

**Attachment C**

**Special-Status Species Correspondence**

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**Special-Status Species Correspondence**

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Southern Nuclear  
Operating Company, Inc.  
P. O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295  
Tel 205.992.5000



May 7, 2002

Mr. Larry Goldman  
Field Supervisor  
Daphne (AL) Field Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
1208-B Main Street  
P.O. Drawer 1190  
Daphne, AL 36526

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened and Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Mr. Goldman:

Southern Nuclear Operating Company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating licenses for Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP). The current operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 expire in 2017 and 2021, respectively. As part of the license renewal process, the NRC requires license applicants to "assess the impact of the proposed action on threatened or endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act" (10CFR51.53). The NRC will be communicating with your organization during the application review of FNP's environmental report. We are contacting you early in the application process to identify any issues that need to be addressed or any information your office may need to expedite the NRC's review.

FNP lies on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River in Houston County, Alabama, approximately 17 miles east of Dothan (latitude N31°17'21.23", longitude W85°6'41.93" for Unit 1 and N31°13'24.01", W85°6'41.93" for Unit 2) (see attached Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The FNP site proper encompasses approximately 1,850 acres, roughly two-thirds of which (1,300 acres) are undeveloped (old fields, forests, and wetlands) and managed as a wildlife preserve.

Five transmission lines were built in the 1970s to connect FNP to the regional transmission system (see attached Figure 3-2). These transmission lines originate at FNP and extend to the west and east. Three transmission lines (FNP-to-Snowdown, FNP-to-Webb, and FNP-to-Pinckard) lie entirely in Alabama and are owned and maintained by Alabama Power. Two lines (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) carry electricity into Georgia and are owned and maintained by Georgia Integrated Transmission System for most of their length. The total length of the five FNP lines is approximately 305 miles. The associated transmission corridors occupy approximately 5,300 acres. A sixth transmission line (Farley-to-Sinai Cemetery), the majority of which is owned and maintained by Gulf Power, is presently under

construction and crosses into the Florida panhandle. The line is approximately 48 miles in length and occupies 582 acres. It is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has now been dismantled.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company does not have any plans to alter current plant operations over the license renewal period. Any maintenance activities necessary to support license renewal would be limited to previously disturbed areas. There is no expansion of existing facilities planned, and there is no additional land disturbance anticipated in support of license renewal. As a consequence, we believe that operation of FNP, including maintenance of transmission lines by Alabama Power Company over the license renewal period (an additional 20 years), would not adversely affect any threatened or endangered species.

We would appreciate your providing us with a response to this letter by June 16, 2002. Please provide us with any information you may have about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats that may occur on the 1,850-acre FNP site or within/along associated transmission corridors that cross seven Alabama counties (Houston, Montgomery, Geneva, Dale, Pike, Barbour, and Henry). Please also indicate whether your office has any concerns regarding operation of the plant or these lines. We will include a copy of this letter and your response in the license renewal application that we submit to the NRC.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Jim Davis at (205) 992-7692 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

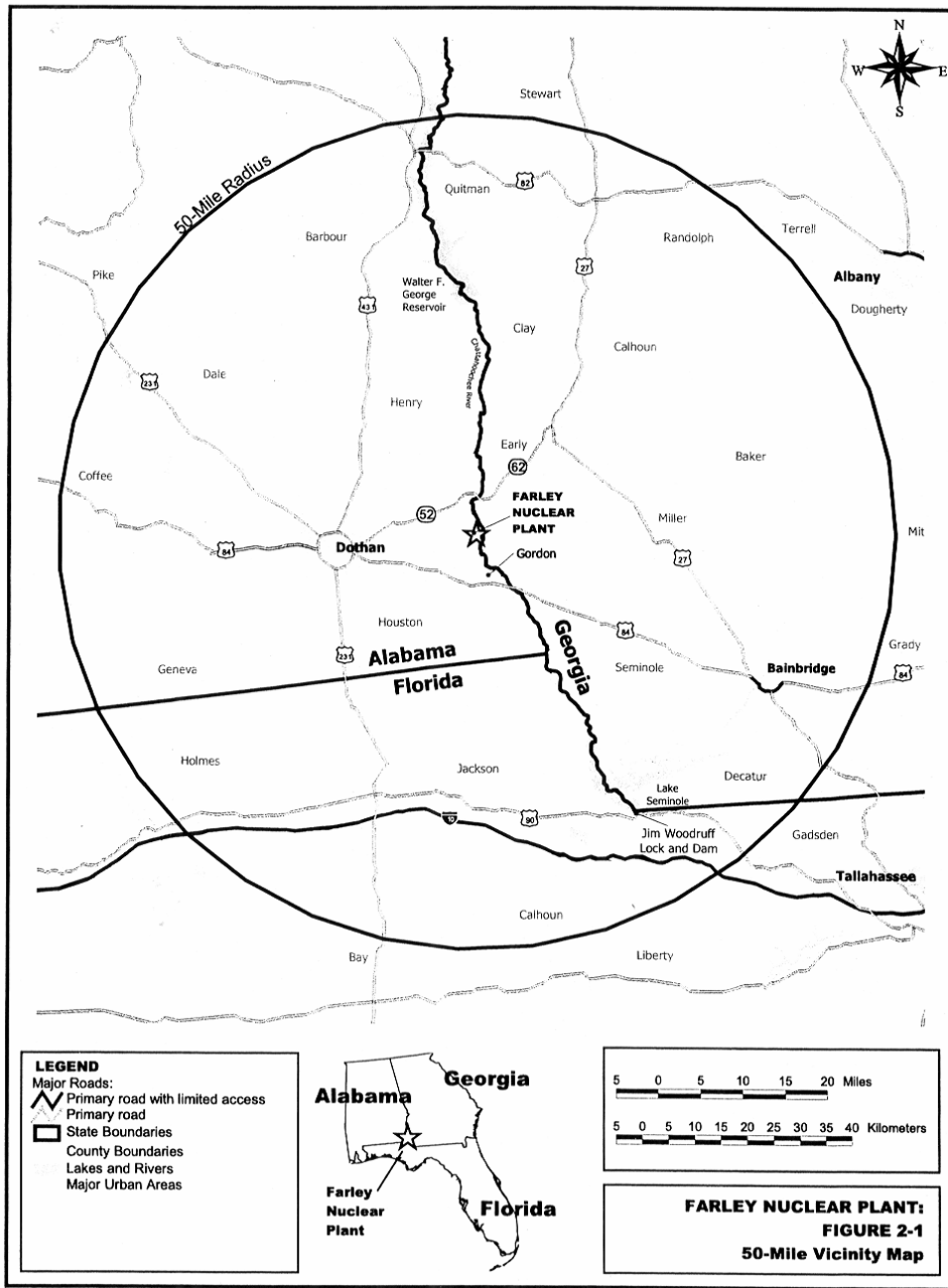


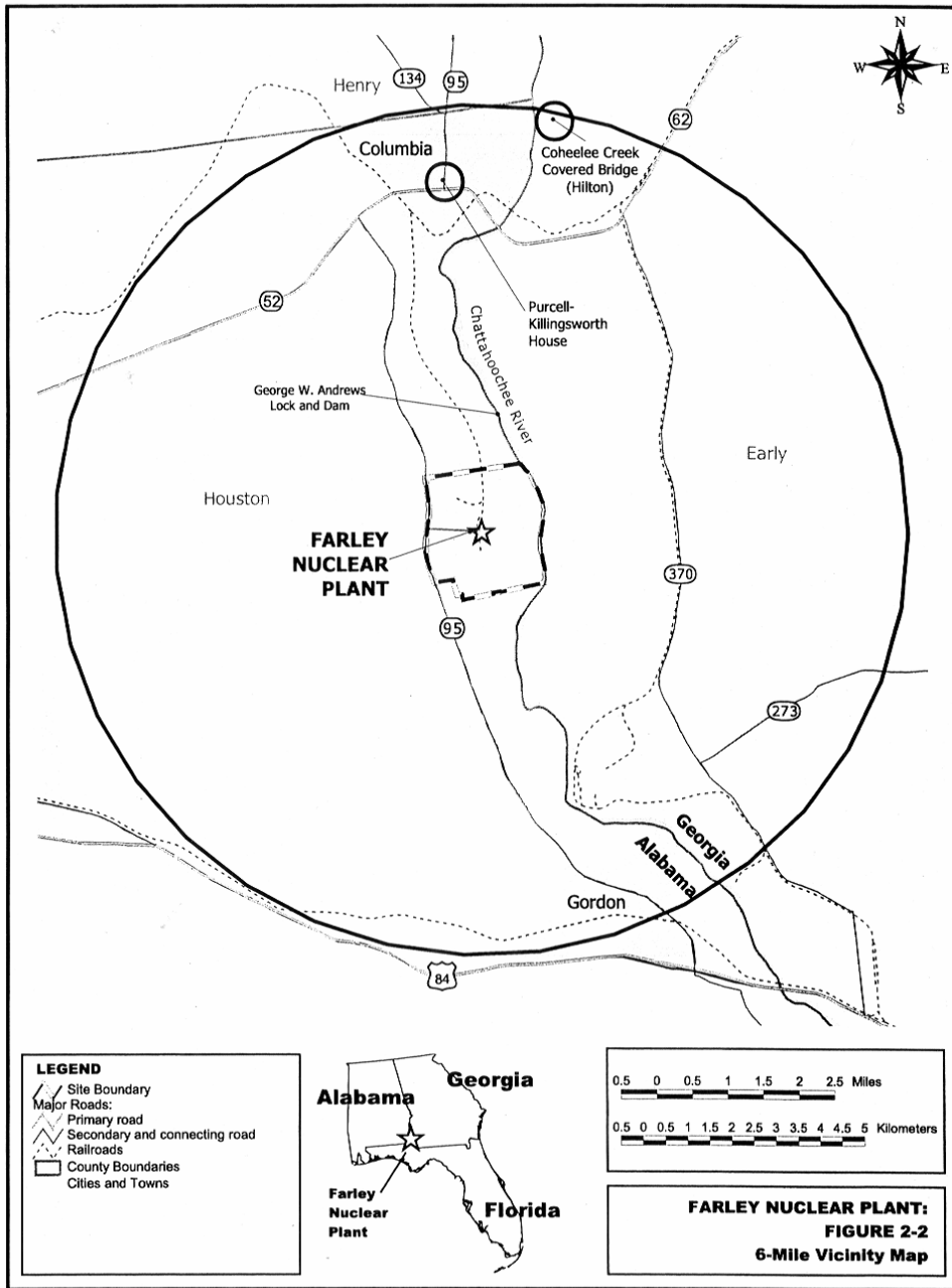
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C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

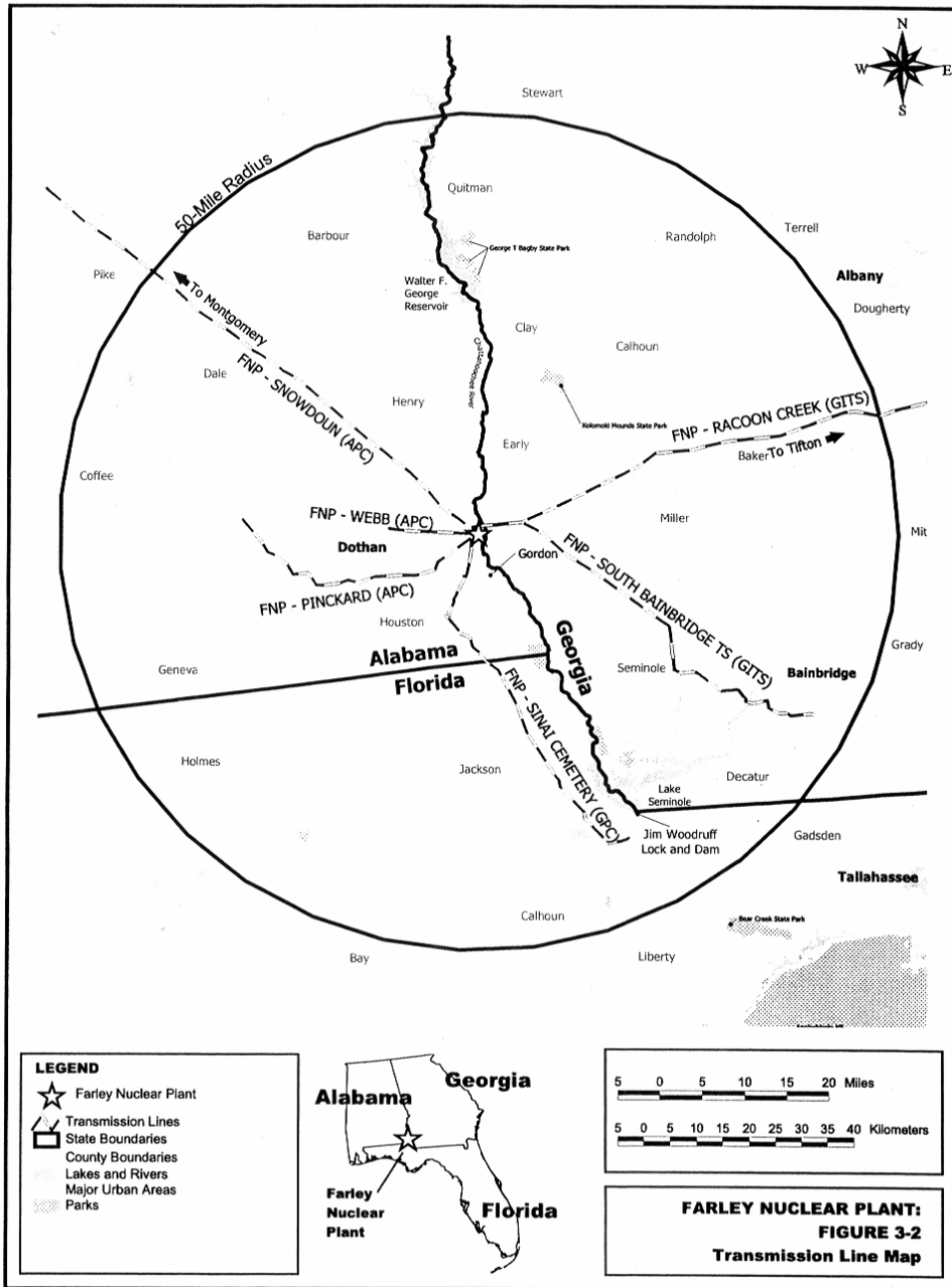
Enclosures: Figures 2-1, 2-2, and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis











## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
P. O. Drawer 1190  
Daphne, Alabama 36526

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
02-1034

July 9, 2002

C.R. Pierce, License Renewal Services Manager  
Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, AL 35201-1295

Dear Mr. Pierce:

Thank you for your letter of May 7, 2002, requesting comments on the proposed application for re-licensing of Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP), located in Houston County, Alabama. We have reviewed the information you enclosed and are providing the following comments in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

### Endangered Species Act

From our data base we have determined that the following federally protected species of concern may be in your in your project area or impact zone:

Flatwoods salamander (*Phaeognathus cingulatum*) Threatened

This salamander is small and slender with a black to chocolate brown coloration and silvery gray lines that form a net-like or banded pattern across its body. Its native habitat is the longleaf pine flatwoods of the lower southeastern coastal plain. Threats to this species include habitat destruction due to agriculture, urban expansion, forestry practices and fire suppression.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) Endangered.

Red-cockaded woodpeckers nest in pine stands greater than 60 years old. They forage in areas with pine stems greater than 10 inches DBH. If potential nesting habitat exists in the area that would be removed by this project, we recommend that red-cockaded woodpecker surveys be conducted.

We recommend that a habitat evaluation of the project area be conducted by a qualified biologist having knowledge of the above listed species, their required habitat and experience in

1

PHONE: 334-441-5181

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conducting surveys of them. Where it is determined that habitat associated with the these two species exists, we recommend that a survey for the species be conducted. We request that you provide us with a description of the habitat observed, as well as the survey report as appropriate, including survey methodology for our review. **If habitat for those species does not exist, then a survey is not necessary.**

The Service has a trust responsibility for the protection and conservation of migratory species as well as interest in the protection and conservation of recreational and commercial fisheries. The Chattahoochee River supports migratory fish species and significant recreational fisheries, including that of the species listed below:

- \*striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*)
- hybrid striped bass (*M. chrysops x saxatilis*)
- largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
- spotted bass (*Micropterus punctulatus*)
- white bass (*Morone chrysops*)
- yellow bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*)
- white catfish (*Ameiurus catus*)
- brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)
- spotted bullhead (*Ameiurus seuraeanthus*)
- channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)
- "shoal bass" (*Micropterus species*)
- black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)
- bream (*Lepomis spp.*)
- \*skipjack herring (*Alosa chrysochloris*)
- gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
- threadfin shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
- \*American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

\* = migratory species

The Service has concern for the health of these species and the associated fisheries they support. Fish and most other aquatic biota are sensitive to thermal pollution and alteration of temperature regimes. Such alteration from that of ambient conditions can affect spawning, growth, reproduction and movements or migrations that are necessary for fish to complete their life cycles. There is potential during low flow conditions for water temperatures from power plant discharges, to greatly exceed that of instantaneous ambient stream temperature. This is particularly important during hydrologically stressed periods and during periods when ambient temperatures are most elevated. In such a case, sensitive fish species might either be eliminated from or avoid affected stream reaches as result of elevated temperatures or reduced dissolved oxygen concentrations. Elevated water temperature (above that of ambient) may serve to reduce dissolved oxygen concentrations to the point where fish and other aquatic biota are stressed, perhaps to a significant degree. The discharge plume may act as a barrier to fish migration.

- Because fish occupy habitat where their temperature tolerances may be reached, they are susceptible to minor deviations beyond ambient temperatures. Therefore, the Service is concerned that the thermal discharge from the operation of the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Power Plant may be having an adverse effect on the species listed above, as well as on other aquatic biota.

We do not have adequate information regarding ambient flows and maximum discharge rates from the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant facility and its affect on water temperature and dissolved oxygen concentrations to determine whether fish and other aquatic biota of the Chattahoochee River are being adequately protected from the operation and discharge of the facility. If you have information refuting to the effects of the discharge on stream temperature and dissolved oxygen, we would appreciate receiving a copy for our further evaluation. If adequate information is not available to make such an assessment and determination, we recommend that appropriate studies be designed and implemented to provide such information.

The Service has particular concern for the health of the striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) populations in the Chattahoochee River system. Although not listed as threatened or endangered, striped bass provide a significant recreational fishery. They prefer cooler water temperatures, have a low tolerance to warm water temperatures and are sensitive to abrupt changes in temperature and dissolved oxygen. Gizzard and threadfin shads are sensitive to abrupt changes in temperature and dissolved oxygen. (Mettee, O'Neil, and Pierson, 1996). Striped bass forage primarily on those shads. Elevated temperature and dissolved oxygen levels resulting from the thermal discharge from the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant may also have an adverse effect on the macroninvertebrate community, the food source for migratory fish and recreational fisheries of the Chattahoochee River.

Our concerns include not only that for thermal discharges mentioned above but also that for radiation that may be released from the facility into the Chattahoochee River and the effects such releases might have on the health of fish and other aquatic biota. Such effects may include physiological, biological and mutagenic effects on overall aquatic ecosystem health, including but not limited to such things as reproduction, growth, behavior, diseases, ... etc. We request that you provide us a copy of data and reports you may have submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in most recent years that deal with exposure of fish and other aquatic biota to radiation. If adequate data and information (existing) is not available, we recommend appropriate study(ies) be directed at the possible effects on fish and other aquatic biota found in the Chattahoochee River and within the potential impact zone sufficient to make such a determination and assessment. Such studies should include collection of tissue samples of fish and other aquatic biota of the Chattahoochee River and measurements and determination of radiation levels and overall health of their health and condition, as they relate to levels of exposure to radiation.

**We have the following comments, questions and requests for information:**

1. We would like a copy of the existing Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant NPDES permit for our review.
2. We would like to review available data for the past two years (or for the most recent two year period) on the water temperature of in-stream flow of the river immediately below the point of discharge, as well as that immediately downstream and upstream of the point of discharge.
3. We would like to receive information collected on the effects of the thermal discharge on fish and other aquatic biota.
4. We would like to receive any dissolved oxygen data that has been collected on the Chattahoochee River both upstream and downstream of the point of discharge of the facility by the Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. and/or consultants.
5. Please provide us with a copy of monthly operating reports on radioactive releases and contamination, including that of fish tissue sampling and analyses that were submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission over the last two years or the most recent of such data.
6. Please list all radioactive pollutants, toxics and caustics discharged into the Chattahoochee River or to waste holding ponds.
7. Are biocides to be used in the operation? If so, how will those biocides be contained and prevented from being discharged into the Chattahoochee River?
8. Has there been any water quality sampling and monitoring (physical, chemical and biological) done on the Chattahoochee River by the Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.? If so, we would like a copy of such information generated over the last three years for our review.
9. What is the 7Q10 and average monthly discharge rates (cfs) at the point of intake or withdrawal (withdrawal for cooling water) and discharge intake point? We ask that you calculate them from actual in-stream flow data rather than using runoff coefficients. Please provide us with the calculations used. If the Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc. has in-stream flow data (upstream or downstream), we ask that you submit it for our review. How would plant impacts be affected by implementation of the proposed water allocation formula for the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, Flint River Basins currently being considered by the states of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia?
10. What are the average and maximum discharge rates (cfs) for thermal discharge into the Chattahoochee River? We would like a copy of discharge flow data generated over the last two years.

11. For any water withdrawals, we recommend suitable screening be provided over the intake structure to minimize entrainment/impingement of fish during water diversion. Please present the design specifications for any existing screening designs for the present intake structure. The velocity through the screen should not exceed one foot per second.

12. Please provide us with maps (USGS quadrangle level of detail) showing the layout of transmission lines.

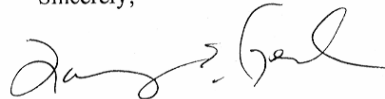
13. Will there be any refurbishments made of the facility and system? If so please provide details of those plans.

As you can see, there are a number of outstanding questions concerning this project. If we receive the information requested above, we will be in better position to interact with you as your relicensing process goes forward.

Should you wish, data we have requested could be provided on diskette in J - peg format.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this information. If you need additional information, please contact Mr. Bill Young of my staff, at (251) 441-5181 ext. 38.

Sincerely,



Larry E. Goldman  
Field Supervisor

cc: Jon Hornsby, ADCNR

**References:**

Mettee, F. Maurice, O'Neil, Patrick E., and Pierson, J. Malcolm, 1996, Fishes of Alabama and the Mobile Basin, by State of Alabama, 820 pp

Southern Nuclear  
Operating Company, Inc.  
P. O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295  
Tel 205.992.5000



May 7, 2002

Mr. Steve Parris  
Supervisory Biologist  
West Georgia Sub-Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 52560  
Ft. Benning, GA 31995-2560

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened or Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Mr. Parris:

Southern Nuclear Operating Company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating licenses for Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP). The current operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 expire in 2017 and 2021, respectively. As part of the license renewal process, the NRC requires license applicants to "assess the impact of the proposed action on threatened or endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act" (10CFR51.53). The NRC will be communicating with your organization during the application review of FNP's environmental report. We are contacting you early in the application process to identify any issues that need to be addressed or any information your office may need to expedite the NRC's review.

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under construction and crosses into the Florida panhandle. The line is approximately 48 miles in length and occupies 582 acres. It is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has now been dismantled.

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We would appreciate your providing us with a response to this letter by June 16, 2002. Please provide any information you may have about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats that may occur within/along the two Farley-connected transmission corridors (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) that cross eight Georgia counties (Early, Baker, Mitchell, Tift, Worth, Miller, Seminole, and Decatur). Please indicate whether your office has any concerns regarding operation of these lines. We will include a copy of this letter and your response in the license renewal application that we submit to the NRC.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Jim Davis at (205) 992-7692 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

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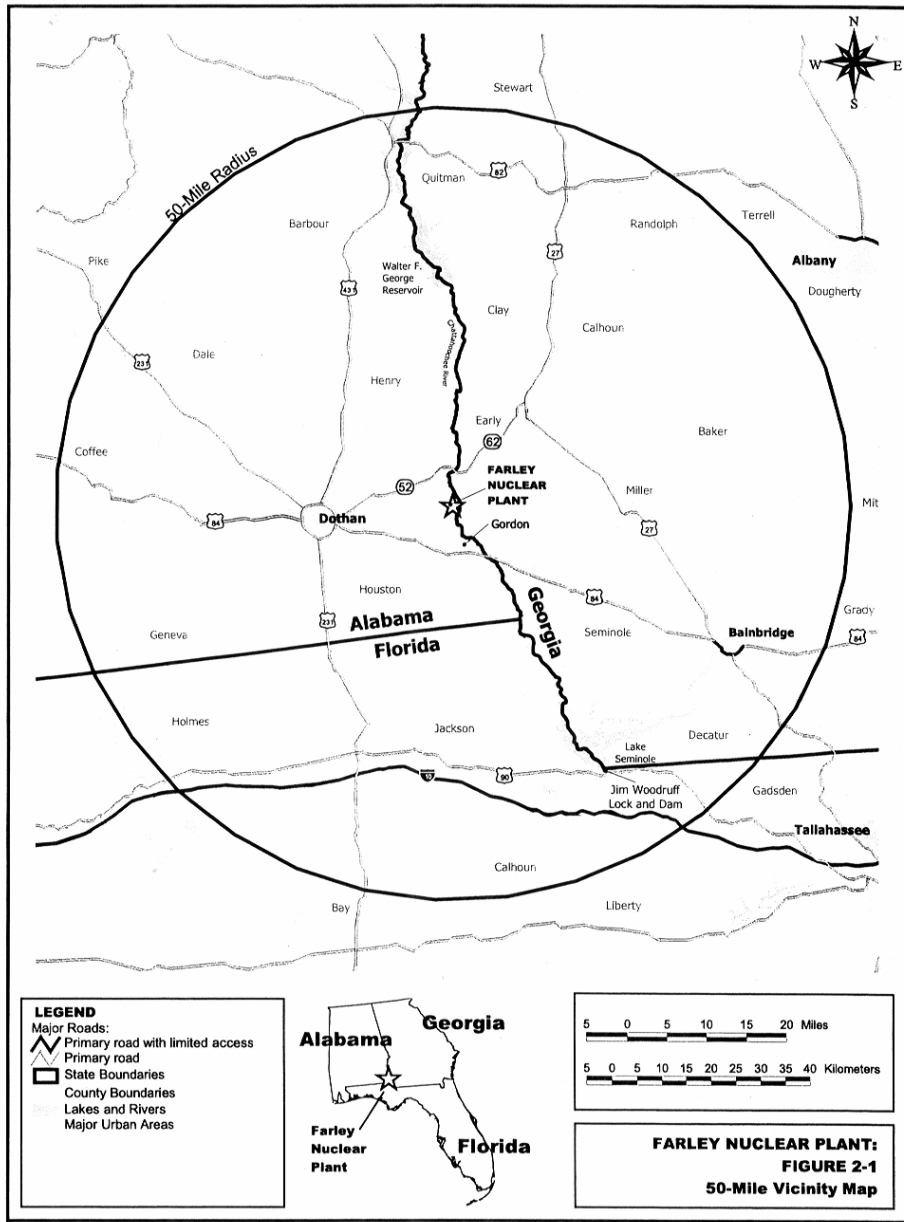


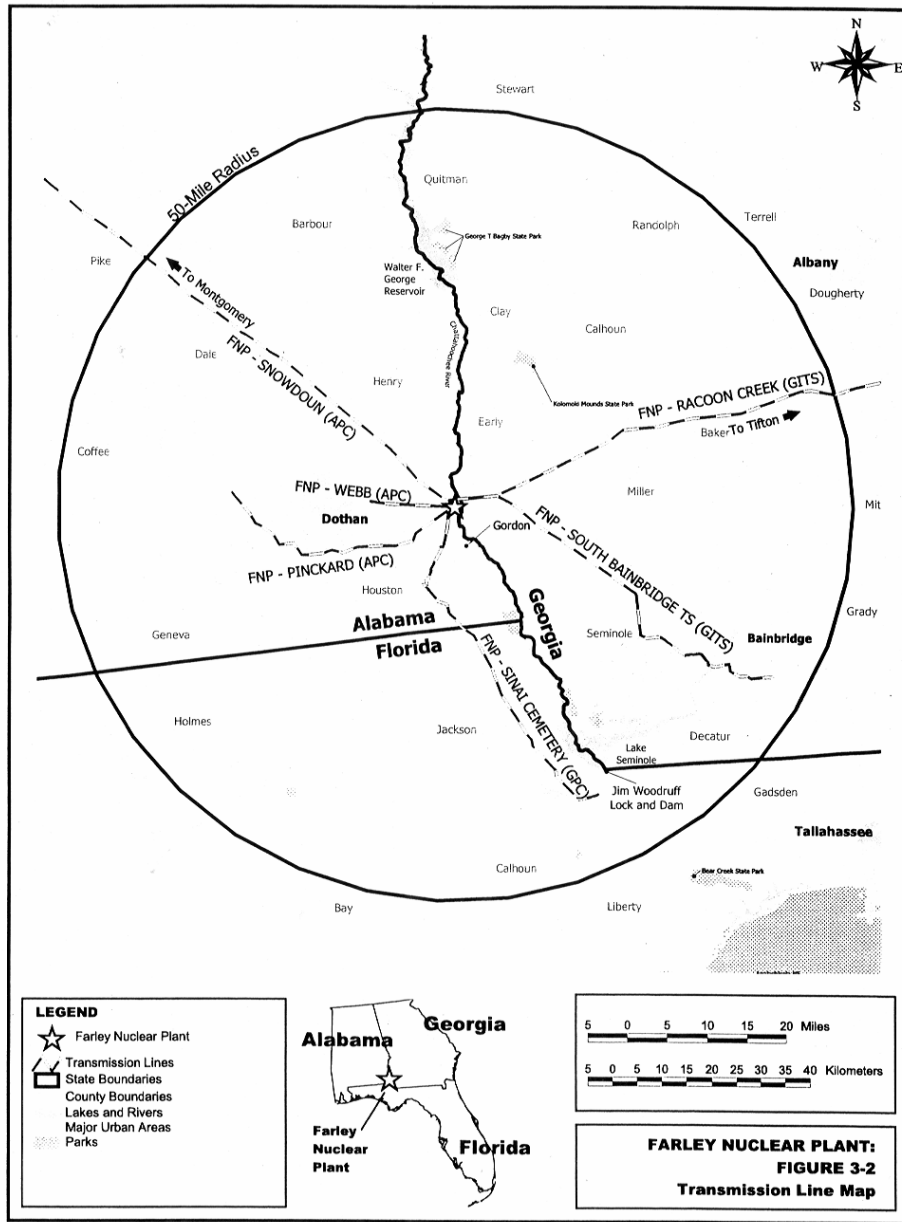
\_\_\_\_\_  
C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

Enclosures: Figures 2-1 and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis









United States  
Fish & Wildlife Service



Georgia Ecological Services  
www.fws.gov/r4gafo

Coastal Georgia Suboffice  
4270 Norwich Avenue  
Brunswick, GA 31520  
912-265-9336 Fax: 912-265-1061

North Georgia Field Office  
247 South Milledge Avenue  
Athens, GA 30605  
706-613-9493 Fax: 706-613-6059

West Georgia Suboffice  
P.O. Box 52560  
Ft. Benning, GA 31995-2560  
706-544-6422 Fax: 706-544-6419

Fax Transmittal Sheet

To: *Jim Davis, Southern Company*

Fax Number: *205 992-5294*

From: *Steve Parva*

Date: *1-22-03*

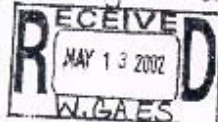
Pages To Follow: *2*

Subject: *Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal*



Southern Nuclear  
Operating Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295  
Tel 205.992.5000

FWS Log No: 02-0628



May 7, 2002



U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
147 S. Milledge Ave., Athens, Georgia 30605  
Phone: (706) 613-9493 Fax: (706) 613-6029

FWS Log No. 02-0628

Mr. Steve Parris  
Supervisory Biologist  
West Georgia Sub-Office  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 52560  
Ft. Benning, GA 31995-2560

Based on the information provided, the proposed action is not expected to significantly impact fish and wildlife resources under the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction.

*for Stephen D. Parris* 1-22-03  
Sandra S. Tucker, Field Supervisor Date

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened or Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Mr. Parris:

Southern Nuclear Operating Company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating licenses for Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP). The current operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 expire in 2017 and 2021, respectively. As part of the license renewal process, the NRC requires license applicants to "assess the impact of the proposed action on threatened or endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act" (10CFR51.53). The NRC will be communicating with your organization during the application review of FNP's environmental report. We are contacting you early in the application process to identify any issues that need to be addressed or any information your office may need to expedite the NRC's review.

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JAN 22 2003 11:59AM USFWS WEST GA FT BENNING 708 544 8419 p. 2

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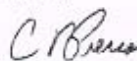
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no  
comment

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Sincerely,



C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

Enclosures: Figures 2-1 and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis

JAN 22 2003 11:59AM USFWS WEST GA FT BENNING 706 544 6419 p-3

Southern Nuclear  
Operating Company, Inc.  
P. O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295  
Tel 205.992.5000



May 7, 2002

Ms. Gail Carmody  
Project Leader  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
1601 Balboa Avenue  
Panama City, FL 32405

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened or Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Ms. Carmody:

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FNP lies on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River in Houston County, Alabama, approximately 17 miles east of Dothan (latitude N31°17'21.23", longitude W85°6'41.93" for Unit 1 and N31°13'24.01", W85°6'41.93" for Unit 2) (see attached Figure 2-1). The FNP site proper encompasses approximately 1,850 acres, roughly two-thirds of which (1,300 acres) are undeveloped (old fields, forests, and wetlands) and managed as a wildlife preserve.

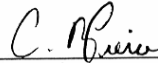
Five transmission lines were built in the 1970s to connect FNP to the regional transmission system (see attached Figure 3-2). These transmission lines originate at FNP and extend to the west and east. Three transmission lines (FNP-to-Snowdow, FNP-to-Webb, and FNP-to-Pinckard) lie entirely in Alabama and are owned and maintained by Alabama Power. Two lines (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) carry electricity into Georgia and are owned and maintained by Georgia Integrated Transmission System for most of their length. The total length of the five FNP lines is approximately 305 miles. The associated transmission corridors occupy approximately 5,300 acres. A sixth transmission line (Farley-to-Sinai Cemetery), the majority of which is owned and maintained by Gulf Power, is presently under construction and crosses into the Florida panhandle. The line is approximately 48 miles in length and occupies 582 acres. It is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has now been dismantled.

Southern Nuclear Operating Company does not have any plans to alter current plant operations over the license renewal period. Any maintenance activities necessary to support license renewal would be limited to previously disturbed areas. There is no expansion of existing facilities planned, and there is no additional land disturbance anticipated in support of license renewal. As a consequence, we believe that operation of FNP, including maintenance of transmission lines by Alabama and Gulf Power Companies over the license renewal period (an additional 20 years), would not adversely affect any threatened or endangered species.

We would appreciate your providing us with a response to this letter by June 16, 2002. Please provide any information you may have about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats associated with the transmission corridor that crosses one Florida county (Jackson). Please also indicate whether your office has any concerns regarding the operation of this line. We will include a copy of this letter and your response in the license renewal application that we submit to the NRC.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Jim Davis at (205) 992-7692 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

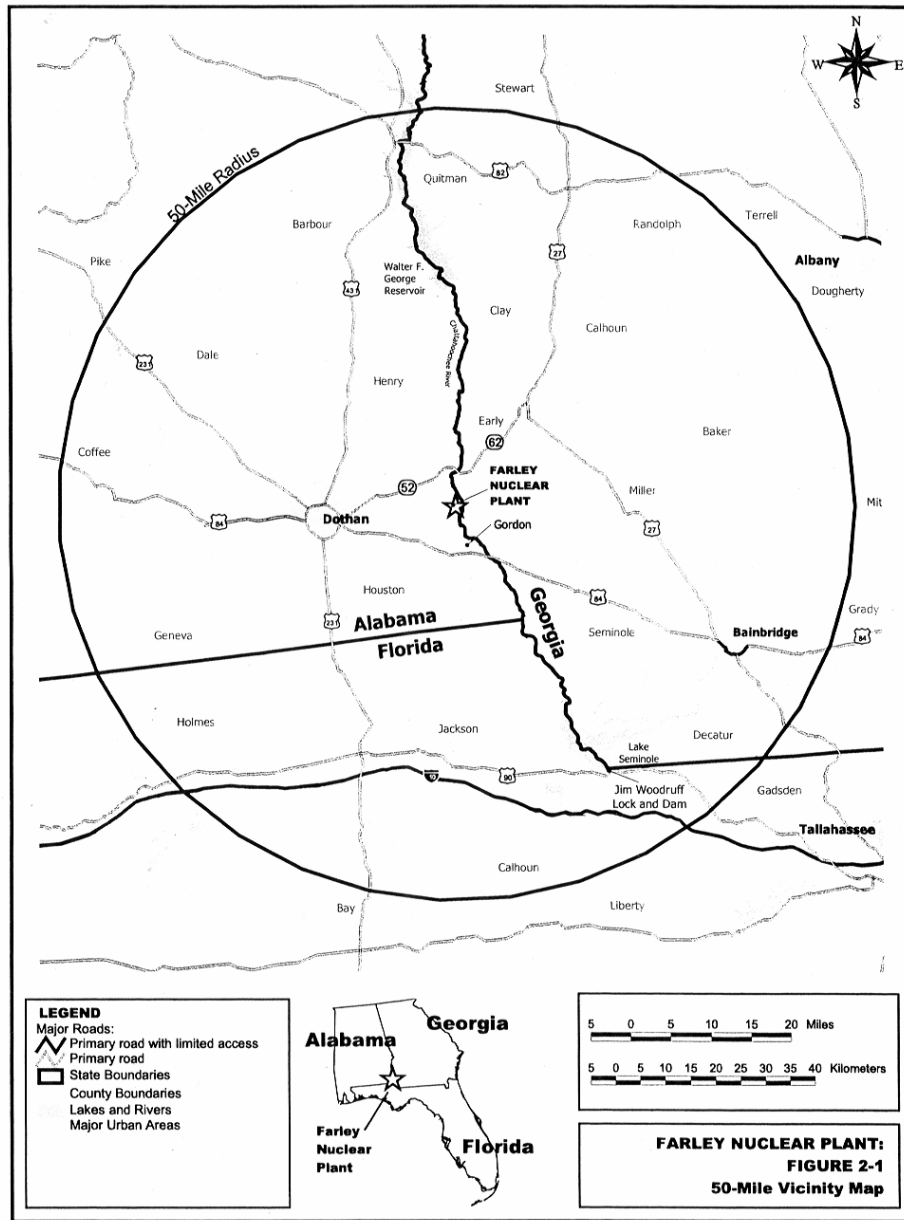
Sincerely,



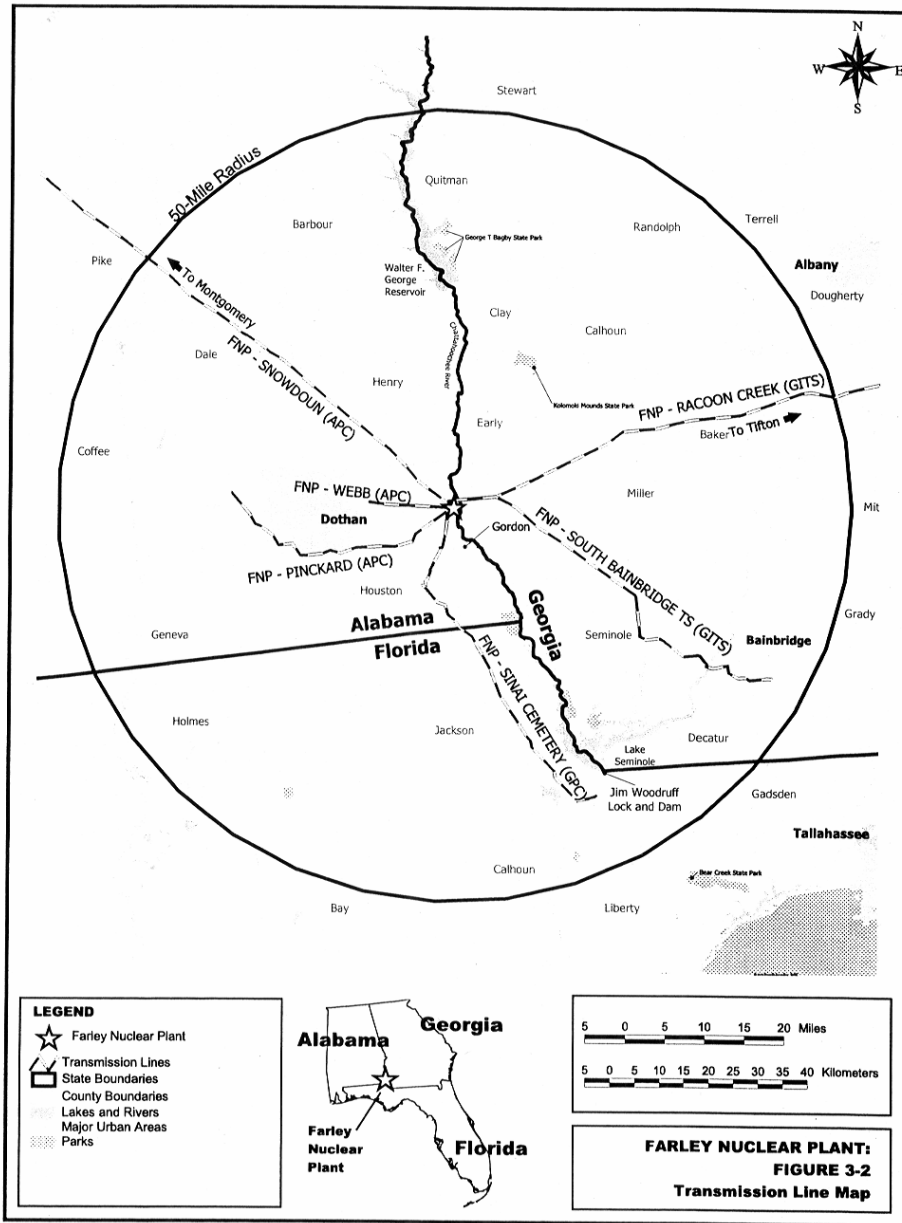
\_\_\_\_\_  
C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

Enclosures: Figures 2-1 and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis









IN REPLY REFER TO:

## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Field Office  
1601 Balboa Avenue  
Panama City, FL 32405-3721

Tel: (850) 769-0552  
Fax: (850) 763-2177

June 13, 2002

Mr. C.R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager  
Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295

Re: FWS No. 4-P-02-179  
Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Sinai Cemetery Transmission Line  
Jackson County, Florida

Dear Mr. Pierce:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats associated with the project referenced above. This response is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Southern Nuclear Operating company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating license for the Farley Nuclear Plant (FNP) in Houston County, Alabama. Five transmission lines connecting FNP to a regional transmission system are associated with this project. Three lines lie entirely in Alabama and are owned and operated by Alabama Power. Two lines carry electricity into Georgia and are operated by Georgia Integrated Transmission System for most of their length. A sixth line located in Jackson County, Florida, is owned and maintained by Gulf Power. In your letter you indicated that this line "is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has been dismantled. Our comments apply to the Gulf Power line in Jackson County.

To assist you with your studies, we are enclosing a table of threatened, endangered, and other special status species and their habitats for Jackson County, Florida. The table is a combination of species occurrence and habitat information developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), and species status data compiled by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWCC).

The FNAI is a statewide database housing extensive information on the occurrence and quality of rare and endangered species and high quality natural communities in Florida. The FNAI can be

contacted at 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, (850) 224-8207. The FWCC may have additional information on State-listed species and important habitats. The FWCC Environmental Services Division is located at 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600, (850) 488-6661. Our office is not able to provide site-specific information. If more site-specific data is needed for project evaluation, we suggest coordinating with the FNAI and the FWCC.

Depending on levels of disturbance, location, soils and hydrologic regimes, existing vegetative communities and a host of other conditions, there is some potential for listed species to be found in, and along utility rights-of-way (ROW) corridors. For example, a listed plant might occur in a right-of-way because mowing or other activities have maintained suitable "open" habitat conditions. Another example might be a gopher tortoise burrow that is used by an eastern indigo snake. We are enclosing a table of rare and listed plants of the Florida panhandle that have the potential to occur within highway and utility rights-of-way. This table has been developed by botanists of FNAI.

Certain activities that cause soil disturbance or soil compaction in rights-of-way have some potential to affect listed species. Other activities occurring during a plant's flowering season or an animal's reproductive season may also impact listed species. Depending on management techniques, ROW maintenance has the potential to harm or benefit listed species. Along another transmission line in an adjacent county (Gadsden County, Florida), Gulf Power Corporation has been cooperative in implementing management that will protect and enhance habitat for the federally endangered fringed campion (*Silene polypetala*). Gulf Power has agreed to conduct mowing operations during a time of the year when the plant is not in "flower" to avoid adverse impacts. Along with consideration of application methods, timing of herbicide application has also been modified.

Opportunities exist elsewhere in utility ROWs in the Florida panhandle to undertake similar conservation efforts. We hope to work with Gulf Power and other utility companies to conserve and recover other listed species known to occur in utility ROWs.

The following is a brief explanation of an agency's responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (Act): Section 7(a)(2) of the Act requires Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. The Federal agency (or its designee) responsible for authorizing, funding, or implementing an action is required to determine whether listed species, proposed species, critical habitat, or proposed critical habitat may be present in the area that would be influenced by that action. If such species or habitat may be present, the Federal agency is required to determine whether the action may directly, indirectly, and/or cumulatively affect such species or habitat.

To make such a determination, the following information should be considered and summarized in a biological information report:

1. The results of an on-site inspection of the areas affected by the action.
2. The views of recognized experts on the species at issue.

3. A review of the literature and other information.
4. An analysis of the effects of the action on the species and habitat, including consideration for the cumulative effects, and the results of any related studies.
5. An analysis of alternative actions considered by the Federal agency for the proposed action.

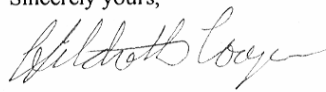
If the proposed action potentially involves listed species or critical habitat, the Federal agency must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). Consultation can be informal or formal. It may be concluded informally if an action can be implemented in a way that is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat. Coordination with the Service to explore this possibility is encouraged.

If a determination is made that listed species or critical habitat may be adversely affected, the Federal agency must request, in writing, formal consultation with the Service. If the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat, the Federal agency must confer with the Service.

Section 7(d) of the Act underscores the requirement that the Federal agency and permit or license applicant shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources during the consultation period which, in effect, would deny the formulation or implementation of reasonable alternatives regarding their actions on listed species.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on FNP License Renewal. We hope you find this information helpful. Please feel free to contact this office if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely yours,

  
for Gail A. Carmody  
Project Leader

Enclosure:  
Jackson County Species Table  
Jackson County ROW Species

cc:  
Sandy Tucker, North GA. ES FO, Athens, GA  
Larry Goldman, Alabama ES FO, Daphne, AL.  
Rachel Terry, Gulf Power Corp., Pensacola, FL (w/enclosures)

SS/kh/c/standp02179

**FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY**

1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, FL 32303 (850) 224-8207

October 2000

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**Jackson County**

Rare Plant Species

Species potentially occurring in rights-of-way underlined

Occurrence Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank*	State Rank*	Federal Status*	State Status*	State Status*
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>						
<u><i>Agrimonia incisa</i></u>	<u>incised groove-bur</u>	G3	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Andropogon arctatus</i></u>	<u>pine-woods bluestem</u>	G3	S3	N	N	C
<u><i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> var <i>australis</i></u>	<u>Marianna columbine</u>	G5T1	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Arabis canadensis</i></u>	<u>sicklepod</u>	G5	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Aristida simpliciflora</i></u>	<u>southern three-awned grass</u>	G2	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Arnoglossum diversifolium</i></u>	<u>variable-leaved Indian-plantain</u>	G2	S2	N	LT	C
<u><i>Asplenium x heteroresiliens</i></u>	Wagner's spleenwort	HYB	S1S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Aster fragilis</i> var <i>brachypholis</i></u>	Apalachicola River aster	G4T2	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Baptisia megacarpa</i></u>	<u>Apalachicola wild indigo</u>	G3	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Botrychium lunarioides</i></u>	<u>winter grape-fern</u>	G4?	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Brickellia cordifolia</i></u>	<u>Flyr's brickell-bush</u>	G2G3	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Calamintha dentata</i></u>	<u>toothed savory</u>	G3	S3	N	N	C
<u><i>Callirhoe papaver</i></u>	<u>poppy mallow</u>	G5	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Calycanthus floridus</i></u>	sweet shrub	G5T4	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Cabstegia catesbiana</i></u>	<u>trailing bindweed</u>	G3	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Coreopsis integrifolia</i></u>	<u>Chipola dye-flower</u>	G1G2	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Croton elliotii</i></u>	<u>Elliott's croton</u>	G2G3	S2S3	N	N	C
<u><i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i></u>	Canada honewort	G5	S2S3	N	LE	C
<u><i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i></u>	<u>wild comfrey</u>	G5	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Dirca palustris</i></u>	eastern leatherwood	G4	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Euphorbia commutata</i></u>	wood spurge	G5	S2?	N	N	C
<u><i>Forestiera godfreyi</i></u>	Godfrey's privet	G3	S2S3	N	LE	C
<u><i>Hepatica nobilis</i></u>	liverleaf	G5	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Ilex amelancther</i></u>	serviceberry holly	G4	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Illicium floridanum</i></u>	Florida anise	G5	S3	N	LT	C
<u><i>Isopyrum biternatum</i></u>	false rue-anemone	G5	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Kalmia latifolia</i></u>	<u>mountain laurel</u>	G5	S3	N	LT	R
<u><i>Lilium michauxii</i></u>	Carolina lily	G4G5	S1S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Lilium superbum</i></u>	turk's cap lily	G5	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Linum westii</i></u>	<u>West's flax</u>	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Macranthera flammea</i></u>	<u>hummingbird flower</u>	G3	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Magnolia ashei</i></u>	Ashe's magnolia	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Magnolia pyramidata</i></u>	pyramid magnolia	G4	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Malaxis unifolia</i></u>	green adder's-mouth	G5	S3	N	LE	C
<u><i>Marshallia obovata</i></u>	<u>Barbara's buttons</u>	G4G5	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Matelea baldwyniana</i></u>	Baldwyn's spiny-pod	G2G3	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Matelea floridana</i></u>	<u>Florida spiny-pod</u>	G2	S2	N	LE	R
<u><i>Myriophyllum laxum</i></u>	piedmont water-milfoil	G3	S2S3	N	N	C
<u><i>Nuphar lutea</i> ssp <i>ulvacea</i></u>	west Florida cowlily	G5T2	S2	N	N	C
<u><i>Pachysandra procumbens</i></u>	Allegheny spurge	G4G5	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Physostegia leptophylla</i></u>	<u>slender-leaved dragon-head</u>	G4?	S3S4	N	N	C
<u><i>Platanthera integra</i></u>	<u>yellow fringeless orchid</u>	G4	S3S4	N	LE	C

**FLORIDA NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY**  
1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, FL 32303 (850) 224-8207

October 2000  
Page 2 of 2

**Jackson County**

Rare Plant Species

Species potentially occurring in rights-of-way underlined

Occurrence Scientific Name	Common Name	Global Rank*	State Rank*	Federal Status*	State Status*	State† Status†
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may apple	G5	S1	N	N	C
<i>Polymnia laevigata</i>	Tennessee leafcup	G3	S1?	N	N	C
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	orange azalea	G3G4	S3	N	LE	C
<u><i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> var <i>pinnatifida</i></u>	<u>pinnate-lobed coneflower</u>	G4T2?	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Ruellia noctiflora</i></u>	<u>white-flowered wild petunia</u>	G2G3	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Salix eriocephala</i></u>	<u>heart-leaved willow</u>	G5	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Salix floridana</i></u>	<u>Florida willow</u>	G2	S2	N	LE	C
<u><i>Salvia urticifolia</i></u>	<u>nettle-leaved sage</u>	G5	S1	N	LE	C
<i>Schisandra coccinea</i>	schisandra	G4	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	gopherwood buckthorn	G5	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Sideroxylon thornei</i>	Thorne's buckthorn	G2	S1	N	LE	C
<u><i>Silene polypetala</i></u>	<u>fringed campion</u>	G2	S1	LE	LE	C
<i>Sium floridanum</i>	Florida water-parsnip	G1Q	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Spigelia gentianoides</i></u>	<u>gentian pinkroot</u>	G2	S1	LE	LE	C
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida torreya	G1	S1	LE	LE	C
<i>Trillium lancifolium</i>	narrow-leaved trillium	G3	S2	N	LE	C
<i>Uvularia floridana</i>	Florida merrybells	G3?	S1	N	N	C
<u><i>Xyris scabrifolia</i></u>	<u>Harper's yellow-eyed grass</u>	G3	S1	N	LT	C

\* See attached *FNAI Rank Explanations* sheet for definitions of Global and State Ranks, and State and Federal Status

\*\* See attached *FNAI Rank Explanations* sheet, *Special Animal Listings - State and Federal Status* section

† COUNTY OCCURRENCE STATUS

Vertebrates and Invertebrates:

C = (Confirmed) Occurrence status derived from a documented record in the FNAI data base.

P = (Potential) Occurrence status derived from a reported occurrence for the county, or the occurrence lies within the published range of the taxon.

N = (Nesting) For sea turtles only; occurrence status derived from documented nesting occurrences.

Plants, Natural Communities, and Other:

C = (Confirmed) Occurrence status derived from a documented record in the FNAI data base or from a herbarium specimen.

R = (Reported) Occurrence status derived from published reports.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
<b>FISH:</b> Gulf sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	SSC	T	ESTUARINE: various MARINE: various habitats RIVERINE: alluvial and blackwater streams
Bluestripe shiner	<i>Cyprinella callifaenia</i>	SSC	ce	RIVERINE: alluvial stream
Shoal bass	<i>Micropterus sp. (Undescribed)</i>	SSC		RIVERINE: alluvial stream
Bluenose shiner	<i>Pteronotrops welaka</i>	SSC		RIVERINE: blackwater, alluvial, and spring-run streams
<b>AMPHIBIANS &amp; REPTILES:</b> American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	SSC	T(s/a)	ESTUARINE: marshes, various habitats LACUSTRINE: marshes, swamps, various habitats PALUSTRINE: swamps, floodplains, marshes, various habitats RIVERINE: open water, shorelines, various habitats
Flatwoods salamander	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	SSC	T	PALUSTRINE: wet flatwoods, dome swamp, basin swamp, ruderal TERRESTRIAL: mesic flatwoods (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within this community)
Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	T	T	ESTUARINE: tidal swamp PALUSTRINE: hydric hammock, wet flatwoods TERRESTRIAL: mesic flatwoods, upland pine forest, sandhills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, rockland hammock, ruderal
Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	SSC	ce	TERRESTRIAL: sandhills, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammocks, coastal strand, ruderal
Barbour's map turtle	<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	SSC	ce	PALUSTRINE: floodplain stream, floodplain swamp RIVERINE: alluvial stream
Georgia blind salamander	<i>Haideotriton wallacei</i>	SSC	ce	SUBTERRANEAN: aquatic cave

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, s/a=Similarity of appearance,  
SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrolemys terraminekii</i>	SSC	ce	ESTUARINE: tidal marsh LACUSTRINE: river floodplain lake, swamp lake RIVERINE: alluvial stream, blackwater stream
Florida pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	SSC	ce	LACUSTRINE: ruderal, sandhill upland lake TERRESTRIAL: sandhill, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock, ruderal
Suwannee cooter	<i>Pseudemys concinna suwanniensis</i>	SSC		RIVERINE: alluvial stream, blackwater stream, spring-fed stream
Gopher frog	<i>Rana capito</i>	SSC	ce	TERRESTRIAL: sandhill, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, xeric hammock (reproduces in ephemeral wetlands within these communities)
<b>BIRDS:</b>				
Bachman's sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>		ce	TERRESTRIAL: various, ruderal
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	SSC		LACUSTRINE: various PALUSTRINE: various RIVERINE: various
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	SSC		ESTUARINE: marshes, shoreline PALUSTRINE: floodplains, swamps RIVERINE: shoreline
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	SSC		ESTUARINE: marshes, tidal swamps, shoreline LACUSTRINE: lake edges PALUSTRINE: swamp, floodplain, ruderal RIVERINE: shoreline
Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	SSC		ESTUARINE: marshes, tidal swamps, shoreline LACUSTRINE: lake edges PALUSTRINE: swamp, floodplain, ruderal RIVERINE: shoreline
Arctic peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	E	ce	ESTUARINE: winters along coasts LACUSTRINE: various PALUSTRINE: various TERRESTRIAL: various, ruderal
Southeastern kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	T	ce	ESTUARINE: various habitats PALUSTRINE: various habitats TERRESTRIAL: open pine forests, clearings, ruderal, various

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, S/a=Similarity of appearance, SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	T	T	ESTUARINE: marsh edges, tidal swamp, open water LACUSTRINE: swamp lakes, edges PALUSTRINE: swamp, floodplain RIVERINE: shoreline, open water TERRESTRIAL: pine and hardwood forests, clearings
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	E	E	ESTUARINE: marshes LACUSTRINE: floodplain lakes, marshes (feeding), various PALUSTRINE: marshes, swamps, various
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	T	E	TERRESTRIAL: mature pine forests
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	SSC		ESTUARINE: various LACUSTRINE: various RIVERINE: various TERRESTRIAL: ocean beaches, beach dune, ruderal. Nests common on rooftops.
<b>MAMMALS:</b> Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	E	PALUSTRINE: caves, various TERRESTRIAL: caves, various
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	E	PALUSTRINE: various TERRESTRIAL: various
Southeastern big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus rafinesquii</i>		ce	PALUSTRINE: various, floodplains TERRESTRIAL: pine and hardwood forests, ruderal, various
<b>INVERTEBRATES:</b> Fat three-ridge (mussel)	<i>Ambliema neisleri</i>		E	RIVERINE: main channels of small to large rivers; slow to moderate currents; various substrates (Panhandle watersheds: Apalachicola, Chipola)
Rayed creekshell (mussel)	<i>Anodonta radiatus</i>		ce	RIVERINE: Small to medium sized creeks in substrates of mud, sandy mud, or sand and gravel (Panhandle watersheds: Apalachicola, Chipola, Escambia, Choctawhatchee)

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, S/a=Similarity of appearance, SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Chipola slabshell (mussel)	<i>Elliptio chipolaensis</i>		T	RIVERINE: main channel of the Chipola River and its larger tributaries; prefers muddy sand and sandy clay substrates, but also found in silty sand substrates (Panhandle watersheds: Chipola upstream of Dead Lake)
Purple bankclimber (mussel)	<i>Elliptioideus slothianus</i>		T	RIVERINE: small to large rivers in slow to moderate currents over sand, sand mixed with mud, or gravel substrates (Panhandle watersheds: Apalachicola, Ochlockonee)
Shiny-rayed pocketbook (mussel)	<i>Lampsilis subangulata</i>		E	RIVERINE: medium-sized creeks to mainstem rivers; clean or silty sand substrates, in slow to moderate currents (Panhandle watersheds: Chipola, Ochlockonee upstream of Lake Talquin)
Gulf moccasinshell (mussel)	<i>Medionidus penicillatus</i>		E	RIVERINE: medium-sized creeks to large rivers with sand and gravel substrates in slow to moderate currents (Panhandle watersheds: Chipola, Econfinna Creek)
Oval pigtoe (mussel)	<i>Pleuroberma pyriforme</i>		E	RIVERINE: medium-sized creeks to small rivers; various substrates; slow to moderate currents (Panhandle watersheds: Chipola, Econfinna Creek, Ochlockonee)
sculptured pigtoe (mussel)	<i>Quincuncina infucata</i>		ce	RIVERINE: small streams to large rivers in sandy, muddy sand, or fine gravel substrates, pools, and rocky areas with swift current, often under debris (Panhandle watersheds: Apalachicola, Chipola)
downy rainbow (mussel)	<i>Villosa villosa</i>		ce	RIVERINE: small streams to large rivers in sand or muddy sand substrates (Panhandle watersheds: Apalachicola, Chipola, Escambia, Choctawhatchee, Ochlockonee, Suwannee)

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, s/a=Similarity of appearance, SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
<b>PLANTS:</b> Incised groove-bur	<i>Agrimonia incisa</i>		ce	TERRESTRIAL: sandhills, upland pine forest, upland hardwood forest edges
Marianna columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis var australis</i>	E	ce	PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest TERRESTRIAL: bluff, soil over limestone
Sicklepod	<i>Arabis canadensis</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, limestone outcrops
Southern three-awned grass	<i>Aristida simpliciflora</i>		ce	PALUSTRINE: wet flatwoods TERRESTRIAL: sandhill, mesic flatwoods, old fields
Apalachicola wild indigo	<i>Baptisia megacarpa</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, slope forest
Flyr's brickell-bush	<i>Brickellia cordifolia</i>	E	ce	TERRESTRIAL: upland hardwood forest, near streams
Buckthorn	<i>Bumelia lycioides</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: bottomland forest, dome swamp, floodplain forest TERRESTRIAL: upland hardwood forest
Buckthorn	<i>Bumelia thornei</i>	E	ce	PALUSTRINE: hydric hammock, floodplain swamp
Toothed savory	<i>Calamintha dentata</i>		ce	TERRESTRIAL: sandhill, roadsides
Wood's poppy-mallow	<i>Callirhoe papaver</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, roadsides; edge or understory
Sweet shrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland hardwood forest, slope forest, bluffs PALUSTRINE: bottomland forest, stream banks, floodplains
Canada honewort	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest, bottomland forest RIVERINE: alluvial stream bank
Florida anise	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest, baygall RIVERINE: seepage stream bank TERRESTRIAL: slope forest, seepage slope

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Mountain laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	T		RIVERINE: seepage stream bank slope forest, seepage stream banks
Southern red lily	<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: wet prairie, wet flatwoods, seepage slope TERRESTRIAL: mesic flatwoods, seepage slope; usually with grasses
West's flax	<i>Linum westii</i>	E	ce	PALUSTRINE: dome swamp, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, wet prairie, pond margins
Hummingbird flower	<i>Macranthera flammea</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: seepage slope, dome swamp edges, floodplain swamps RIVERINE: seepage stream banks TERRESTRIAL: seepage slopes
Ashe's magnolia	<i>Magnolia ashei</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: slope and upland hardwood forest, ravines
Pyramid magnolia	<i>Magnolia pyramidata</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: slope forest
Green adder's-mouth	<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest TERRESTRIAL: slope forest, upland mixed forest
Barbara's buttons	<i>Marshallia obovata</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: sandhill, upland mixed forest
Baldwyn's spiny-pod	<i>Matelea baldwyniana</i>	E	ce	TERRESTRIAL: bluff, upland mixed forest, bottomland forest, roadsides; calcareous soil
Florida spiny-pod	<i>Matelea floridana</i>	E	ce	TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, upland hardwood forest
Piedmont water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum laxum</i>		ce	LACUSTRINE: sandhill upland lake, submersed PALUSTRINE: floodplain and dome swamp RIVERINE: blackwater stream, roadside ditches
West Florida cowlii	<i>Nuphar luteum ssp. ulvaceum</i>		ce	PALUSTRINE: floodplain swamp RIVERINE: seepage stream, blackwater stream, spring-run stream
Allegheny-spurge	<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, bluff; calcareous soil

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, S/a=Similarity of appearance,  
SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Crystal Lake nailwort	<i>Paronychia chartacea minima</i>	E	T	TERRESTRIAL: Karst sandhill lake margins
Purple cliff brake	<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland glade
Eastern ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	E		RIVERINE: seepage stream banks
Hairy fever tree	<i>Pinkneya bracteata</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: creek swamps, titi swamps, bogs
Chapman's butterwort	<i>Pinguicula planifolia</i>	T	ce	PALUSTRINE: wet flatwoods, seepage slopes, bog, dome swamp, ditches; in water
Yellow fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: bogs, wet flatwoods
Yellow fringeless orchid	<i>Platanthera integra</i>	E	ce	TERRESTRIAL: Bluff PALUSTRINE: wet prairie, seepage slope
Snowy orchid	<i>Platanthera nivea</i>	T		TERRESTRIAL: mesic flatwoods
Orange azalea	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: bogs PALUSTRINE: bottomland forest RIVERINE: seepage stream bank TERRESTRIAL: slope forest, upland mixed forest
Pinnate-lobed coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia triloba var pinnatifida</i>		ce	TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, fields and roadsides; calcareous soils
Heart-leaved willow	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: floodplain swamp, alluvial woodlands
Florida willow	<i>Salix floridana</i>	E	ce	PALUSTRINE: hydric hammock, bottomland forest RIVERINE: spring-run stream margins
Nettle-leaved sage	<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: upland glade
Parrot pitcher plant	<i>Sarracenia psittacina</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: wet flatwoods, wet prairie, seepage slope
Decumbant pitcher plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	T		PALUSTRINE: Bogs
Fringed campion	<i>Silene polypetala</i>	E	E	TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, slope forest, and along utility corridors in appropriate habitats.
Florida water-parsnip	<i>Sium floridanum</i>		ce	PALUSTRINE: floodplain forest, strand swamp; growing in water
Gentian pinkroot	<i>Spigelia gentianoides</i>	E	E	TERRESTRIAL: mixed hardwood forest; rich humus

E=endangered, T=threatened, P=proposed, C=candidate, s/a=Similarity of appearance, SSC=Species of Special Concern, ce=Consideration encouraged, CH=Critical habitat

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THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND OTHER SPECIES OF CONCERN LIKELY TO OCCUR IN JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
Compiled by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, January 2002

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status State	Status FWS	Natural Communities
Florida torreya	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	E	E	TERRESTRIAL: slope forest, upland mixed forest, and ravines.
Narrow-leaved trillium	<i>Trillium lancifolium</i>	E		PALUSTRINE: bottomland forest TERRESTRIAL: upland mixed forest, slope forest
Northern prickley ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	E		TERRESTRIAL: slope forest; calcareous soils

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife

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Southern Nuclear  
Operating Company, Inc.  
P. O. Box 1295  
Birmingham, Alabama 35201-1295  
Tel 205.992.5000



May 7, 2002

Ms. Jo Lewis  
Database Manager  
Alabama State Lands Division  
Natural Heritage Section  
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
64 North Union Street  
Montgomery, AL 36130

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened and Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Ms. Lewis:

Southern Nuclear Operating Company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating licenses for Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP). The current operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 expire in 2017 and 2021, respectively. As part of the license renewal process, the NRC requires license applicants to "assess the impact of the proposed action on threatened or endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act" (10CFR51.53). The NRC will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the application environmental report review and may also seek your assistance in the identification of important species and habitats in the project area. We are contacting you early in the application process to identify any issues that need to be addressed or information required to expedite the NRC's review.

FNP lies on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River in Houston County, Alabama, approximately 17 miles east of Dothan (latitude N31°17'21.23", longitude W85°6'41.93" for Unit 1 and N31°13'24.01", W85°6'41.93" for Unit 2) (see attached Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The FNP site proper encompasses approximately 1,850 acres, roughly two-thirds of which (1,300 acres) are undeveloped (old fields, forests, and wetlands) and managed as a wildlife preserve.

Five transmission lines were built in the 1970s to connect FNP to the regional transmission system (see attached Figures 3-1 and 3-2). These transmission lines originate at FNP and extend to the west and east. Three transmission lines (FNP-to-Snowdown, FNP-to-Webb, and FNP-to-Pinckard) lie entirely in Alabama and are owned and maintained by Alabama Power. Two lines (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) cross the Chattahoochee River into Georgia and are owned and maintained by Georgia Integrated Transmission System for most of their length. The total length of the five FNP lines is approximately 305 miles. The associated transmission corridors occupy approximately 5,300 acres. A sixth transmission line (Farley-to-Sinai Cemetery), the majority of which is owned and maintained by Gulf Power, is presently

under construction and crosses into the Florida pan-handle. The line is approximately 48 miles in length and occupies 582 acres. It is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has now been dismantled.

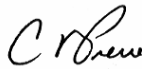
Southern Nuclear Operating Company does not have any plans to alter current plant operations over the license renewal period. Any maintenance activities necessary to support license renewal would be limited to previously disturbed areas. There is no expansion of existing facilities planned, and there is no additional land disturbance anticipated in support of license renewal. As a consequence, we believe that operation of FNP over the license renewal term (an additional 20 years), including maintenance of the transmission lines in Alabama by Alabama Power Company, would not adversely affect any threatened or endangered species.

We would appreciate your providing us with a response to this letter by June 16, 2002. Please provide any information you may have about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats that may occur within/along the three Farley-connected transmission corridors (FNP-to-Snowdoun, FNP-to-Webb, and FNP-to-Pinckard) that cross seven Alabama counties (Houston, Montgomery, Geneva, Dale, Pike, Barbour, and Henry). Please also indicate whether your office has any concerns regarding the operation of the plant or lines. We will include a copy of this letter and your response in the license renewal application that we submit to the NRC.

Note that we are presently conducting surveys of the Farley-associated transmission corridors for threatened and endangered species (both state-listed and federally-listed). These surveys will be completed in the next couple of months. A copy of the final survey report will be provided to your office. This report will contain detailed information on occurrences of T&E species along the Alabama transmission corridors as well as "Observation/Collection Data Sheets" for incorporation into your database.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Jim Davis at (205) 992-7692 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

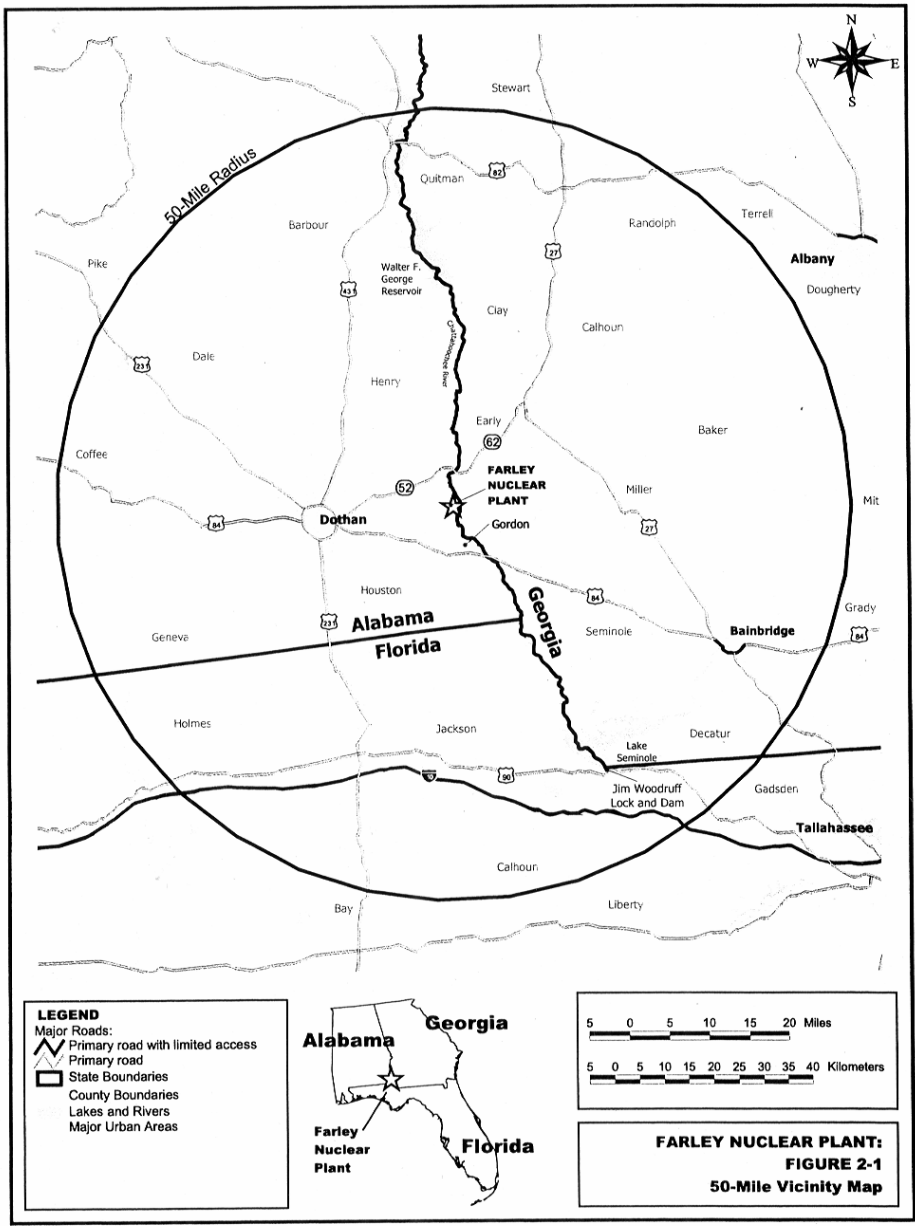


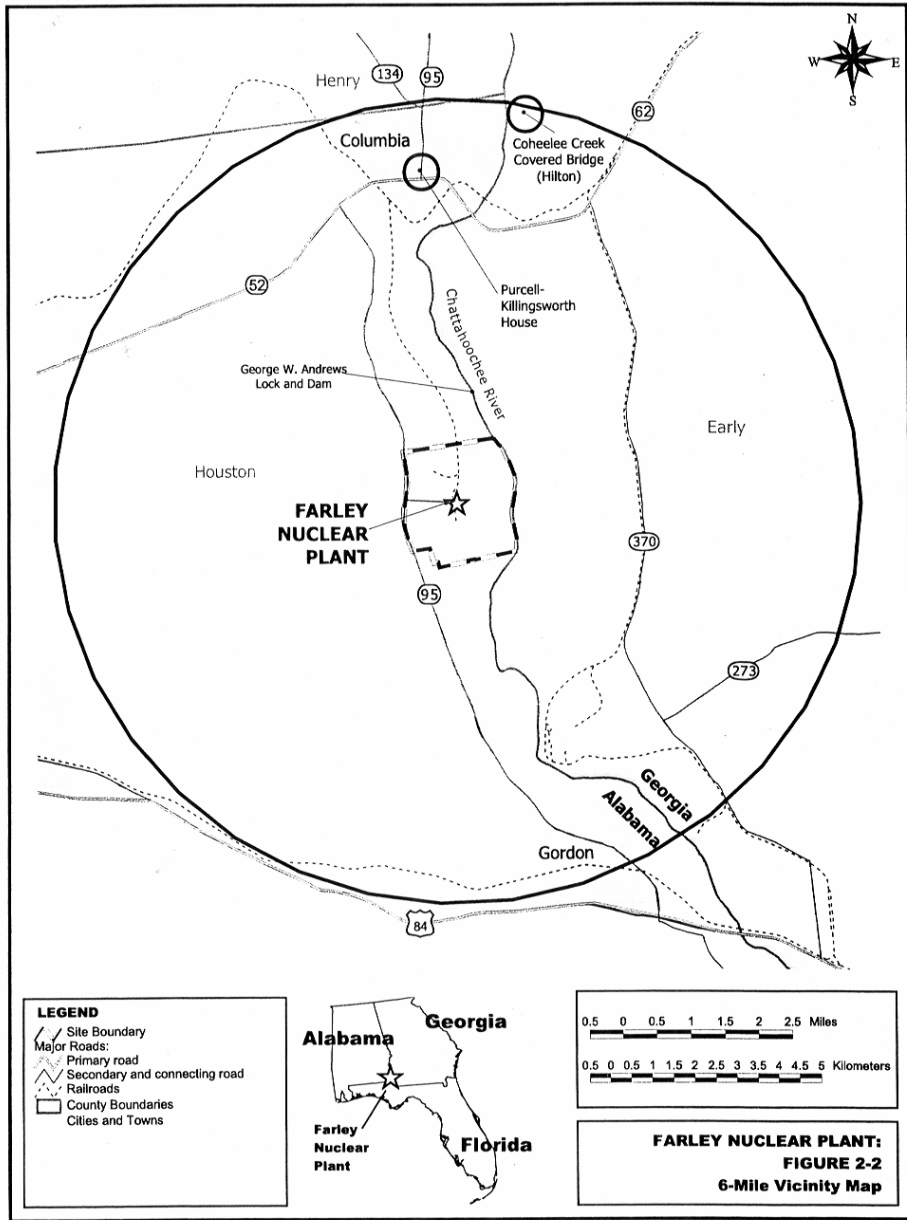
C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

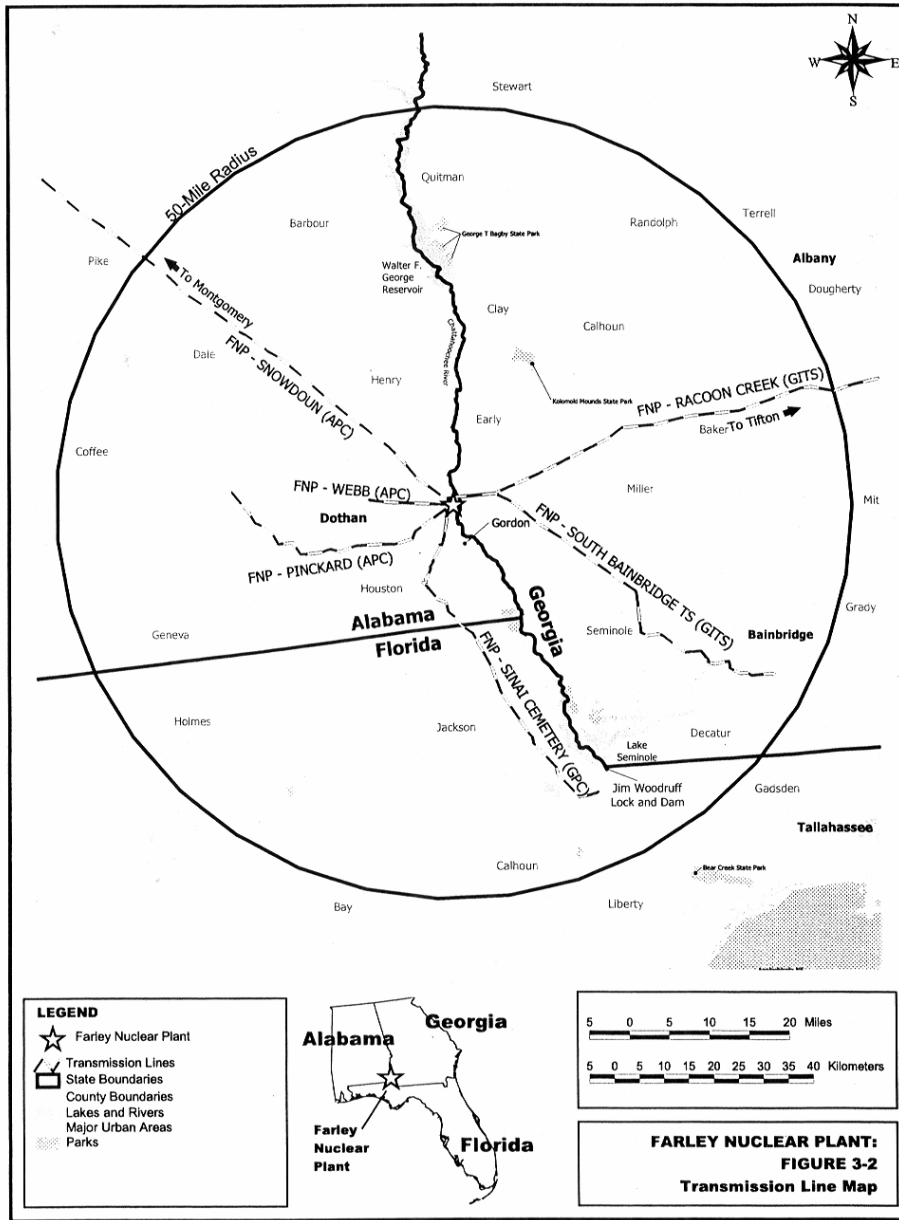
Enclosures: Figures 2-1, 2-2, and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis











DON SIEGELMAN  
GOVERNOR  
RILEY BOYKIN SMITH  
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
64 NORTH UNION STREET  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

May 21, 2002

STATE LANDS DIVISION  
JAMES H. GRIGGS, DIRECTOR  
NATURAL HERITAGE SECTION  
GREGORY M. LEIN, CHIEF  
TELEPHONE (334) 242-3484  
FAX NO. (334) 242-0999

C. R. Pierce  
Southern Nuclear Operating Company, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1295  
Birmingham AL 35201-1295

Re: Sensitive Species Information Request  
Project # Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal

Dear Mr./ Ms. Pierce:

Our office received your request on May 10, 2002 and has since developed the following information pertaining to state protected, federally listed threatened and endangered species, and species that we believe to be sensitive to environmental perturbations. I have enclosed a list of sensitive species which the Natural Heritage Section Database or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have indicated occur or have occurred in Houston and surrounding Alabama counties. Additionally, I have listed some potentially helpful and informative web sites at the end of this letter.

The Natural Heritage Section database contains numerous records of sensitive species in Houston, Barbour Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Montgomery and Pike Counties. Our database indicates the area of interest has not had sufficient biological survey work performed at the delineated location, by our staff or any individuals referenced in our database. Therefore we can make no accurate assessment to the past or current inhabitancy of any federal or state protected species throughout this area. According to the data in our database the following species are known to have occurred within the 50 miles radius area delineate on the provided maps.

Relict Trillium	Trillium reiquum	Federally listed as ENDANGERED
Flatwoods Salamander	Ambystoma cingulatum	Federally listed as THREATENED
Dusky Gopher Frog	Rana capito sevosa	Protected by State Regulation
Pine Barren Treefrog	Hyla andersonii	Protected by State Regulation
Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	Protected by State Regulation
Southeastern Pocket Gopher	Geomys pinetis	Protected by State Regulation
Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	Protected by State Regulation

I hope this information will be useful to you. The provided information is to help you in fulfilling your necessary legal obligations. The specific location of a sensitive species is

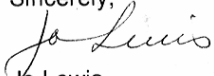
The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, age, gender, national origin, or disability in its hiring or employment practices nor in admission to, access to, or operations of its programs, services, or activities.



considered confidential information by a State Lands Division Regulation and can be released only to individuals who enter into a confidentiality and indemnity contract with the State Lands Division.

The Natural Heritage Section provides this information as a service to the people of Alabama. The NHS acts as a clearing house for species distribution data. We happily accept any information environmental researchers are willing to donate. Sensitive species exact locations are kept confidential. If you would be willing to donate any information to this database, we will be better able to assist all individuals interested in environmental compliance.

Sincerely,

  
Jo Lewis  
Database Manager

enclosures

Potentially helpful web sites

Information about federally listed species  
<http://www.pfmt.org/wildlife/endangered/>

Daphne USFWS office by county federal list  
<http://southeast.fws.gov/daphne/specieslst.htm>

Non-game species regulation starts on page 75  
[http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/agfd/2000-2001\\_regs.pdf](http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/agfd/2000-2001_regs.pdf)

federal list of threatened and endangered species for Alabama  
[http://ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage\\_usa\\_lists.html?#AL](http://ecos.fws.gov/webpage/webpage_usa_lists.html?#AL)

list of Alabama State Parks and links to more info  
[http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/parks/state\\_parks\\_index\\_1a.html](http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/parks/state_parks_index_1a.html)

list of Forever Wild tracts minus about six.  
<http://www.dcnr.state.al.us/Forever%20Wild%20Administration.htm>

<http://bluegoose.arw.r9.fws.gov/>  
<http://www.fws.gov/where/regfield.html>

list of Refuges in AL with additional pages of refuge details  
<http://refuges.southeast.fws.gov/index.html>

**ALABAMA'S FEDERALLY LISTED AND STATE PROTECTED SPECIES  
(BY COUNTY)**

This list is a combination of the June 2001 U.S.F.W. Service (Daphne field Office) federally listed species by county list and the Alabama State Lands Division's Natural Heritage Section Database of species distributions data. This list is continually being updated, and, therefore, it may be incomplete or inaccurate and is provided strictly for informational purposes. It does not constitute any form of Section 7 consultation. We recommend that the U.S.F.W. Service Field Office in Daphne be contacted for Section 7 consultations. Site specific information can be provided by the Alabama State Lands Division's Natural Heritage Section and/or the U.S.F.W. Service (Daphne field Office) prior to project activities. To be certain of occurrence, surveys should be conducted by qualified biologists to determine if a sensitive species occurs within a project area. Species not listed for a given county does not imply that they do not occur there, only that their occurrence there is as yet unrecorded by these two agencies.

Key to codes on list: (P) - Historical Record and/ or Possible Occurrence in the County  
Federal E - Endangered C - Candidate Species  
Federal T - Threatened NEP - Nonessential Experimental Populations

**BARBOUR**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Endangered	Wood Stork	Mycteria americana	220-2-.92 (1) (d)
Threatened	Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	220-2-.92 (1) (d)
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Dusky Gopher Frog	Rana capito sevosa	220-2-.92 (1) (b)
State Protected	Eastern Coachwhip	Masticophis flagellum	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southeastern Bat	Myotis austroriparius	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southern Kidneyshell	Ptychobranthus jonesi	220-2-.98 (1) (a)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)

**COFFEE**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Threatened	Gulf Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	220-2-.92 (1) (f)
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)
State Protected	Common Ground-dove	Columbina passerina	220-2-.92 (1) (d)
State Protected	Dusky Gopher Frog	Rana capito sevosa	220-2-.92 (1) (b)

**DALE**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	Geomys pinetis	220-2-.92 (1) (e)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)

**GENEVA**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Endangered	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Picoides borealis	220-2-.92 (1) (d)

ALABAMA'S FEDERALLY LISTED AND STATE PROTECTED SPECIES (BY COUNTY)

**GENEVA**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
Threatened	Gulf Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi	220-2-.92 (1) (f)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)
State Protected	Pine Barrens Treefrog	Hyla andersonii	220-2-.92 (1) (b)

**HENRY**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Endangered	Relict Trillium	Trillium reliquum	
Threatened	Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	220-2-.92 (1) (d)
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Seal Salamander	Desmognathus monticola	220-2-.92 (1) (b)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)

**HOUSTON**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Threatened	Flatwoods Salamander	Ambystoma cingulatum	220-2-.92 (1) (b)
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southeastern Pocket Gopher	Geomys pinetis	220-2-.92 (1) (e)
State Protected	Barbour's Map Turtle	Graptemys barbouri	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Gopher Tortoise	Gopherus polyphemus	220-2-.92 (1) (c)

**MONTGOMERY**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Endangered	Wood Stork	Mycteria americana	220-2-.92 (1) (d)
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Alabama Map Turtle	Graptemys pulchra	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Crystal Darter	Crystallaria asprella	220-2-.92 (1) (a)
State Protected	Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	220-2-.92 (1) (d)

**PIKE**

Protection Status	Common name	Scientific Name	State Regulation Applicable
Threatened	Eastern Indigo Snake	Drymarchon corais couperi	220-2-.92 (1) (c)
State Protected	Southern Sandshell	Lampsilis australis	220-2-.98 (1) (a)

ALABAMA'S FEDERALLY LISTED AND STATE PROTECTED SPECIES (BY COUNTY)

Notes:

- Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, red-cockaded woodpecker *Picoides borealis* and the American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) may occur in any county, if habitat exists.
- Wood stork / July - October
- Bald eagle / Wintering birds possible in areas with reservoirs.
- Sea turtles / Only loggerhead is potential nester, the rest are in coastal waters.
- Black bear *Ursus americanus* sp. - known to exist in Mobile County, but not listed.
- Gulf moccasin shell *Mediondus penicillatus*, oval pigtoe *Pleurobema pyriforme*, Chipola slabshell *El liptio chipolaensis*, and purple bankclimber *Elliptoideus sloatianus*, are freshwater mussels of the family Unionidae found only in eastern Gulf Slope streams draining the Apalachicola Region, defined as streams from the Escambia to the Suwannee river systems, and occurring in southeast Alabama, southwest Georgia, and north Florida. All are listed as "Endangered".
- Fanshell *Cyprogenia stegaria*, Oyster mussel *Epioblasma capsaeformis*, Catspaw (purple cat's paw pearlymussel) *Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*, are historically known to be found in the Tennessee River system and drainage.
- Gentian pinkroot *Spigelia gentianoides*, has been historically found along the Alabama-Florida border.
- West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*, have been known to move north along the gulf coast west



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May 7, 2002

Mr. Greg Krakow  
Data Manager  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Resources Division  
Nongame Wildlife & Natural Heritage Section  
Georgia Natural Heritage Program  
2117 US Highway 278 SE  
Social Circle, GA 30025

Re: Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant License Renewal  
Request for Information on Threatened or Endangered Species and Important Habitats

Dear Mr. Krakow:

Southern Nuclear Operating Company is preparing an application to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew the operating licenses for Farley Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 (FNP). The current operating licenses for Units 1 and 2 expire in 2017 and 2021, respectively. As part of the license renewal process, the NRC requires license applicants to "assess the impact of the proposed action on threatened or endangered species in accordance with the Endangered Species Act" (10CFR51.53). The NRC will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the application environmental report review and may also seek your assistance in the identification of important species and habitats in the project area. We are contacting you early in the application process to identify any issues that need to be addressed or information required to expedite the NRC's review.

FNP lies on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River in Houston County, Alabama, approximately 17 miles east of Dothan (latitude N31°17'21.23", longitude W85°6'41.93" for Unit 1 and N31°13'24.01", W85°6'41.93" for Unit 2) (see attached Figure 2-1). The FNP site proper encompasses approximately 1,850 acres, roughly two-thirds of which (1,300 acres) are undeveloped (old fields, forests, and wetlands) and managed as a wildlife preserve.

Five transmission lines were built in the 1970s to connect FNP to the regional transmission system (see attached Figure 3-2). These transmission lines originate at FNP and extend to the west and east. Three transmission lines (FNP-to-Snowdoun, FNP-to-Webb, and FNP-to-Pinckard) lie entirely in Alabama and are owned and maintained by Alabama Power. Two lines (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) cross the Chattahoochee River into Georgia and are owned and maintained by Georgia Integrated Transmission System for most of their length. The total length of the five FNP lines is approximately 305 miles. The associated transmission corridors occupy approximately 5,300 acres. A sixth transmission line (Farley-to-Sinai Cemetery), the majority of which is owned and maintained by Gulf Power, is presently

under construction and crosses into the Florida panhandle. The line is approximately 48 miles in length and occupies 582 acres. It is being constructed in an existing corridor that was originally dedicated to a 115 kV line that has now been dismantled.


Southern Nuclear Operating Company does not have any plans to alter current plant operations over the license renewal period. Any maintenance activities necessary to support license renewal would be limited to previously disturbed areas. There is no expansion of existing facilities planned, and there is no additional land disturbance anticipated in support of license renewal. As a consequence, we believe that operation of FNP over the license renewal term (an additional 20 years), including maintenance of the transmission lines in Georgia by Georgia Integrated Transmission System, would not adversely affect any threatened or endangered species.

We would appreciate your providing us with a response to this letter by June 16, 2002. Please provide us with any information you may have about any threatened or endangered species or ecologically significant habitats that may occur within/along the two Farley-connected transmission corridors (FNP-to-Raccoon Creek and FNP-to-South Bainbridge) that cross eight Georgia counties (Early, Baker, Mitchell, Tift, Worth, Miller, Seminole, and Decatur). Please also indicate whether your office has any concerns regarding the operation of these lines. We will include a copy of this letter and your response in the license renewal application that we submit to the NRC.

Note that we are presently conducting surveys of the Farley-associated transmission corridors for threatened and endangered species (both state-listed and federally-listed). These surveys will be completed in the next couple of months. A copy of the final survey report will be provided to your office. This report will contain detailed information on occurrences of T&E species along the Georgia transmission corridors as well as "Observation/Collection Data Sheets" for incorporation into your database.

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Jim Davis at (205) 992-7692 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,



C. R. Pierce  
License Renewal Services Manager

Enclosures: Figures 2-1 and 3-2

cc: L. M. Stinson  
M. J. Ajluni  
W. C. Carr  
T. C. Moorer  
J. T. Davis

