



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 4970
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

Regulatory Division

December 20, 2013

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT SAJ-13
SAJ-2005-9320 (TSD)

AERIAL TRANSMISSION LINES IN FLORIDA

Upon recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344), general authority is given for activities required for the installation, construction, maintenance, replacement, and repair of aerial transmission/distribution lines over all waters of the United States in the State of Florida. Authority is also given for discharges associated with the construction, maintenance, replacement, and/or repair of electrical substations and access roads for the construction and maintenance of overhead power lines and electrical substations, but only in non-navigable waters of the United States in the State of Florida. The SAJ-13 is subject to the following special and general conditions:

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The work herein authorized includes activities required for the installation, construction, maintenance, replacement, and/or repair of aerial transmission lines, electrical substations, and access roads for the construction and maintenance of overhead power lines and electrical substations.
2. No work shall be performed until the applicant submits satisfactory plans for the proposed activity and receives written authorization from the District Engineer.
3. No work shall be authorized by SAJ-13 in waters of the United States within the following areas:
 - a. Monroe County.
 - b. Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve (Duval County); American Crocodile Critical Habitat, Biscayne Bay National Park Protection Zone (Miami-Dade County); Everglades National Park; Big Cypress National Preserve; the St. Lucie Impoundment (Martin County), and areas identified in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1317, et seq.): the St. Mary's River, from its headwaters to its confluence with the Bells River; the entire Wekiva River, including Wekiva Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, the entire Seminole Creek, and Black Water Creek from its outfall at Lake Norris to its confluence with the Wekiva River; the Loxahatchee

River from Riverbend Park downstream to Jonathan Dickinson State Park; all areas regulated under the Lake Okeechobee and Okeechobee Waterway Shoreline Management Plan, located between St. Lucie Lock in Martin County and W.P. Franklin Lock in Lee County.

c. The following state parks: John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park; Lignum Vitae Key State Botanical Site and Aquatic Preserve; Long Key State Park; Curry Hammock State Park; and Bahia Honda State Park.

d. Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve (St. Johns and Flagler Counties)

e. *Acropora* spp., Gulf sturgeon, smalltooth sawfish, and Johnson's seagrass critical habitat. (see <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/esa/acropora.htm>)

f. Motorboat prohibited zones, no entry zones, federal manatee sanctuaries, Kings Bay/Crystal River/ Homosassa/Salt River system (Citrus County) and canals connected to these waters.

4. In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, projects proposed within the following areas cannot be authorized until consultation on the project has been concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

a. within 18.6, 15 or 13 miles, as appropriate, of a wood stork rookery and project does not incorporate the wood stork guidelines (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>);

b. within ½ mile of an active red-cockaded woodpecker colony site;

c. in the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico or on or contiguous to Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico beaches;

d. within the Florida panther consultation area (S.W. Florida)(see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>);

e. within the following rivers, creeks, and their tributaries: Escambia River, Yellow River, Choctawhatchee River, Chipola River, Apalachicola River, Ochlockonee River, Sante Fe River, New River and Econfina Creek (Florida panhandle), and the Suwannee River; or

f. within coastal lakes, their outfalls or the shore areas between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico (see attached map identified as Figure 1).

5. Prior to verification of authorization, the dichotomous key titled, "The Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Jacksonville Ecological Services Field Office and State of Florida Effect Determination Key for the Wood Stork in Central and North Peninsular Florida dated September 2008 and Wood Stork Effect Determination Key for South Florida dated January 25, 2010 and revised on May 18, 2010", will be used to determine the potential wood stork impacts. Those determined to be a "may affect" to the wood stork will not

be authorized until consultation on the project has been concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>); *Note: The wood stork key may be subject to revision at any time. It is our intention that the most recent version of these technical tools will be utilized during the evaluation of the permit application.*

6. Prior to verification of authorization, the dichotomous key titled, “The Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, and the State of Florida Effect Determination Key for the Manatee in Florida, March 2011,” (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>) will be used to determine potential manatee impacts. Those determined to be a “may affect” to the manatee will not be authorized unless consistent with the 2011 Manatee Programmatic Consultation, or individual consultation on the project is required and has been reinitiated and concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. Additionally, depending on the location of the project, some projects determined to be “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” will not be authorized until consultation on the project has been concluded. *Note: The manatee key may be subject to revision at any time. It is our intention that the most recent version of this technical tool will be utilized during the evaluation of the permit application.*

7. For projects in, over, and/or under waters accessible to manatees, the permittee will utilize the “Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water Work 2011” (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>) and/or requirements, as appropriate for the proposed activity. *Note: The manatee conditions may be subject to revision at any time. It is our intention that the most recent version of these conditions will be utilized during the evaluation of the permit application.*

8. In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, projects proposed within the following areas cannot be authorized until consultation on the projects have been concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)¹; within the designated critical habitat for federally listed freshwater mussels, and freshwater mussels proposed for listing consisting of the following drainages: within the main stem, creeks, and tributaries of the following rivers: Escambia (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties), Yellow (Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton Counties), Choctawhatchee (Walton, Bay and Washington Counties), Chipola (Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf Counties) Apalachicola (Jackson, Calhoun, Gadsden, Liberty, Gulf, and Franklin Counties), Ochlockonee (Franklin, Wakulla, Liberty, Leon, and Gadsden Counties), Sante Fe and New (Columbia, Suwannee, Bradford, Baker, Union, Gilchrist, and Alachua Counties), and Econfina Creek and its tributaries (Bay and Washington Counties)¹.

9. For projects in waters accessible to sea turtles, Smalltooth sawfish, Atlantic sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon, or Shortnose sturgeon, the permittee will utilize the “Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions” March 23, 2006 (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>) and/or requirements, as appropriate for the proposed activity. *Note: These conditions may be subject to revision at any*

¹ See <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx> . Note: This web address may be subject to revision at any time. Species proposed for listing may be listed at any time.

time. It is our intention that the most recent version of these conditions will be utilized during the evaluation of the permit application.

10. Prior to verification of authorization, the dichotomous key titled, “North and South Florida Ecological Services Field Offices Programmatic Concurrence for Use of Original Eastern Indigo Snake Key(s)” for the Eastern Indigo Snake, updated January 5, 2012, (see <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>) will be used to determine potential Eastern indigo snake impacts. Those determined to be a “may affect” to the Eastern Indigo Snake will not be authorized until consultation on the project has been reinitiated and concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. To ensure minimal impacts to the Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), for all projects proposed in Eastern indigo snake habitat, the permittee shall implement the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s “Standard Indigo Snake Protection Measures” (<http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>).

11. Where a project is proposed in a county where any of the following species has been recorded, no authorization under SAJ-13 shall be given for any project until the applicant surveys the project site (project footprint and immediate adjacent areas which could be subject to indirect effects of the action such as project disturbance, habitat modification or loss, migration barrier, etc.) for their presence: 1) Sand skink, Bluetail mole skink, Flatwoods salamander; Everglades snail kite, Florida scrub jay, Florida grasshopper sparrow, Audubon’s crested caracara, Cape Sable seaside sparrow, Schaus swallowtail butterfly, and 2) any Federally listed plant species. The counties where these species are likely to be found are presented in Tables 1 and 2 (attached). If any of these species are found within the project site, no activities will be authorized until consultation on the project has been concluded with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. *Note: Even though Tables 1 and 2 are somewhat outdated they represent the most comprehensive species lists the Corps is able to obtain. For questions on any other species not on these Tables, please contact the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service office, which has responsibility for the geographic area in which the project is proposed.*

12. This permit has undergone consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on the listed species and any designated critical habitat noted on Table 3 (attached). If the proposed activity requires additional Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the FWS and/or NMFS on: 1) these or any other Federally listed threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation; or 2) designated critical habitat for these or any other Federally listed threatened or endangered species or habitat proposed to be designated as critical habitat for any Federally listed threatened or endangered species, until consultation is reinitiated and concluded, the proposed activity cannot be authorized under SAJ-13.

13. No work shall be authorized by SAJ-13 which may have direct or indirect adverse impacts to essential fish habitat such as but not limited to hard or soft corals, including listed corals, mangroves, estuarine emergent vegetation, marine emergent vegetation, and/or the following species of submerged aquatic vegetation: shoal grass (*Halodule wrightii*), paddle grass (*Halophila decipiens*), star grass (*Halophila engelmanni*), Johnson’s seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*), sago pondweed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*), clasping-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton*

perfoliatus), widgeon grass (*Ruppia maritima*), manatee grass (*Syringodium filiforme*), turtle grass (*Thalassia testudinum*), tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*), horned pondweed (*Zannichellia palustris*), and eel grass (*Zostera marina*). Indirect effects include secondary and cumulative effects. In addition, the project cannot have adverse effects on any other essential fish habitat.

14. Aerial transmission lines shall meet the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers clearance criteria as described in 33 CFR, Part 322.5(i)(1), (2), (3), and (4). This clearance does not apply in the case of a lift bridge. Minimum clearance for lift bridges will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

a. The minimum clearance* (see NOTE in b.) for aerial communication lines, or any lines not transmitting electrical power, will be ten (10) feet above the clearance required for nearby stationary bridges as established by the U.S. Coast Guard. In the event the U.S. Coast Guard has not established a bridge clearance, minimum vertical clearances for power and aerial lines will not be less than required by Section 23, Rule 232, of the latest revision of the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2). Clearances will not be less than shown in Table 232-1, Item 7, ANSI C2.

b. The minimum clearance* for an aerial line, transmitting electrical power, is based on the low point of the line under conditions that produce the greatest sag, taking into consideration temperature, load, wind, length or span and the type of supports. The minimum clearance for an aerial electrical power transmission line crossing navigable waters of the US shall be governed by the system voltage, as indicated below:

Nominal System Voltage, kilovolt	Minimum Clearance Above Bridge Clearance	(As Established by the U.S. Coast Guard)
115 and below	20 feet	
138	22	
161	24	
230	26	
350	30	
500	35	
700	42	
750 to 765	45	

*NOTE: Minimum clearance is the distance measured between the lowest point of a stationary bridge, including any infrastructure attached to underside of the bridge, and the Mean High Water (MHW) of the navigable waters of the US beneath the bridge.

c. On navigable waters of the US, including all federal navigation projects, where there is no bridge for reference for minimum clearance, the proposed project will need to be reviewed by the US Army Corps of Engineers in order to determine the minimum clearance between the line and MHW necessary to protect navigational interests.

15. The discharge of dredged or fill material is authorized by this general permit for the installation, construction, maintenance, replacement, and/or repair of:

a. Foundations for overhead transmission line towers, poles, and anchors in all waters of the United States, excluding those areas listed in Special Condition 3 above, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible.

b. Electrical substations in non-tidal waters of the United States, excluding areas listed in Special Condition 3 above and all non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters, providing the discharge does not cause the loss of greater than one-half acre of non-tidal waters of the United States.

c. Access roads in non-tidal waters of the United States, excluding areas listed in Special Condition 3 above and all non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters, for the construction and maintenance of overhead transmission lines and electrical substations, provided the discharge does not result in the loss of greater than 1 acre per two-mile in-water of the U.S. segment of the project. **NOTE:** Access roads shall be the minimum width necessary. Access roads constructed under this permit shall be made of pervious materials such as sand, gravel, limestone, etc. Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes the adverse effects on waters of the U.S. and as near as possible to preconstruction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above preconstruction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows. Access roads used solely for construction of the overhead power line must be removed upon completion of the work and the area restored to preconstruction contours, elevations, and wetland conditions.

16. No work shall be performed until after the permittee provides notification to the owner(s) or operator(s) of any marked utilities in the work area, unless the permittee is the same entity as the owner(s) or operator(s).

17. No project will be authorized under SAJ-13 if the proposed fill activity will result in upstream waters of the United States being removed from Federal jurisdiction.

18. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable permanent impacts to waters of the United States will be required. To offset lost wetland and other aquatic resource functions, environmentally appropriate mitigation at a Federally-approved mitigation bank will be accepted. Mitigation undertaken at a Federally-approved mitigation bank will be at a ratio of 1:1 (impact acreage:credit). Mitigation not undertaken at a mitigation bank will be required to be in accordance with the Final Compensatory Mitigation Rule (33 CFR 332), which can be found at <http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>, and will provide offsetting functional mitigation using the uniform mitigation assessment methodology or other acceptable assessment methodology. Waters of the United States temporarily affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage, where the project area is restored to preconstruction contours and elevation, are not included in the calculation of permanent loss of waters of the United States. This includes temporary construction mats (e.g., timber, steel, geotextile) used during construction and removed upon completion of the work. Where certain functions and values of

waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested wetland to an herbaceous wetland in the aerial transmission line right-of-way, mitigation will be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

19. Turbidity control measures may be required to control water quality and the work must be in accordance with State Water Quality Standards in Sections 62-4.242 and 62-4.244 of the Florida Administrative Code and Chapters 62-302, 62-520, 62-522, and 62-550 of the Florida Administrative Code.

20. Prior to the initiation of any construction, projects qualifying for this regional general permit must qualify for an exemption under section 403.813(1) Florida Statutes (F.S.) or 373.406, F.S., or otherwise be authorized by the applicable permit required under Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., by the Department of Environmental Protection, a water management district under section (s.) 373.069, F.S., or a local government with delegated authority under s. 373.441, F.S., and receive Water Quality Certification (WQC) and applicable Coastal Zone Consistency Concurrence (CZCC) or waiver thereto, as well as any authorizations required for the use of state-owned submerged lands under Chapter 253, F.S., and, as applicable, Chapter 258, F.S.

21. Where the proposed aerial transmission line is to be installed in navigable waters of the United States, at least two weeks prior to the start of the authorized work, the permittee must notify the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Corps' office in writing that the work is commencing, and again upon completion of the work. The permittee shall notify the District Engineer at the letterhead address, attention Regulatory Division, and NOAA, at Nautical Data Branch N/CS26, Station 7317, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282, or by e-mail to ocs.ndb@noaa.gov. This notification will include "As-Built plans," signed and sealed by a registered surveyor/engineer licensed in the State of Florida, that certify the project is constructed as authorized, and must include an accurate (within plus or minus 1 foot) depiction of the location and configuration of the completed activity in relation to the mean high water of the navigable water.

22. Cultural Resources / Historic Properties:

a. No structure or work shall adversely affect impact or disturb properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or those eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

b. If during the ground disturbing activities and construction work within the permit area, there are archaeological/cultural materials encountered which were not the subject of a previous cultural resources assessment survey (and which shall include, but not be limited to: pottery, modified shell, flora, fauna, human remains, ceramics, stone tools or metal implements, dugout canoes, evidence of structures or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American cultures or early colonial or American settlement), the Permittee shall immediately stop all work in the vicinity and notify the Corps within two calendar days. The Corps shall then notify the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s) (THPO(s)) to assess the significance of the discovery and devise appropriate actions.

c. A cultural resources assessment may be required of the permit area, if deemed necessary by the SHPO, THPO(s), or Corps, in accordance with 36 CFR 800 or 33 CFR 325, Appendix C (5). Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume on non-federal lands without written authorization from the SHPO and the Corps.

d. In the unlikely event that unmarked human remains are identified on non-federal lands, they will be treated in accordance with Section 872.05 Florida Statutes. All work in the vicinity shall immediately cease and the Permittee shall immediately notify the medical examiner, Corps, and State Archeologist. The Corps shall then notify the appropriate SHPO and THPO(s). Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. Such activity shall not resume without written authorization from the State Archeologist, SHPO and the Corps.

e. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered on federal or tribal lands, or in situations where Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, or Native American Graves Protection Repatriation Act of 1990 applies, all work in the vicinity shall immediately cease and the Permittee immediately notify the Corps. The Corps shall then notify the appropriate THPO(s) and SHPO. Based, on the circumstances of the discovery, equity to all parties, and considerations of the public interest, the Corps may modify, suspend or revoke the permit in accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.7. After such notification, project activities on federal lands shall not resume without written authorization from the Corps, and/or appropriate THPO(s), SHPO, and federal manager. After such notification, project activities on tribal lands shall not resume without written authorization from the appropriate THPO(s) and the Corps.

23. This permit does not authorize stream channelization or the bank-to-bank filling, relocating and/or culverting of perennial or intermittent streams. The authorized activities must not increase flooding, or negatively impact the pre-project hydraulic flow characteristics or water quality of any affected stream.

24. Within 60 days of completion of the authorized work, and any mitigation required, a *Self-Certification Statement of Compliance* (reference <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/SourceBook.aspx>) must be completed and submitted to the Corps. The form must reference the site specific Department of the Army permit number associated with the work. The completed form can be submitted electronically to (cesaj-complydocs@usace.army.mil), otherwise, it must be mailed to the Jacksonville District, Enforcement Section, Post Office 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019.

25. Fill material used with a project shall be limited to suitable, clean fill material, which excludes materials such as trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, construction materials, concrete block with exposed reinforcement bars, and any soils contaminated with any toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

26. Reduction and/or elimination of turbid water conditions and the erosion of disturbed or filled areas in adjacent water bodies and wetlands are to be achieved through the use of silt curtains, silt screens, or other appropriate erosion control measures, between the construction area and wetlands or surface waters, during periods of fill placement and construction. Such devices shall be properly maintained until such time as those disturbed areas become sufficiently stabilized by natural recruitment of vegetation or other measures.

27. Conformance with descriptions and quantities contained herein does not necessarily guarantee authorization under this regional general permit. The District Engineer reserves the right to require that any request for authorization under this regional general permit be evaluated as a standard permit.

28. Authorization under this regional general permit is void at any time if the information provided by the applicant in support of the permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate.

29. The permittee shall defend and hold the Government harmless from any and all claims by reason of the placement and installation of aerial transmission lines authorized by this permit.

30. For projects authorized under the SAJ-13 in navigable waters of the United States, the permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structures or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

31. In order to assure that SAJ-13 does not impair the usefulness of existing Corps projects and that it is not injurious to the public, special conditions have been added to the permit including incorporation of parameters from the EN memoranda.

a. All transmission poles, guy-wire anchoring, junction boxes, pads, or other associated structures must be a minimum of 50 feet from the dam toe, 15 feet from the levee toe, and 15 feet from the canal top of bank of any existing Corps project.

b. The minimum clearance for aerial communication lines as noted in special condition 14 above.

c. On navigable waters of the US, including all federal navigation projects, where there is no bridge for reference for minimum clearance, the proposed project will need to be reviewed by the Corps in order to determine the minimum clearance between the line and mean high water necessary to protect navigational interests.


d. In all Florida counties, all projects over a Federal flood control or navigation channel (either federally or locally maintained) shall, upon completion of work, provide an as-built

survey showing the horizontal and vertical location (X-Y-Z coordinates in NAD 83 and NAVD 88) of the object above the channel as it enters and exits the design edges of the authorized width of the channel.

32. SAJ-13 shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance unless suspended or revoked by issuance of a public notice by the District Engineer. The Corps, in conjunction with the Federal resource agencies, will conduct annual reviews to ensure that continued use of the permit during the five-year authorization period is not contrary to the public interest. If SAJ-13 expires or is revoked prior to completion of the authorized work, authorization of activities that have commenced or are under contract to commence in reliance on SAJ-13 will remain in effect provided the activity is completed within 12 months of the date SAJ-13 expired or was revoked.

33. The permittee shall perform all work and subsequent actions in accordance with the general conditions for permits. The general conditions attached hereto are made a part of this permit.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY


for ALAN M. DODD
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Commander

Enclosures:

Figure 1 – Florida Panhandle Coastal Dune Lakes

Table 1 – Federally Listed Species in Peninsula Florida

Table 2 – Federal Threatened, Endangered, and Other Species of Concern Likely to Occur in the Florida Panhandle

Table 3 – Federally Listed Species in Florida – Consultation for SAJ-13
General Conditions

Table 3			
Federally Listed Species in Florida			
Consultation for SAJ 13 2011 - Aerial Transmission Lines			
Animals			
<i>Finding</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Species Listing</i>
			MAMMALS
NE	FWS	E	Deer, Key (<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	E	Manatee, West Indian (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mouse, Anastasia Island beach (<i>Peromyscus polionotus phasma</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	E	Mouse, Choctawhatchee beach (<i>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Mouse, Key Largo cotton (<i>Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	E	Mouse, Perdido Key beach (<i>Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Mouse, southeastern beach (<i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mouse, St. Andrew beach (<i>Peromyscus polionotus peninsularis</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Panther, Florida (<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Rabbit, Lower Keys marsh (<i>Sylvilagus palustris hefneri</i>)
NE*	FWS	E	Rice rat (lower FL Keys) (<i>Oryzomys palustris natator</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Vole, Florida salt marsh (<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli</i>)
NE	NMFS	E	Whale, finback (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)
NE	NMFS	E	Whale, humpback (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)
NE*	NMFS	E	Whale, right (<i>Balaena glacialis</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Woodrat, Key Largo (<i>Neotoma floridana smalli</i>)
			BIRDS
MANLAA	FWS	T	Caracara, Audubon's crested (FL pop.) (<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Eagle, bald (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Jay, Florida scrub (<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	E	Kite, Everglade snail (<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	T	Plover, piping (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)
MANLAA*	FWS	E	Sparrow, Cape Sable seaside (<i>Ammodramus(=Ammodramus) maritimus mirabilis</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Sparrow, Florida grasshopper (<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Stork, wood (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Tern, Roseate (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Woodpecker, red-cockaded (<i>Picoides borealis</i>)
			REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS
MANLAA*	FWS	T	Crocodile, American (<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Salamander, flatwoods (<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS/ FWS	T	Sea turtle, green (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS/ FWS	E	Sea turtle, hawksbill (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS/ FWS	E	Sea turtle, Kemp's ridley (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS/ FWS	E	Sea turtle, leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS/ FWS	T	Sea turtle, loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Skink, bluetail mole (<i>Eumeces egregius lividus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Skink, sand (<i>Neoseps reynoldsi</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Snake, Atlantic salt marsh (<i>Nerodia clarkii taeniata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Snake, eastern indigo (<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>)

			FISH
MANLAA	FWS	E	Darter, Okaloosa (<i>Etheostoma okaloosae</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS	E	Sawfish, Smalltooth (<i>Pristis pectinata</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS	E	Sturgeon, Atlantic (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>)
MANLAA*	NMFS/ FWS	T	Sturgeon, Gulf (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>)
MANLAA	NMFS	E	Sturgeon, shortnose (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)
			INVERTEBRATES
NE	FWS	T	Bankclimber, purple (<i>Elliptoideus slootianus</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Butterfly, Schaus swallowtail (<i>Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus</i>)
NE	NMFS	T	Coral, Elkhorn (<i>Acropora palmata</i>)
NE	NMFS	T	Coral, Staghorn (<i>Acropora cervicornis</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Moccasinshell, Gulf (<i>Medionidus penicillatus</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Moccasinshell, Ochlockonee (<i>Medionidus simpsonianus</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Pigtoe, oval (<i>Pleurobema pyriforme</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Pocketbook, shinyrayed (<i>Lampsilis subangulata</i>)
NE	FWS	T	Shrimp, Squirrel Chimney Cave (<i>Paleomonetes cummingi</i>)
NE	FWS	T	Snail, Stock Island tree (<i>Orthalicus reses</i>)
NE	FWS	T	Slabshell, Chipola (<i>Elliptio chipolaensis</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Three-ridge, fat (<i>Amblema neislerii</i>)
			Plants
Finding	Agency	Status	Species Listing
MANLAA	FWS	E	Aster, Florida golden (<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Beargrass, Britton's (<i>Nolina brittoniana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Beauty, Harper's (<i>Harperocallis flava</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Bellflower, Brooksville (<i>Campanula robinsiae</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Birds-in-a-nest, white (<i>Macbridea alba</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Blazingstar, scrub (<i>Liatris ohlingerae</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Bonamia, Florida (<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Buckwheat, scrub (<i>Eriogonum longifolium gnaphalifolium</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Butterwort, Godfrey's (<i>Pinguicula ionantha</i>)
NE	FWS	E	Cactus, Key tree (<i>Pilosocereus robinii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Campion, fringed (<i>Silene polypetala</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Chaffseed, American (<i>Schwalbea americana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Cladonia, Florida perforate (<i>Cladonia perforata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Fringe-tree, pygmy (<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Gooseberry, Miccosukee (<i>Ribes echinellum</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Gourd, Okeechobee (<i>Cucurbita okeechobeensis okeechobeensis</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Harebells, Avon Park (<i>Crotalaria avonensis</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Hypericum, highlands scrub (<i>Hypericum cumulicola</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Jacquemontia, beach (<i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Lead-plant, Crenulate (<i>Amorpha crenulata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Lupine, scrub (<i>Lupinus aridorum</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Meadowrue, Cooley's (<i>Thalictrum cooleyi</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Milkpea, Small's (<i>Galactia smallii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mint, Garrett's (<i>Dicerandra christmanii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mint, Lakela's (<i>Dicerandra immaculata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mint, longspurred (<i>Dicerandra cornutissima</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mint, scrub (<i>Dicerandra frutescens</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Mustard, Carter's (<i>Warea carteri</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Pawpaw, beautiful (<i>Deeringothamnus pulchellus</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Pawpaw, four-petal (<i>Asimina tetramera</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Pawpaw, Rugel's (<i>Deeringothamnus rugelii</i>)

MANLAA	FWS	T	Pigeon wings (<i>Clitoria fragrans</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Pinkroot, gentian (<i>Spigelia gentianoides</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Plum, scrub (<i>Prunus geniculata</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Polygala, Lewton's (<i>Polygala lewtonii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Polygala, tiny (<i>Polygala smallii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Pondberry (<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Prickly-apple, fragrant (<i>Cereus eriophorus fragrans</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Rhododendron, Chapman (<i>Rhododendron chapmanii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Rosemary, Apalachicola (<i>Conradina glabra</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Rosemary, Etonia (<i>Conradina etonia</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Rosemary, short-leaved (<i>Conradina brevifolia</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Sandlace (<i>Polygonella myriophylla</i>)
MANLAA*	NMFS	T	Seagrass, Johnson's (<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Skullcap, Florida (<i>Scutellaria floridana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Snakeroot (<i>Eryngium cuneifolium</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Spurge, deltoid (<i>Chamaesyce deltoidea deltoidea</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Spurge, Garber's (<i>Chamaesyce garberi</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Spurge, telephus (<i>Euphorbia telephioides</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Torreya, Florida (<i>Torreya taxifolia goveniana</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Warea, wide-leaf (<i>Warea amplexifolia</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Water-willow, Cooley's (<i>Justicia cooley</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	T	Whitlow-wort, papery (<i>Paronychia chartacea</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Wireweed (<i>Polygonella basiramia</i>)
MANLAA	FWS	E	Ziziphus, Florida (<i>Ziziphus celata</i>)

***Finding also applies to Designated Critical Habitat**

Figure 1
Florida Panhandle Coastal Dune Lakes

