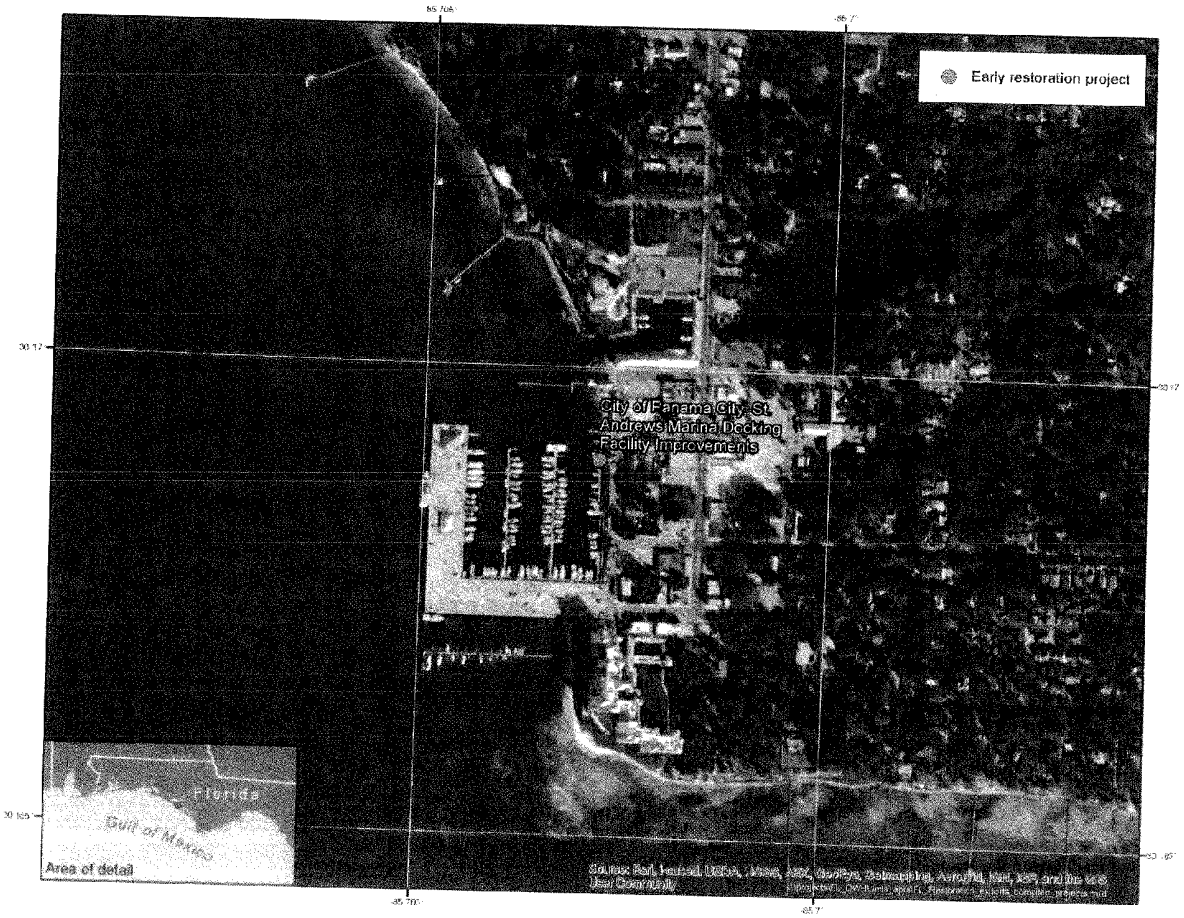


Figure 2. Location of proposed City of Panama City St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions action.

Figure 3. Location of proposed Earl Gilbert Dock and Boat Ramp Improvements action

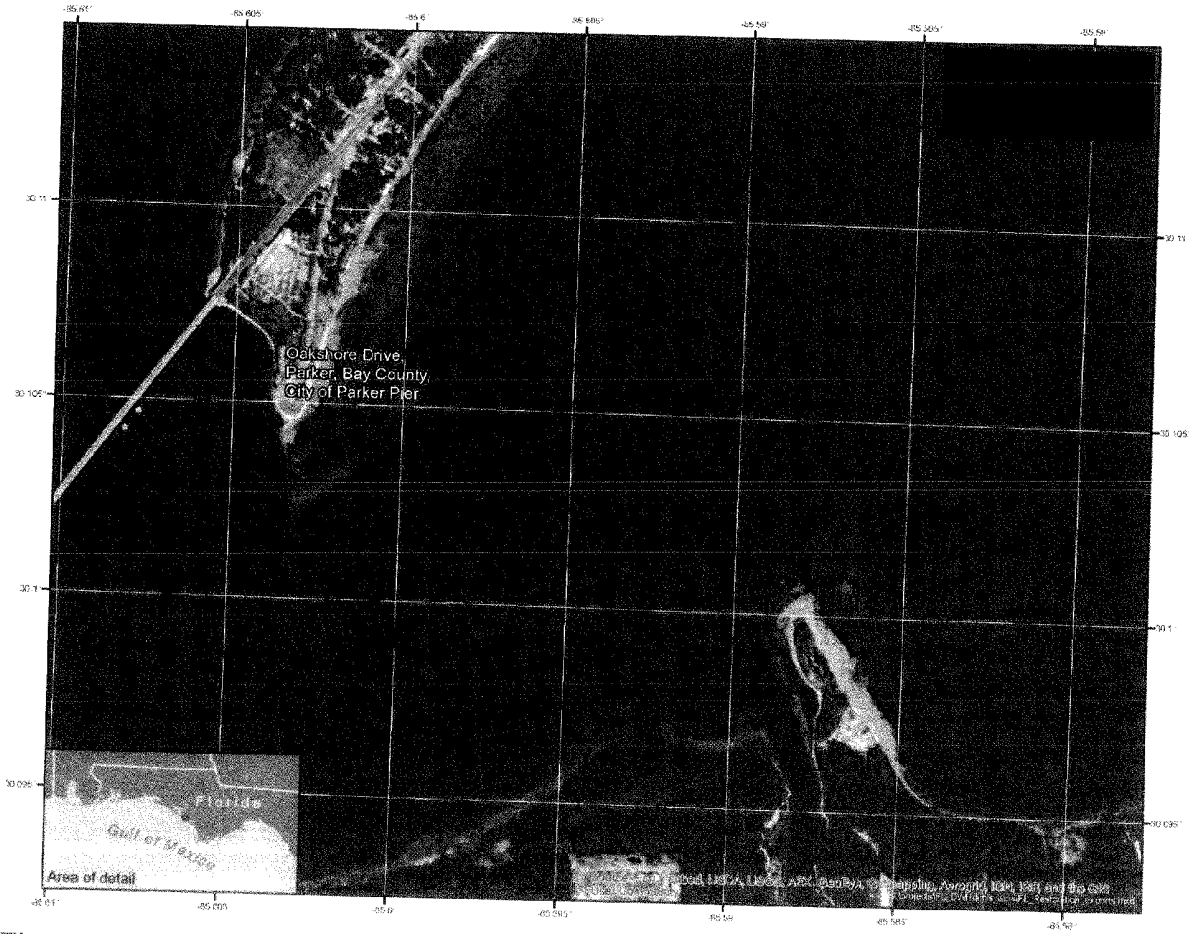
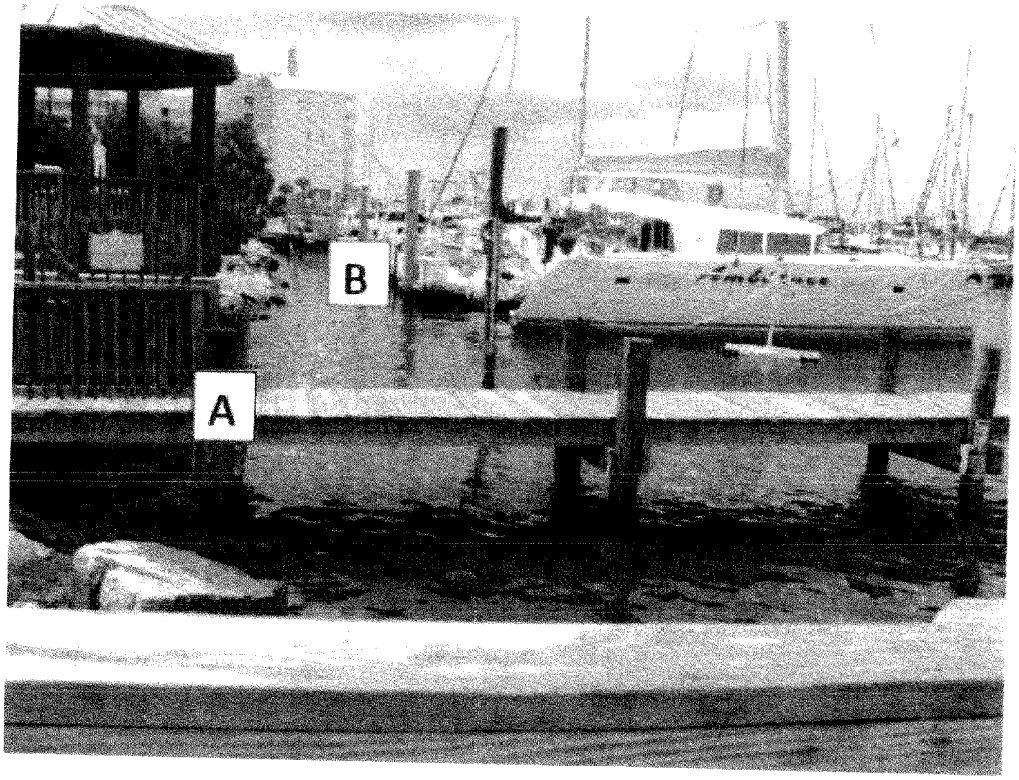


Figure 4. Oak Shore Drive location for new pier and improvements to the Earl Gilbert Boat Dock and Access.

Figure 5. Location of proposed Panama City Marina Improvements action.



Picture is taken from the view of the public boat ramp looking first at (A) the fixed dock which is to be replaced by the proposed floating dock and further at (B) the proposed marina expansion area.

Figure 6. View of proposed project area looking from existing boat ramp back toward the existing marina slips over area where the dock would be replaced and additional slips developed as part of the City of Panama City St. Andrews Marina Docking Facility Expansions action.

Figure 7. Photo of the proposed project area including the boat ramp and dock that will be repaired as part of the Earl Gilbert action.

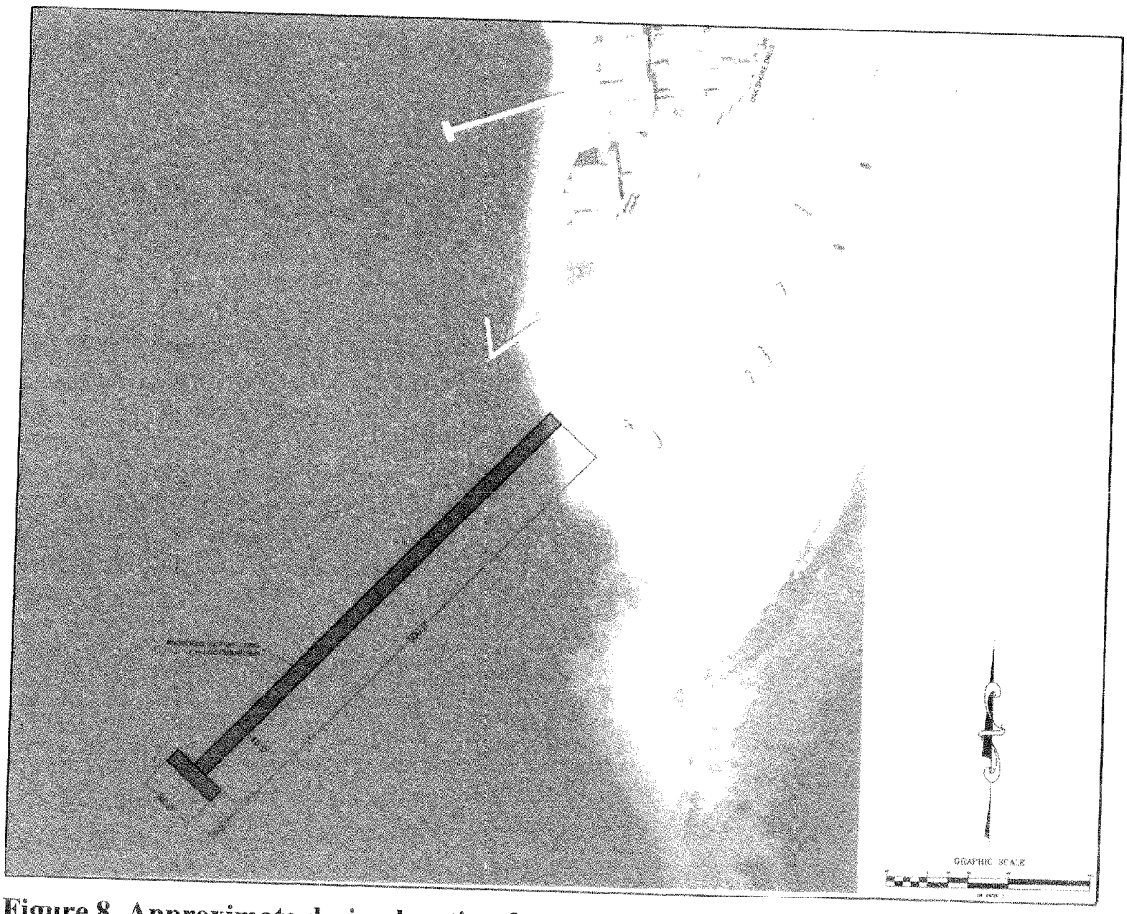


Figure 8. Approximate design location for the proposed Oak Shore Drive Pier. Earl Gilbert dock and ramp is to the north of the proposed pier.

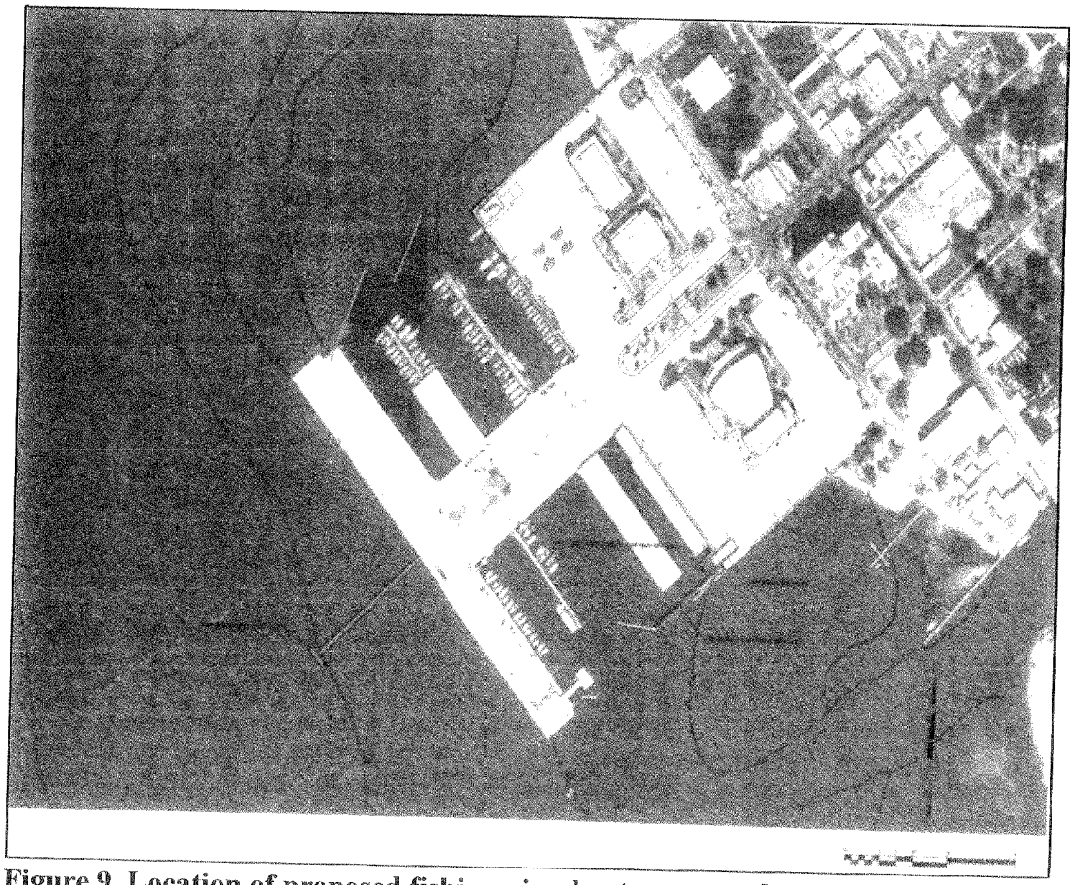


Figure 9. Location of proposed fishing pier, boat ramp, and staging docks at Panama City Marina

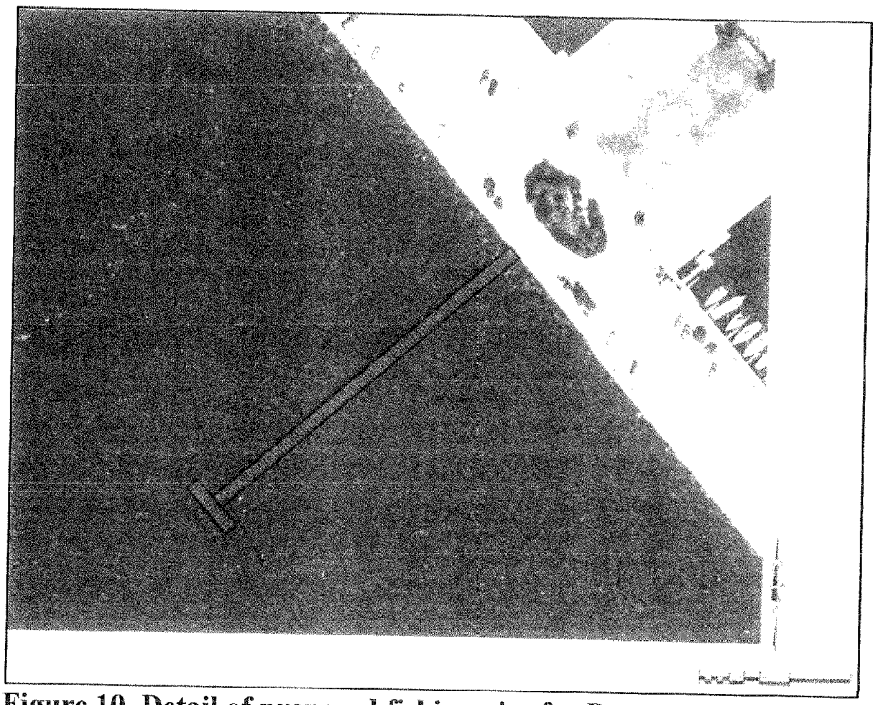


Figure 10. Detail of proposed fishing pier for Panama City Marina

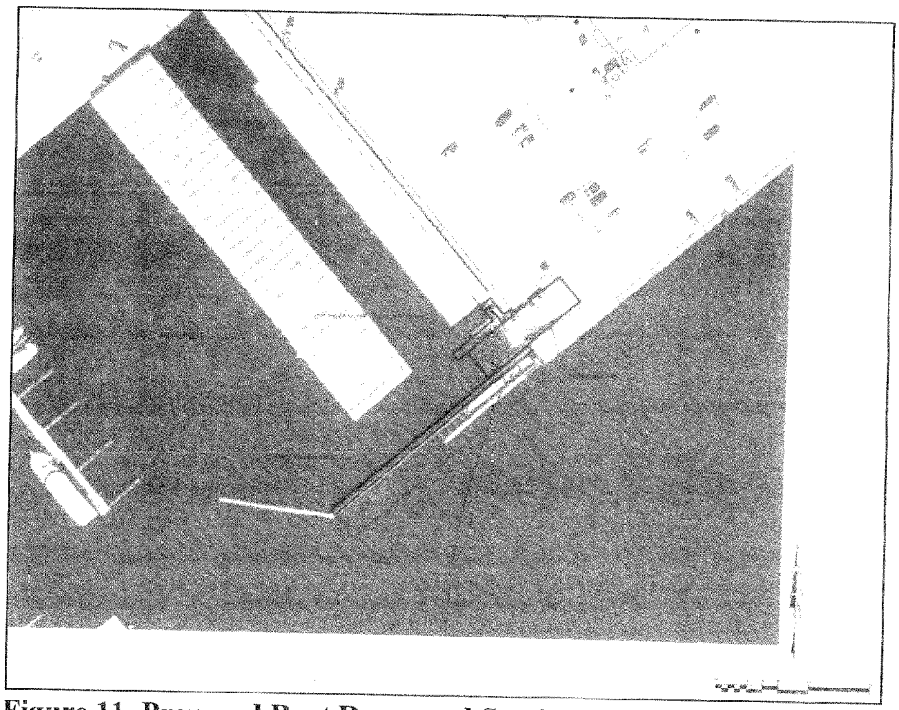


Figure 11. Proposed Boat Ramp and Staging Docks for Panama City Marina

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA. MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
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 (Econfina 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.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4
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.	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	Gulf moccasinshell	E (CH)		Riverine: medium-sized creeks to large rivers with sand and gravel substrates in slow to moderate currents. Panhandle drainages: Econfina 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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
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 (Aristida stricta).	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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas

Resource category	Common name	FWS status	State status	Natural communities	Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)	Reason for impact
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 (Aristida stricta) 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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
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

Table 1. Summary of federally listed species in the project action areas						
Resource category	**Common name**	**FWS status**	**State status**	**Natural communities**	**Species impacts (NE, NLAA, MAA)**	**Reason for impact**
Reptiles	Loggerhead turtle	T	T	Marine: open water; Terrestrial: sandy beaches; nesting.	NLAA	See Table 2, 3, and 4

Bay Co Projects

NRDA ROUTING SLIP

Comments:_____

_____ Date:

	Received	Due
Imm, Don		
Phillips, Catherine		
Ambrose, Lydia	3/11/14	Concur w/ Follow SAV Construction guidelines for St. Andrews & East Gilbert
Kelly, Patty	3/21/14	concur
Lehnhoff, Lisa	3/10/14	OK Lisa Lehnhoff
~~Mitchell, Harold~~		
~~Negron-Ortiz, Vivian~~		
~~Pursifull, Sandy~~		
~~Yanchis, Kristi~~		

Hoey, Please include Reviewers ~ pages 2, 7, 9. Post-project evaluation of observation measures needed. TKX, CSA

Concur for P's/rec't on condition of sign placement at ~~East~~ P.C. Marina and St Andrews Marina. Still concern if cumulatively all projects targeting improved recreational experience are putting more folks on beach, thereby increasing disturbance. Coordinate w/ Tyndall + FL DEP to post primary use areas ~~around~~ can reduce / remove impacts. PK,