



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

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

MAINTENANCE DREDGING
ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR
PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

I have reviewed the Environmental Assessment (EA) of the proposed action. This Finding incorporates by reference all discussions and conclusions contained in the Environmental Assessment attached hereto. Based on information analyzed in the EA, reflecting pertinent information obtained from other agencies and special interest groups having jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise, I conclude that the proposed action will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Reasons for this conclusion are in summary:

1. There will be no significant adverse impacts to endangered or threatened species.

2. The Jacksonville District has determined that maintenance dredging will have no effect on significant historic properties at Egmont Key. The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with this determination. Impacts to historic properties for the upland disposal (an alternative to the proposed action) have not been determined.

3. State water quality standards will be met.

4. The proposed project has been determined to be consistent with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Program.

5. Measures to eliminate, reduce, or avoid potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources will be implemented during project construction.

6. The proposed project has been evaluated pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The Migratory Bird Protection Policy will be implemented for this project and for future projects. The Policy has been coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Florida.

7. Benefits to the public will be maintenance of the navigation channel, continued local economic stimulus, and shoreline protection for historical properties.

In consideration of the information summarized, I find that the proposed action will not significantly affect the human environment and does not require an Environmental Impact Statement.

APRIL 28, 2000
Date



JOE E. MILLER
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

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28/04/2000
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JOE R. MILLER
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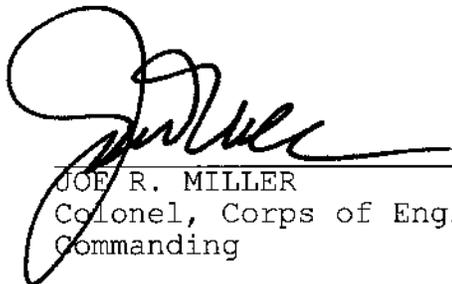
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24/04/60
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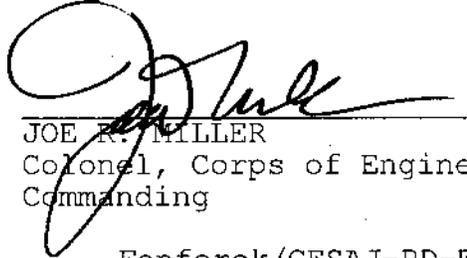
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April 2000

Environmental Assessment

**Maintenance Dredging
St. Petersburg Harbor
Pinellas County, Florida**



**U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
Jacksonville District**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
1.0	PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION.....	1
1.1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.2.	AUTHORITY.....	1
1.3.	DECISION TO BE MADE.....	1
1.4.	RELEVANT ISSUES:.....	1
1.5.	PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.....	3
1.6.	METHODOLOGY.....	3
2	ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION.....	3
2.1.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2.2.	HISTORY OF ALTERNATIVE FORMULATION.....	3
2.3.	ELIMINATED ALTERNATIVES.....	5
2.4.	DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES.....	5
2.4.1	<i>No Action.....</i>	<i>5</i>
2.4.2	<i>Dredging and Ocean Disposal.....</i>	<i>5</i>
2.4.3	<i>Dredging and Upland Disposal.....</i>	<i>6</i>
2.4.4	<i>Dredging and Egmont Key Beach Placement.....</i>	<i>7</i>
2.5.	ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON.....	9
2.6.	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE.....	13
3	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	13
3.1.	INTRODUCTION.....	13
3.2.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION.....	13
3.2.1	<i>Aquatic Resources.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.2.2	<i>Water Quality.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.3.	RELEVANT FACTORS.....	14
3.3.1	<i>Physical.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.3.2	<i>Biological.....</i>	<i>15</i>
3.3.3	<i>Social.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.3.4	<i>Economics.....</i>	<i>16</i>
4	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.....	18
4.1.	INTRODUCTION.....	18
4.1.1	<i>Cumulative Impacts.....</i>	<i>18</i>
4.1.2	<i>Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.....</i>	<i>18</i>
4.2.	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.....	18
4.2.1	<i>Physical.....</i>	<i>18</i>
4.2.2	<i>Biological.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.2.3	<i>Social.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.2.4	<i>Economic.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.2.5	<i>Cumulative effects.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.2.6	<i>Unavoidable effects.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.2.7	<i>Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.3.	DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL.....	19
4.3.1	<i>Physical.....</i>	<i>19</i>
4.3.2	<i>Biological.....</i>	<i>20</i>

4.3.3	<i>Social</i>	21
4.3.4	<i>Economic</i>	21
4.3.5	<i>Cumulative effects</i>	22
4.3.6	<i>Unavoidable effects</i>	22
4.3.7	<i>Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments</i>	22
4.4.	DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL	22
4.4.1	<i>Physical</i>	23
4.4.2	<i>Biological</i>	23
4.4.3	<i>Social</i>	24
4.4.4	<i>Economic</i>	24
4.4.5	<i>Cumulative effects</i>	24
4.4.6	<i>Unavoidable effects</i>	24
4.4.7	<i>Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments</i>	25
4.5.	DREDGING AND EGMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT	25
4.5.1.	<i>Physical</i>	25
4.5.2.	<i>Biological</i>	25
4.5.3.	<i>Social</i>	26
4.5.4.	<i>Economic</i>	26
4.5.5.	<i>Cumulative effects</i>	26
4.5.6.	<i>Unavoidable effects</i>	26
4.5.7.	<i>Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments</i>	26
5	LIST OF PREPARERS	27
6	CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS	28
7	INDEX	29
8	REFERENCES	30

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I - Compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations
Appendix II - Endangered Species Consultation
Appendix III - Coastal Zone Management Consistency Determination
Appendix IV - Coordination Documentation
Appendix V – Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation
Appendix VI – Essential Fish Habitat Determination
Appendix VII – DERP – FUDS Inventory Project Report

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR

FIGURE 2 - OCEAN DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE

FIGURE 3 - HARBOR ISLE LAKE DISPOSAL AREA

FIGURE 4 - EGMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT AREA

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 - ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

TABLE 3.1 - HARBOR USAGE

1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION.

1.1. INTRODUCTION.

The Jacksonville District is proposing to conduct maintenance dredging of the St. Petersburg Harbor Navigation Project and disposal at either the Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site, in the only upland disposal alternative in Harbor Isle Lakes Subdivision or at the Egmont Key Beach Placement Area. Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the locations of the dredging and disposal sites. Since the initial construction, sand and sediments have accumulated in the harbor and channel reducing the navigable capacity of the project. In order to meet the public need as authorized by Congress, the Federal standard must be maintained.

1.2. AUTHORITY.

The authorization for maintenance of the Federal channel was authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1950, P.L. 516, and House Document No. 70, 81st Congress, First Session.

1.3. DECISION TO BE MADE.

The decision to be made is whether to dredge the channel and where it is environmentally and economically feasible to place the material.

1.4. RELEVANT ISSUES:

The relevant issues include:

- a. Water quality.
- b. Manatees.
- c. Sea grasses.
- d. Sea turtles.
- e. Mangrove wetlands.
- f. Historic Properties.
- g. Aesthetics.
- h. Recreation.
- i. Navigation.
- j. Economics.
- k. Noise.
- l. Safety

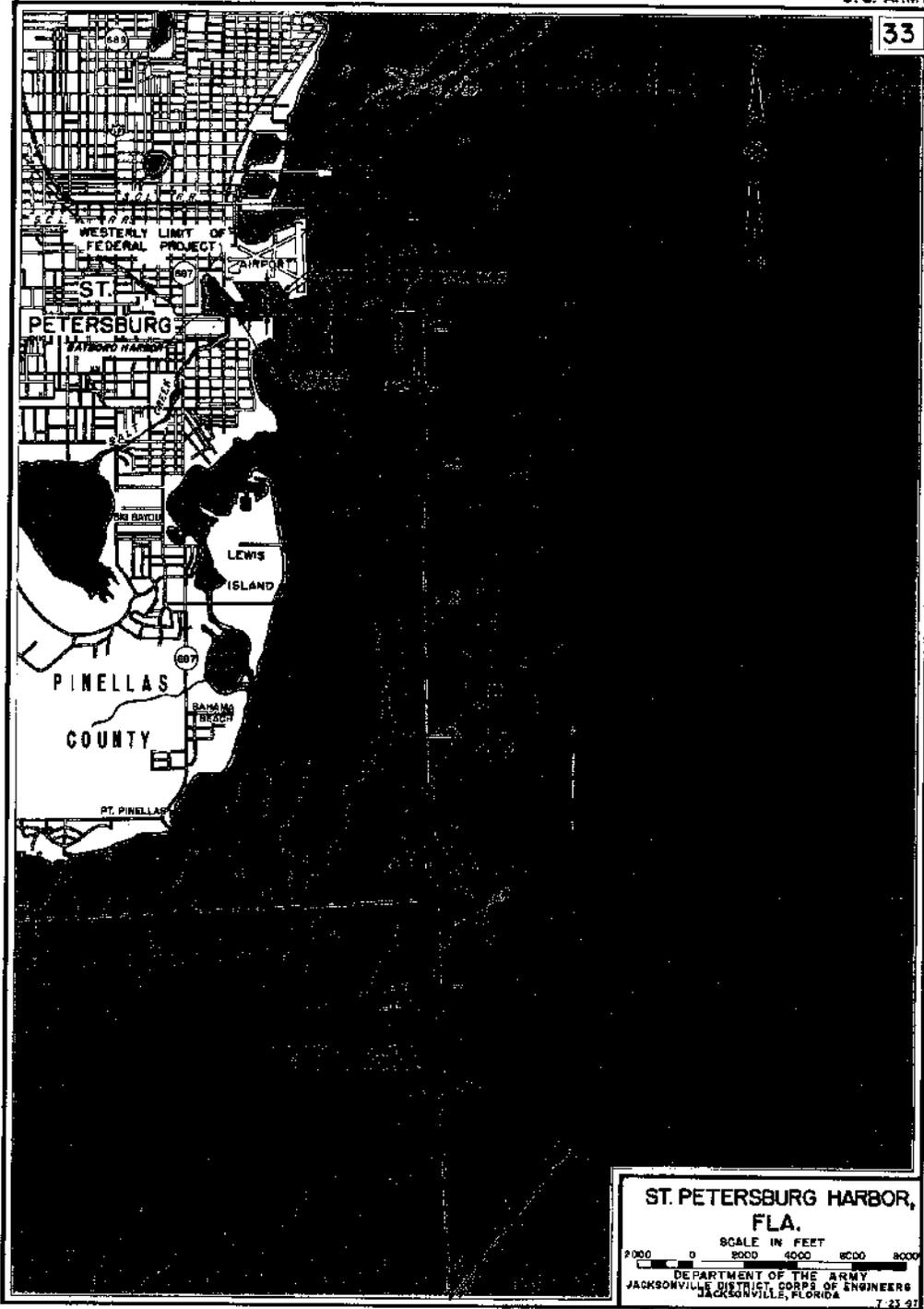


Figure 1, Project Map

1.5. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

In accordance with the conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Jacksonville District and the State of Florida, a water quality certification for dredging will be required. In addition, authorization will be required from the Environmental Protection Agency to dispose of the dredged material in the Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Area.

1.6. METHODOLOGY.

An interdisciplinary team used a systematic approach to analyze the affected area, to estimate the environmental effects, and to write the environmental assessment. This included literature searches, coordination with agencies and private groups having expertise in particular areas, and field investigations.

2 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION.

2.1. INTRODUCTION.

The alternatives section is the heart of this Environmental Assessment. This section describes in detail the no-action alternative, the proposed action, and other reasonable alternatives that were studied in detail. Then based on the information and analysis presented in the sections on the Affected Environment and the Probable Impacts, this section presents the beneficial and adverse environmental effects of all alternatives in comparative form, providing a clear basis for choice among the options for the decisionmaker and the public. The key to this section is the alternative comparison chart, Figure 2.1, page 8. This section has five parts:

- a. A description of the process used to formulate alternatives.
- b. A description of alternatives that were considered but were eliminated from detailed consideration.
- c. A description of each alternative.
- d. A comparison of the alternatives.
- e. The identification of the preferred alternative.

2.2. HISTORY OF ALTERNATIVE FORMULATION.

From the 1880's to the present, dredges have maintained the various navigation channels in Tampa Bay. The material has been used to fill wetlands for residential and commercial development as well as for highway construction over these low-lying areas. When not being used as fill material, the dredged material was usually sidecaste adjacent to the navigation channel creating islands in some instances. Some of these are still

visible today as part of the landscape next to these channels. As the need for this material or its desirability as construction material declined, suitable places were required to hold the material to prevent it from reentering the channel. In addition, several locations offshore were used as ocean disposal sites. Disposal of shoal material dredged in 1981 was in the ocean dredged material disposal site located in the Gulf of Mexico, offshore from Tampa Bay. That site is no longer in use. A new Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site (ODMDS) has been designated by EPA. During the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the designation of the ODMDS (EPA, 1995), an economic evaluation appendix was prepared to determine the feasibility of disposal alternatives for individual reaches of dredging. It was determined that it would be economically feasible to dispose of the dredged material from this area of Tampa Bay only in the ODMDS. Since the ODMDS was not available for use until final designation by the EPA, therefore, it was not considered viable. Because of the lack of disposal options, a search was conducted of adjacent upland areas. At about the same time the Florida Department of Environmental Protection was conducting an environmental restoration project by placing fill material in an upland lake to raise the bottom elevation to improve water quality. It was suggested to the local sponsor that other such projects in the vicinity of the DEP project could provide a suitable disposal opportunity. This was evaluated and a suitable location found.

The Economic Restudy in a May 1992 report suggested several alternatives for the disposal of dredged material. Three disposal alternatives appear feasible and a fourth is marginal based upon the preliminary benefits and costs. A summary discussion is provided on each alternative.

- a. Gulf Disposal. While Gulf Disposal now appears too costly for economic justification, future economic analysis may provide new benefits that would make it feasible. The current site designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approximately 18 to 22 miles southwest of Egmont Key. Disposal would be subject to Corps of Engineers permits and EPA concurrence.
- b. Airport Upland and Near Shore. This is a questionable alternative since environmental mitigation costs may be required and difficult to justify. This alternative considers pumping the excavated material to diked areas on the Albert Whitted Municipal Airport property and a water site adjacent to the airport.
- c. Airport Upland and Near Shore with Gulf Disposal. The combination of the aforementioned two alternatives would have the same concerns as the two separate disposal alternatives. Silty material would go to the Gulf disposal site and sand would be placed mostly in the bay and adjacent upland area of the airport.
- d. Tampa Bay Deep Water Disposal. Disposal of material in a deep water area of Tampa Bay was one of the more efficient alternatives under investigation. The location is along the 20-foot southern entrance channel to St. Petersburg Harbor between mile 2.25 and mile 4.5.

The baseline for this project is the use of the ODMDS for disposal of dredged material. It is the most economical and environmentally suitable.

2.3. ELIMINATED ALTERNATIVES.

Sidecasting of material into open-water areas was eliminated due to regulatory requirements by the State of Florida.

2.4. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES.

2.4.1 No Action.

There would be no maintenance dredging or disposal operations.

2.4.2 Dredging and Ocean Disposal.

The work would include the routine maintenance dredging of St. Petersburg Harbor which includes the entrance channel and turning basin. The material would be placed in accordance with the Site Material and Management Plan for the Tampa Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site (ODMDS) (EPA, 1995). The standard manatee precautions would also be implemented during dredging (Appendix II). This includes observers and equipment shutdown should manatees come within 50 feet of the operation. If a hopper dredge is used special precautions would be implemented to protect sea turtles. This includes pre-dredge trawling to establish turtle population during dredging, observers to monitor dredge outputs for incidental take of turtles, and the use of the newly developed turtle excluder draghead.

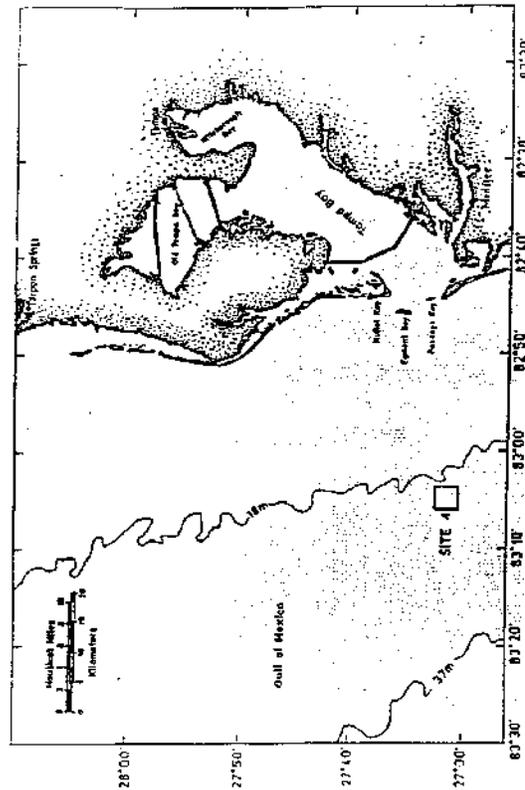


FIGURE 2-2. LOCATION OF ALTERNATIVE DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITE 4 OFF TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA.

Figure 2, ODMDS Site

2.4.3 Dredging and Upland Disposal.

The work would include the routine maintenance dredging of St. Petersburg Harbor which includes the entrance channel and turning basin. The dredged material would be transported by barge to Grande Bayou where it would be transported by pipeline, laid along the bottom of the channel to the disposal site. The dredged material would be placed in an upland lake known as Harbor Isles Lake. The standard manatee precautions would also be implemented during dredging (Appendix II). This includes observers and equipment shutdown should manatees come within 50 feet of the operation. Special precautions would also be implemented to avoid impacting seagrasses and mangroves. Local noise ordinances would be complied with.

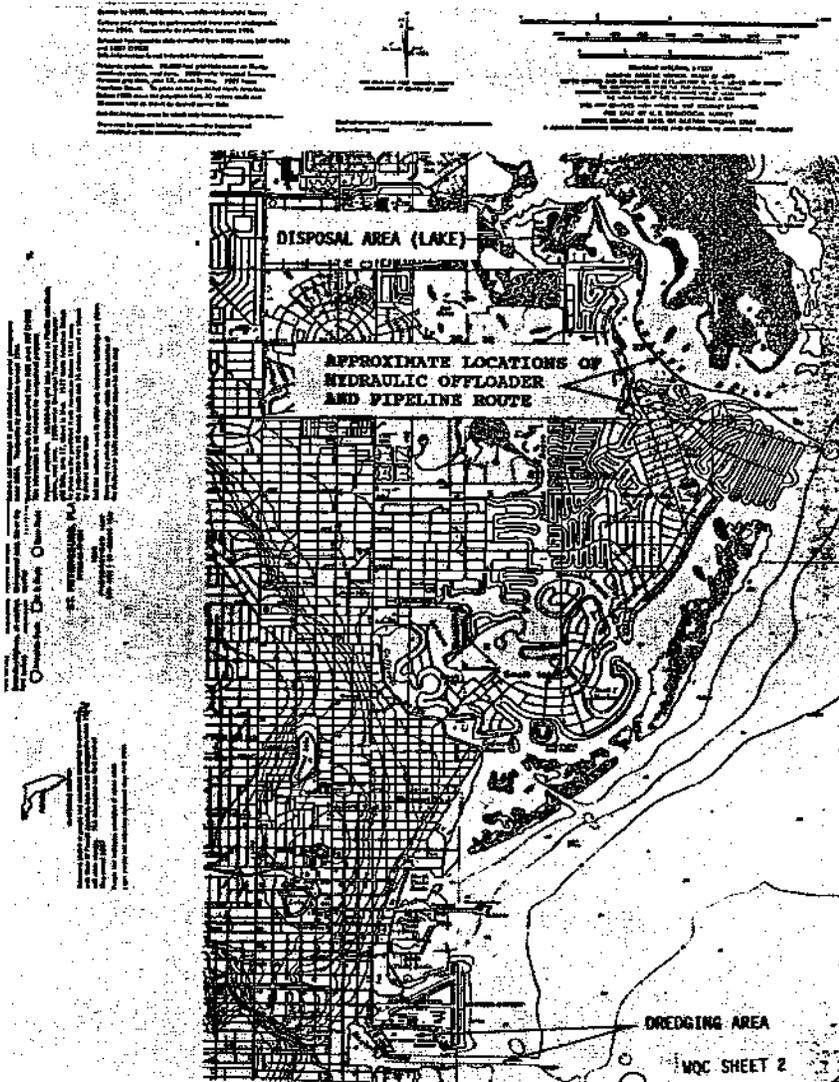


Figure 3, Harbor Isle Lake Restoration

2.4.4 Dredging and Egmont Key Beach Placement.

The work would include the routine maintenance dredging of St. Petersburg Harbor which includes the Harbor entrance channel and turning basin. Approximately 300,000 cubic yards of material would be placed along the western shoreline of the island.

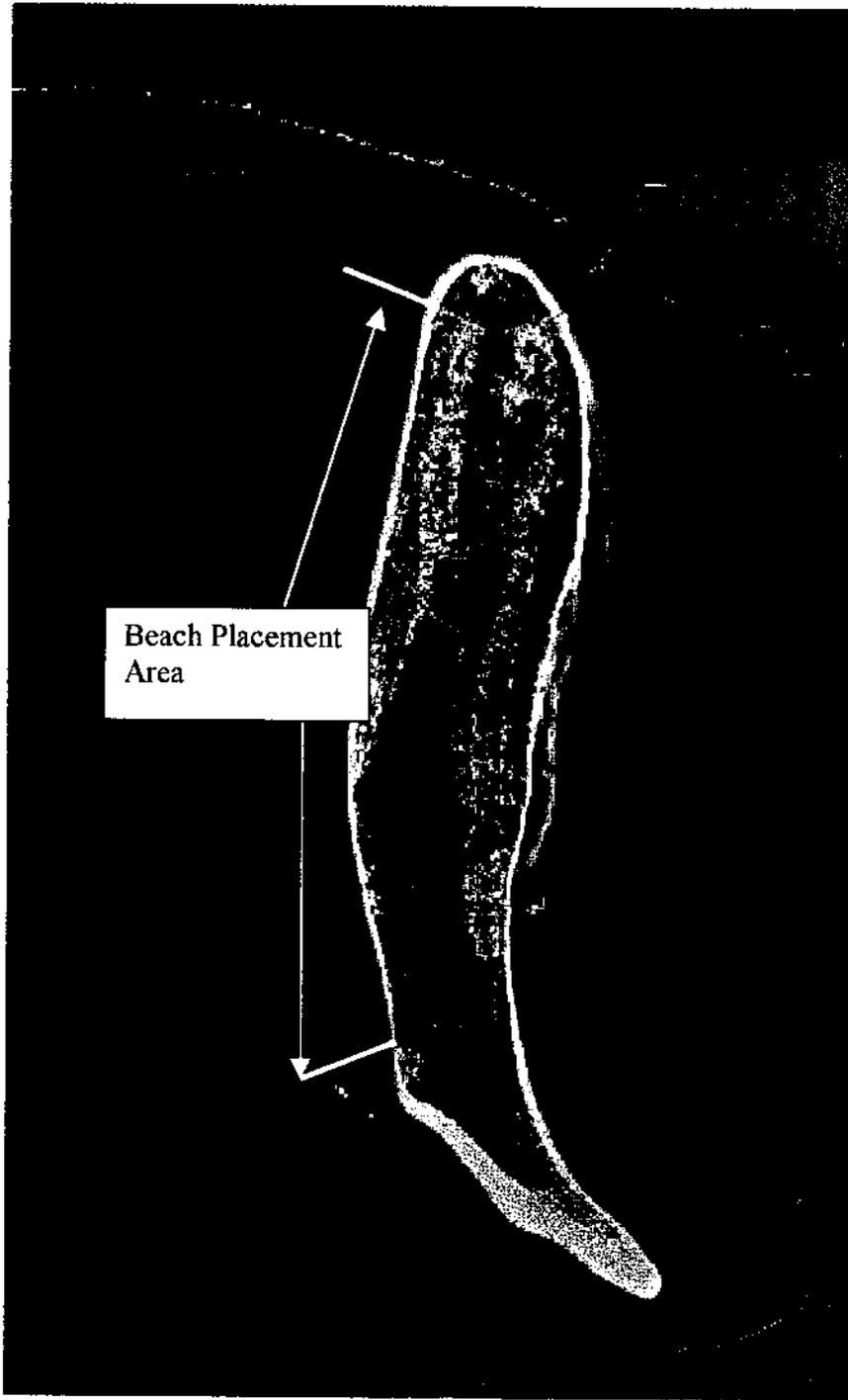


Figure 4, Beach Placement Area

2.4. ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON.

RESOURCES	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL	DREDGING AND EGMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT	DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL
Water quality	Medium short-term increases in turbidity from the propeller wash of the ships using the harbor.	Medium short-term increases in turbidity from the dredging operation. Minor short-term water quality impacts from the return water from the upland disposal area on the adjacent wetland where it enters.	Medium short-term increases in turbidity from the dredging operation. Minor short-term water quality impacts from the return water from the beach placement area into the surf zone.	Medium short-term increases in turbidity from the dredging operation.
Safety	Medium adverse impact on vessels entering harbor area from reduced channel depths	Medium long-term benefit to navigation	Medium long-term benefit to navigation No potential for impact from munitions at the former Ft Dade Site	Medium long-term benefit to navigation
Noise	No impact.	There would be no increase of noise over background because the dredging site is within an industrial area with an airport nearby. There would be an increase in noise levels at the discharge site which is a residential area. Impacts will be mitigated by the	There would be no increase of noise over background because the dredging site is within an industrial area with an airport nearby. There would be an increase in noise levels at the discharge site which is a recreational area.	There would be no increase of noise over background because the dredging site is within an industrial area with an airport nearby.

RESOURCES	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL	DREDGING AND EGDMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT	DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL
Manatees	No impact.	<p>implementation of local noise ordinances.</p> <p>No impacts on manatees due to the implementation of the standard manatee protection conditions. Clamshell dredging will use a dedicated observer using a video recording device to document contact.</p>	<p>No impacts on manatees due to the implementation of the standard manatee protection conditions. Clamshell dredging will use a dedicated observer using a video recording device to document contact.</p>	<p>No impacts on manatees due to the implementation of the standard manatee protection conditions. Clamshell dredging will use a dedicated observer using a video recording device to document contact.</p>
Seagrasses	No impact.	<p>Minor adverse impact on seagrass beds within Grande Bayou from the placement and anchoring of the disposal pipeline. This impact would be mitigated by the avoidance of the beds by the contractor.</p>	No impact.	No impacts.
Sea turtles	No impact.	<p>Minor short-term adverse impact on sea turtles in the harbor should a hopper dredge be used. This impact would be mitigated by special conditions such as the use of the deflector draghead, inflow screens and monitoring of the operation.</p>	<p>Minor short-term adverse impact on sea turtles in the harbor should a hopper dredge be used. This impact would be mitigated by the implementation of special conditions such as the use of the deflector draghead, inflow screens and monitoring of the operation.</p>	<p>Minor short-term adverse impact on sea turtles in the harbor should a hopper dredge be used. This impact would be mitigated by the implementation of special conditions such as the use of the deflector draghead, inflow screens and monitoring of the operation.</p>

RESOURCES	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL	DREDGING AND EGMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT	DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL
			Minor-short-term adverse impact on sea turtle nesting from beach placement. Medium benefit to sea turtle nesting by supplementing sand budget creating additional nesting areas.	
Mangrove wetlands	No impact.	Minor short-term impact from the placement of the disposal pipeline in the upland area.	No impact.	No impact.
Historic Properties	No effect.	Potential impacts to unrecorded sites in the vicinity of Harbor Isles Lake.	Major short-term benefit to stabilize the historic coastal batteries along Egmont Key	No effect.
Aesthetics	No impact.	Major short-term impact from the presence and operation of equipment at the dredging and disposal site, the brown turbidity generated in the lake at the disposal site and the odor generated by exposing anaerobic sediments to the air. Minor short-term turbidity plume in the Port.	Major short-term impact from the presence and operation of equipment at the dredging and disposal site. Minor short-term turbidity plume in the Port and in the surf zone at the beach.	Major short-term impact from the presence and operation of equipment at the dredging site. Minor short-term turbidity plume in the Port and at the ODMDS.
Recreation	Minor long-term reduced recreational potential.	Medium long-term impact from the increased recreational opportunities	Medium long-term impact from the increased recreational opportunities of	Medium long-term impact from the increased recreational opportunities of

RESOURCES	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL	DREDGING AND EGDMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT	DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL
		<p>of the Port.</p> <p>Medium short-term disruption to boat traffic and fishing in Grande Bayou during construction.</p>	<p>the Port. Minor adverse impact on recreation along west shoreline of Egmont Key during placement activities. Medium benefit along the beach from creating additional beach habitat.</p>	<p>the Port.</p>
Navigation	<p>Medium long-term adverse impact on the navigable capacity of the harbor.</p>	<p>Major long-term impact on the navigable capacity of the harbor.</p> <p>Minor short-term disruption to navigation on Grande Bayou from presence of construction equipment.</p>	<p>Major long-term impact on the navigable capacity of the harbor.</p>	<p>Major long-term impact on the navigable capacity of the harbor.</p>
Economics	<p>Medium long-term adverse impact on the port and local economy from the reduced navigable capacity of the harbor.</p>	<p>Major long-term benefit to the Port from the increased usage by more vessels.</p> <p>Minor long-term economic stimulus to the local economy.</p> <p>Minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and service in support of the dredging.</p>	<p>Major long-term benefit to the Port from the increased usage by more vessels.</p> <p>Minor long-term economic stimulus to the local economy.</p> <p>Minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and service in support of the dredging.</p>	<p>Major long-term benefit to the Port from the increased usage by more vessels.</p> <p>Minor long-term economic stimulus to the local economy.</p> <p>Minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and service in support of the dredging.</p>

2.6. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE.

The preferred alternative is to dredge the harbor and beneficially place the material in the ~~upland area.~~ *Egmont Key*

3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.

3.1. INTRODUCTION.

The Affected Environment section succinctly describes the existing environmental resources of the areas that would be affected if any of the alternatives were implemented. This section describes only those environmental resources that are relevant to the decision to be made. It does not describe the entire existing environment, but only those environmental resources that would affect or that would be affected by the alternatives if they were implemented. This section, in conjunction with the description of the "no-action" alternative forms the base line conditions for determining the environmental impacts of the proposed action and reasonable alternatives. The environmental issues that are relevant to the decision to be made are the following:

- a. Water quality.
- b. Manatees.
- c. Sea grasses.
- d. Sea turtles.
- e. Mangrove wetlands.
- f. Historic Properties.
- g. Aesthetics.
- h. Recreation.
- i. Navigation.
- j. Economics.
- k. Noise.
- l. Safety.

3.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Tampa Bay is the largest estuary on the west coast of Florida (USFWS,1984). As man developed the bay, the resources have been impacted. The Bay has been excavated for

navigation purposes; islands and fast land have been created from the dredged material; ports and residential development have encroached on the aquatic environment; and numerous effluents have been discharged into the bay.

3.2.1 Aquatic Resources.

The Bay supports a wide variety of aquatic life including the American oyster which is harvested from the lower Tampa Bay, three species of clams, blue crab, and numerous species of fish: the red drum, spotted seatrout, snook, sheephead, southern flounder, Florida pompano, striped mullet, Gulf menhaden, and the black drum (USFWS, 1984). Many offshore fish spend their juvenile stages in the Bay estuary. These include the red and gag groupers, jewfish, scamp, and the red and mangrove snappers.

3.2.2 Water Quality.

Tampa Bay receives storm runoff from agricultural and residential areas of Pinellas, Hillsboro and Manatee Counties as well as discharges from sewage treatment plants and other facilities. As a result bay waters are high in nitrogen and phosphorous and turbidity has reduced light penetration to 8 feet or less in many areas. The water quality tends to improve as the entrance to the bay is approached. West of the Skyway bridge water quality improves markedly as the bay meets the Gulf of Mexico.

3.3. RELEVANT FACTORS.

3.3.1 Physical.

a. Water quality. Water quality in the project area ranges from poor at the east end to fairly good at the west end. Nitrogen and phosphorous levels are high within the bay but levels of both nutrients fall sharply west of Egmont Key. Turbidity is high through out the project area due to the volume of ship traffic using the Tampa Harbor main channel (2,800 ships and barges a year) and the reduced clearance between the ships and bottom sediments due to shoaling. Water quality within Harbor Isle Lake is poor due to the pesticides and fertilizers entering from surface water drainage. The lake is relatively deep which does not allow for aquatic vegetation to grow or mixing of the water column. This allows poorly oxygenated water to settle at the bottom.

b. Historic Properties. Prehistoric and historic sites have been identified in the Tampa Bay vicinity. Several prehistoric sites are located within a mile of Harbor Isles Lake, including the National Register Weeden Island Site. Tampa Bay has a maritime tradition dating back to a Spanish expedition in 1528 (Espey Huston, 1988). A number of wrecks have been documented for the Tampa Bay vicinity during the historic period. Historic property surveys have not been conducted for the St. Petersburg upland disposal site.

c. Noise. The dredging site is located within the Port of St. Petersburg. An airport is located on the port grounds. The shipping and commercial fishing vessels generate background noise for the area. The local airport generates

sporadic increases in noise from the arrival and departure of private and commercial traffic. The ocean dredged material site is 18 nautical miles from the harbor entrance with no relative background noise levels. The Harbor Isles subdivision is located along Grand Bayou. It is relatively serene except for the occasional boat traffic along the waterway.

d. Safety. The channel was designed for a specific depth and width. Over the course of time shoaling occurs reducing the navigable capacity of that channel. As this occurs, vessels using this channel must avoid the shallow-water areas. If these areas aren't adequately maintained, the use of the channel becomes a safety hazard for which the Coast Guard can shut its use. In addition, the Egmont Key State Recreation Area is also a former Department of Defense Site; Fort Dade. This site has former gun batteries along the western shore of the island. As part of the liquidation of former DOD sites, an evaluation of the property for the potential of hazardous toxic and radioactive wastes and munitions was conducted. It was determined that no potential exists (Appendix VI).

3.3.2 Biological.

The lake within Harbor Isles subdivision is inhabited by Tylapia and mullet. There is no aquatic vegetation in the lake except for cattail along the edge.

a. Manatees. The West Indian manatee, Trichechus manatus, is known to inhabit the Bay. They are especially known to congregate around the areas of seagrasses and warm water outfalls associated with manufacturing and power generation.

b. Seagrasses. Five species of seagrasses are found in the Bay; turtlegrass, shoalgrass, manateegrass, widgeon grass, and Halophila engelmannii (Lewis, 1984). Seagrass beds are located along the shoreline on shoals north of the dredging site (Figure 2). Seagrass beds are located along the Grande Bayou channel. No seagrasses are located in the shallow-water areas along the west side of Egmont Key.

c. Sea turtles. The following sea turtles are likely to be found near or in the Bay (USFWS, 1987):

green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>
Kemp's Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>
leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys doriacea</i>
loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>

The beaches on Egmont Key are used for nesting. The western shoreline has not had much nesting success due to the wind and wave action eroding the shoreline.

d. Mangrove wetlands. Tampa Bay has mangrove and emergent wetlands along the fringe of the Grande Bayou where development has not occurred (Figure 3).

The cove area adjacent to the Harbor Isles Lake is a mangrove wetland. Small boat navigation channels have been excavated through this area. This wetland area provide cover and spawning areas for fish and shrimp. The mature mangroves provide nesting for larger birds such as areas for birds such as the pelican. These wetlands cause improved water quality of the Bay from trapping sediments and nutrient uptake.

3.3.3 Social.

a. Aesthetics. The port of St. Petersburg is located along the west side of Tampa Bay adjacent to an industrial complex which includes a small municipal airport. The vessels using this port include cruise ships and some small commercial fishing vessels. The facility is also located adjacent to the University of South Florida. This area is very congested with traffic from all sources. The Harbor Isles subdivision is located along Grande Bayou embayment of Tampa Bay. It is relatively serene except for boat traffic and typical residential activities. Egmont Key State Recreation Area is a relatively remote island having limited access. This small barrier island overlooks the entrance to Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

b. Recreation. Recreational activities associated with the Port are linked to the cruise ships. Recreation in the Harbor Isles Lake and Grande Bayou include bird watching and fishing. Egmont Key is owned by the Department of Interior but is leased to the State of Florida and has been designated Egmont Key State Recreation Area. The facility has numerous former military batteries which attracts history buffs. The beach serves many weekend beach goers.

3.3.4 Economics

a. Navigation. The navigation channel allows transportation of international and domestic cargo to and from the St. Petersburg Harbor. This provides long-term economic stimulus to the economy of Tampa metropolitan area and the generation of revenues from the sale of goods and services to public. The harbor is mostly used by cruise ships and fishing vessels as detailed in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Reach or Segment	Benefit Indicators ¹	Current Operations	Trend (Up, Down, Steady)	Summary/Remarks
	GROWTH RATES	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	VESSEL TYPES	research	steady	steady
	VESSEL SIZES	211 feet	steady	
	RECREATIONAL VESSEL TYPES	private yachts one day cruise ships	up	
	RECREATIONAL VESSEL SIZES	205 ft. yacht 230 ft. cruise ship 320 ft. cruise ship	up	
	COMMERCIAL FISHING, CHARTER	n.a.	n.a.	
	COMMERCIAL FISHING, OTHER	2 fishing boats, 175 feet each	steady	

b. Economics. The relatively small harbor is used by cruise ships. This type of vessel brings tourists to the port for their vacations. Tourists generally purchase supplies for their vacations either on the ship or at local stores. Others rent vessels to go fishing on the Gulf. Over the years due to lack of maintenance dredging, other cruise ships have left the port. This has reduced the economic growth of the port. The sale of goods and services supporting these cruise ships, charter fishing and the sale of fish from commercial fishing provide economic stimulus to the local economy.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

4.1. INTRODUCTION.

This section describes the probable consequences of implementing each alternative on selected environmental resources. These resources are directly linked to the relevant issues listed in Section 1.4 that have driven and focus the environmental analysis. The following includes anticipated changes to the existing environment including direct and indirect impacts, irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources, unavoidable effects and cumulative impacts.

4.1.1 Cumulative Impacts.

Cumulative impact is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

4.1.2 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.

- a. Irreversible. An irreversible commitment of resources is one in which the ability to use and/or enjoy the resource is lost forever. One example of an irreversible commitment might be the mining of a mineral resource.
- b. Irretrievable. An irretrievable commitment of resources is one in which, due to decisions to manage the resource for another purpose, opportunities to use or enjoy the resource as they presently exist are lost for a period of time. An example of an irretrievable loss might be where a type of vegetation is lost due to road construction.

4.2. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

4.2.1 Physical.

- a. Water Quality. There would be sporadic, major increases in water quality due to the mooring of ships caused by the propeller wash disturbing the bottom sediments.
- b. Historic Properties. The no action alternative will have no effect on significant historic properties.
- c. Noise. There would be no impact from this alternative.
- d. Safety. There would be a long-term adverse impact on recreational and commercial navigation from a reduction in the navigable capacity of the channel.

4.2.2 Biological

- a. Manatees. There would be no impacts on manatees from the no action alternative.
- b. Sea grasses. There would be no impact on seagrasses.
- c. Sea turtles. There would be no impact on sea turtles.
- d. Mangrove wetlands. There would be no impact on mangroves.

4.2.3 Social

- a. Aesthetics. There would be no impact.
- b. Recreation. There would be a low level of recreational opportunities from the few cruise ships and charter boats using the facility.

4.2.4 Economic

- a. Navigation. There would be reduced navigation to the port due to the shoaling in the channel.
- b. Economics. There would be a negative economic stimulus due to the reduced navigability of the channel and harbor.

4.2.5 Cumulative effects.

The only cumulative effect would be the continued reduced navigable capacity of the channel and harbor if it is not maintained.

4.2.6 Unavoidable effects.

If the harbor is not maintained, there would be reduced navigable capacity of the channel and loss of revenues from the reduced commercial use of the port. There would be increased turbidity levels at the dredging site.

4.2.7 Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments.

There would be no commitments made for the No Action alternative.

4.3. DREDGING AND OCEAN DISPOSAL

4.3.1 Physical.

a. **Water Quality.** Dredging operations will result in some temporary changes in water quality. Turbidities in the area of dredging will be elevated above normal. Visible plumes at the water surface are expected in the immediate vicinity of the dredging operation. Elevated turbidity levels are expected to dissipate rapidly, returning to background levels in a short period of time. The disposal area has been designed and sized to allow for settling of sediments prior to being discharged into the Bay. Temporary minor elevations in turbidity levels will be experienced from the return water from the disposal site. Recent concern raised by local conservation interests, for which there is some tentative scientific agreement, suggests that bay sediments may be high in various forms of nitrogen. Resuspension of these nutrients in the water column as a result of disturbing sediments is being postulated as a cause of excessive plankton growth that shades out seagrasses. Maintenance dredging will result in a temporary increase in turbidity in the immediate project area. However, no long term adverse impact on water quality will result from this project. Increased depth and clearance in the shipping channel as a result of shoal removal will reduce turbidity due to a reduction in sediments being resuspended and retained in the water column by prop wash of passing ships.

b. **Historic Properties.** Several recorded prehistoric sites are within a mile of Harbor Isles Lake. One of these sites is the National Register site and type site for the Weeden Island culture. Cultural resources surveys for the disposal site have not been undertaken, therefore the potential for impacting unrecorded sites in the disposal area is very high.

c. **Noise.** There would be relatively no impact from dredging within the harbor due to the background levels within the harbor area. There would also be no impact at the ODMDS because of the lack of human habitation at the site.

d. **Safety.** There would be a long-term benefit on safety by maintaining the approved channel depths for use by commercial and recreational vessels.

4.3.2 Biological.

Dredging would result in the loss of benthic organisms at the sites designated for maintenance. These communities will reestablish themselves upon completion of the work. Temporary disruption of normal activity of marine life in the vicinities of the dredging and disposal areas return water is likely. Commercial fisheries existing at or near the disposal areas should not experience adverse effects. Most animal life will relocate to surrounding areas during disposal operations. As a result of dredging impacts, seagrasses could experience inhibited growth due to increased nutrient levels which causes algae blooms, increased turbidity and reduced photosynthesis. The benthic fauna would be smothered by the placement of dredged material at the ODMDS site. Fish would avoid the turbidity plumes to the extent possible. Some species of fish would be attracted to the suspension of benthic organisms in the water column contained in the material. The disposal mounds would be avoided by the dumping operations, thereby,

avoiding impacts to the calcareous algae, sponges, ascidians and tube coral that have colonized the area.

- a. Manatees. Since manatees are not likely to be found in the vicinity of Cuts A and B of the Harbor, they are not likely to be affected. To insure this the standard State and federal manatee protection conditions would be implemented during construction (Appendix II).
- b. Seagrasses. There are no seagrasses in the vicinity of the dredging or disposal area. Therefore, there would be no impact on this resource.
- c. Sea turtles. Sea turtles are known to inhabit the areas around the mouth of the Bay as they migrate to nesting and forage areas. If a hopper dredge is used for the work, there could be an impact on sea turtles in the area. In order to minimize this impact special conditions would be implemented during dredging to avoid taking sea turtles. These conditions include the use of the new prototype draghead with the turtle excluder device, predredge trawling to determine turtle population numbers and monitoring of the equipment to insure proper design and use.

4.3.3 Social.

- a. Aesthetics. Air pollution, water turbidity, and noise pollution increases can be expected during project construction. Temporary construction impacts will not adversely affect the existing aesthetics found in the Tampa Harbor area. Aesthetic resources of Tampa Harbor could be minimally impacted with the deposit of the project's dredged material in the ODMDS.
- b. Recreation. No recreational activities would be affected by the dredging or disposal operations. The increased navigable capacity of this harbor would provide for major recreational benefits derived from cruise ships using the port.

4.3.4 Economic

- a. Navigation. The proposed work will result in some temporary disruption of normal vessel traffic in the channel. The completion of work will have a favorable impact on the port with resulting beneficial effects to the local and regional economies.
- b. Economics. There would be a minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and services in support of the dredging. There would be a long-term minor impact on the regional economy from the increased safe passage of all types of commercial vessels into this port area.

4.3.5 Cumulative effects.

There would be no cumulative effects from the maintenance dredging and disposal operations.

4.3.6 Unavoidable effects.

There would be turbidity generated at both the dredging and disposal sites. The excavation of the material would eliminate benthic organisms within the dredging cut and cover the benthic organisms at the disposal site.

4.3.7 Irreversible and Irretrievable Resource Commitments.

A long-term commitment has been previously made concerning the designation of the ODMDS, and the use and maintenance of the navigation channel. Basically, these commitments of the bottom resources are irreversible and irretrievable.

4.4. DREDGING AND UPLAND DISPOSAL.

4.4.1 Physical.

a. **Water Quality.** Dredging operations will result in some temporary changes in water quality. Turbidities in the area of dredging will be elevated above normal. Visible plumes at the water surface are expected in the immediate vicinity of the dredging operation. Elevated turbidity levels are expected to dissipate rapidly, returning to background levels in a short period of time. The disposal area has been designed and sized to allow for settling of sediments prior to being discharged into the Bay. Temporary minor elevations in turbidity levels will be experienced from the return water from the disposal site. Recent concern raised by local conservation interests, for which there is some tentative scientific agreement, suggests that bay sediments may be high in various forms of nitrogen. Resuspension of these nutrients in the water column as a result of disturbing sediments is being postulated as a cause of excessive plankton growth that shades out seagrasses. Maintenance dredging of the project would result in a temporary increase in turbidity in the immediate project area. However, no long term adverse impact on water quality will result from this project. Increased depth and clearance in the shipping channel as a result of shoal removal will reduce turbidity due to a reduction in sediments being resuspended and retained in the water column by prop wash of passing ships. The reduced water depths in the lake would provide a long-term benefit to water quality by allowing sunlight penetration to the bottom and the growth of oxygen replenishing vegetation.

b. **Historic properties.** Even though significant submerged historic properties are located in Tampa Harbor, there would be no effect on submerged properties should the dredging only occur to previously dredged depths. There are no properties located at the disposal site. If during maintenance activities the contractor observes resources that might have historical or archeological value, and these resources may be affected by further work activities, these resources shall be reported to the Contracting Officer so that the appropriate authorities may

be notified and a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. The Contractor shall cease all activities that may result in the destruction of these resources and shall prevent his employees from trespassing on, removing, or otherwise damaging such resources.

- c. Noise. There would be relatively no impact from dredging within the harbor due to the background levels within the harbor area. There would be increases in noise levels at the disposal site from the presence and operation of the discharge equipment. This impact would be mitigated by the implementation of local noise ordinances.
- d. Safety. The navigable capacity of the channel would be maintained providing long-term safety benefits.

4.4.2 Biological.

Dredging would result in the loss of benthic organisms at the sites designated for maintenance. These communities will reestablish themselves upon completion of the work. Temporary disruption of normal activity of marine life in the vicinities of the dredging and disposal areas return water is likely. Most animal life will relocate to surrounding areas during dredging operations. The benthic fauna would be smothered by the placement of dredged material at the disposal site. Fish would avoid the turbidity plumes to the extent possible. Some species of fish would be attracted to the suspension of benthic organisms in the water column contained in the material. Most of the fish would be extirpated by the increased BOD. The placement of material in Harbor Isles Lake would increase the water quality and allow for the development of a viable freshwater fishery to develop.

- a. Manatees. Since manatees are not likely to be found in the vicinity of the Harbor, they are not likely to be affected. To insure this the standard State and federal manatee protection conditions would be implemented during construction (Appendix II). In addition, a special dedicated manatee monitor will be used on clamshell operations.
- b. Seagrasses. There are no seagrasses in the vicinity of the dredging or disposal area. During the offloading of materials, pipelines would be placed along the Grande Bayou channel in the vicinity of seagrass beds. Anchoring could adversely affect these beds. Therefore, conditions would be placed on the anchoring of the pipeline to avoid these areas. Therefore, there would be no impact on this resource.
- c. Sea turtles. Sea turtles are known to inhabit the areas around the mouth of the Bay as they migrate to nesting and forage areas. If a hopper dredge is used for the work, there could be an impact on sea turtles in the area. In order to minimize this impact special conditions would be implemented during dredging to avoid taking sea turtles. These conditions include the use of the new prototype

draghead with the turtle excluder device and monitoring of the equipment to insure proper design and use.

4.4.3 Social.

a. Aesthetics. Air pollution, water turbidity, and noise pollution increases can be expected during project construction. Temporary construction impacts will not adversely affect the existing aesthetics found in the harbor area. There would be short-term adverse aesthetic impacts from the presence and operation of the disposal equipment in the Grande Bayou and Harbor Isles Lake area. Visual impacts would include the equipment and the turbidity plume generated within the lake. This would also include the offloading barge anchored in the Grande Bayou channel disrupting the view of the area.

b. Recreation. No recreational activities would be affected by the dredging or disposal operations. The increased navigable capacity of this harbor would provide for major recreational benefits derived from cruise ships using the port. There would be a minor short-term disruption to the recreational boat traffic and fishing in the Grande Bayou area from the presence and operation of the dredged material transport and disposal operations.

4.4.4 Economic

a. Navigation. The proposed work will result in some temporary disruption of normal vessel traffic in the channel. The completion of work will have a favorable impact on the port with resulting beneficial effects to the local and regional economies. There would be a minor short-term disruption to the recreational boat traffic in the Grande Bayou area from the presence and operation of the dredged material transport and disposal operations.

b. Economics. There would be a minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and services in support of the dredging. There would be a long-term minor impact on the regional economy from the increased safe passage of all types of commercial vessels into this port area.

4.4.5 Cumulative effects.

There would be no cumulative effects from the maintenance dredging and disposal operations.

4.4.6 Unavoidable effects.

There would be turbidity generated at both the dredging and disposal sites. The excavation of the material would eliminate benthic organisms within the dredging cut and cover the benthic organisms at the disposal site. Another unavoidable impact would be

the short-term disruption to recreational navigation and fishing on Grande Bayou from the presence and operation of the dredged material transport and disposal operations.

4.4.7 Irreversible and Irrecoverable Resource Commitments.

A long-term commitment has been made concerning the designation of the upland disposal area, and the use and maintenance of the navigation channel. Basically, these commitments of the bottom resources are irreversible and irretrievable.

4.5. DREDGING AND EGMONT KEY BEACH PLACEMENT.

4.5.1. Physical.

- a. **Water Quality.** There would be sporadic, major increases in water quality due to the mooring of ships caused by the propeller wash disturbing the bottom sediments.
- b. **Historic Properties.** Egmont Key is the location of Egmont Key State Park and the former Fort Dade. Egmont Key is also the location of a former U.S. Marine Hospital, and the site of 19th century occupations associated with the Lighthouse Complex, Seminole War and Civil War. Beach placement of sand would be a benefit to help restore the shoreline in front of the former coastal artillery fortifications.
- c. **Noise.** There would be relatively no impact from dredging within the harbor due to the background levels within the harbor area. There would be increases in noise levels at the disposal site from the presence and operation of the discharge equipment. This impact would be mitigated by the implementation of local noise ordinances.
- d. **Safety.** The navigable capacity of the channel would be maintained providing long-term safety benefits.

4.5.2. Biological

- a. **Manatees.** Since manatees are not likely to be found in the vicinity of the Harbor, they are not likely to be affected. To insure this the standard State and federal manatee protection conditions would be implemented during construction (Appendix II). In addition, a special dedicated manatee monitor will be used on clamshell operations.
- b. **Sea grasses.** There are no seagrasses in the vicinity of the dredging or disposal area.
- c. **Sea turtles.** Sea turtle nesting could be adversely impacted during placement of dredged material along the Beach Placement Area. To mitigate this impact, a nest monitoring and relocation program would be implemented during

construction. After construction the beach would be monitored for compaction and escarpments and if the beach does not meet standards for nested the beach would be tilled. During dredging, sea turtles could be affected if a hopper dredge is used. To reduce the potential for impacts the hopper dredge would be equipped with draghead deflectors and the inflows and outflows monitored for incidental takes.

d. Mangrove wetlands. There would be no impact on mangroves.

4.5.3. Social

a. Aesthetics. Air pollution, water turbidity, and noise pollution increases can be expected during project construction. Temporary construction impacts will not adversely affect the existing aesthetics found in the harbor area.

b. Recreation. There would be a low level of recreational opportunities from the few cruise ships and charter boats using the facility. There would be increased recreational opportunities along the newly created beach on Egmont Key.

4.5.4. Economic

a. Navigation. The proposed work will result in some temporary disruption of normal vessel traffic in the channel. The completion of work will have a favorable impact on the port with resulting beneficial effects to the local and regional economies. There would be a minor short-term disruption to the recreational boat traffic in the Grande Bayou area from the presence and operation of the dredged material transport and disposal operations.

b. Economics. There would be a minor short-term stimulus to the local economy from the sale of goods and services in support of the dredging. There would be a long-term minor impact on the regional economy from the increased safe passage of all types of commercial vessels into this port area.

4.5.5. Cumulative effects.

There would be no cumulative effects from the maintenance dredging and disposal operations.

4.5.6. Unavoidable effects.

There would be turbidity generated at both the dredging and disposal sites. The excavation of the material would eliminate benthic organisms within the dredging cut and cover the benthic organisms at the disposal site. Another unavoidable impact would be the short-term disruption to recreational navigation and fishing on Grande Bayou from the presence and operation of the dredged material transport and disposal operations.

5 LIST OF PREPARERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DISCIPLINE</u>	<u>EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>ROLE IN PREPARING EA</u>
William J. Fonferek	Biologist	21 years environmental impacts assessment	O&M NEPA Coordinator, Environmental Impact Assessment, Endangered Species Coordination
Tommy Birchett	Archeologist	21 years experience NEPA documentation	Cultural Resources Analysis
Paul C. Stevenson	Landscape Architect	9 years landscape architect, field and design work	Aesthetic and Recreational Resource Analysis
Glen Schuster	Environmental Engineer	18 years professional engineer	Water Quality Impacts

6 CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS.

In order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act implementing regulation 33 CFR 335 through 338, a public notice (PN-SPH-193) dated 7 November 1994 was issued for the work requesting comments on the proposed work. The following comments were received.

6.1. The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council responded by letter dated 23 January 1995 stating it approved of the project. Concerns expressed for impacts to seagrass beds from turbidity from dredging and along the pipeline route and for impacts to manatees.

RESPONSE: There are no seagrass beds in the vicinity of the dredging and therefore, turbidity should not pose a problem. State water quality standards will be met. Special conditions would be placed on the contractor to avoid impacting sea grass beds enroute to the disposal area. If the ODMDS is used, then, there would also be no impacts. The special manatee protection conditions would be implemented to avoid impacts. We do not plan to limit dredge equipment types for this project, since there is no difference in the impacts on resources with the various types of equipment.

6.2. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) responded to the public notice PN-SP-227 by letter dated 7 March 2000 stating that based on the information provided, the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties. The letter also noted that Egmont contained three National Register properties, Egmont Key (8Hi117), the Egmont Lighthouse (8Hi117A) and the Fort Dade Cemetery (8Hi117B). The SHPO agreed that the shoreline stabilization project will help in the protection of the historic properties at Egmont Key.

6.3. A public meeting was held with the Harbor Isles Homeowners Association on 9 January 1996 (Appendix IV). A summary of the meeting is included. They voted in favor of the use of their lake as a placement area provided a 6-foot bottom contour can be provided.

6.4. The City of St. Petersburg also submitted a copy of their noise ordinance to consider (copy attached).

6.5. A new public notice (PN-SPH-123) dated January 21, 2000 for the use of the western shoreline of Egmont Key as a placement was issued. No responses were received.

6.6. The State of Florida Parks and Recreation Division conducted several meetings on the proposal. The first meeting was on November 10, 1999, and at January 14, 2000 in Ybor City. This was a working group meeting to discuss problems and potential solutions (Meeting notes, Appendix)

7 INDEX.

aesthetics 1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19
affected environment 6, 9
alternative comparison iii, 6, 8
alternative formulation 6
alternatives 6, 7, 9
authority 1
consultation with others 22
cultural resources 21
cumulative effects 15, 17, 20
decision to be made 1, 9
description of alternatives 6, 7
economics 1, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19
eliminated alternatives 7
environmental consequences 13
irreversible and ir retrievable resource commitments 15, 17, 20
list of preparers 21
manatees 1, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 22
mangroves 8, 12, 14
methodology 1
navigation 1, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20
no action alternative 8, 14, 15
preferred alternative 6, 9
purpose of and need for action 1
recreation 1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19
references 22
relevant issues 1, 13
sea turtles 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19
seagrasses 8, 11, 14-16, 18, 19
unavoidable effects 13, 15, 17, 20
water quality 1, 6, 8, 10-12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22

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APPENDIX I

SECTION 404(B)(1) EVALUATION

SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION DREDGED MATERIAL

I. Project Description

- a. Location. St. Petersburg Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida.
- b. General Description. The Corps is proposing to place dredged material from the maintenance of St Petersburg Harbor along the shoreline of Egmont Key at the mouth of Tampa Bay, Florida.
- c. Authority and Purpose. The current project was authorized by House Document 70, 80th Congress, Second Session, dated May 17, 1950. Since the initial maintenance, sand and sediments have periodically accumulated in the channel reducing the navigable capacity of the project. The navigation channel is used by ocean going vessels. The channel depths are reduced by sedimentation. In order to maintain the Federal standard, the channel must be dredged.
- d. General Description of Dredged or Fill Material
 - (1) General Characteristics of Material. The excavated material to be placed in the hole would be sediments shoaled in the St Petersburg Harbor channel.
 - (2) Quantity of Material. Approximately 250,000 cubic yards of dredged material excavated from the navigation entrance channel will be placed along the western beach of Egmont Key.
 - (3) Source of Material. The material will be excavated from selected sites within the St Petersburg Harbor navigation channel.
- e. Description of the Proposed Discharge Site.
 - (1) Size and Location. The placement area is the western two-thirds of the Egmont Key shoreline approximately 8,000 feet in length..
 - (2) Type of Site. The discharge site is the shoreline and shallow-water area.
 - (3) Type of Habitat. The discharge site is the beach and surf zone of the island.
 - (4) Timing and Duration of Discharge. The total maintenance dredging episode will last approximately 3 months.
- f. Description of Disposal Method. The dredging would be conducted by a hydraulic

dredge or hopper with pump-out capabilities

II. Factual Determinations

a. Physical Substrate Determinations.

(1) Substrate Elevation and Slope. The beach and surf zone are gently sloped areas.

(2) Sediment Type. Sediment analysis of the disposal site indicates that the bottom is composed of sand.

(3) Dredged/Fill Material Movement. The dredged material is placed in the littoral drift zone and will become part of the natural southward shift of beach sand. Two geo-textile tubes will be placed as groins to help retard movement of the sand along the island .

(4) Physical Effects on Benthos. Placement will result in the loss of benthic organisms at the placement site. These communities will reestablish quickly upon completion of work. Disruption of marine life at the placement area will be short term.

(5) Other Effects.. Standard manatee construction conditions will be required of all contractors. The work as proposed will not jeopardize protected species. No known historical properties will be affected by this project. The proposed work will result in some temporary disruption of normal vessel traffic in the harbor, but it's completion will have a favorable impact on the operation of the port with a resulting beneficial effect on the local and regional economy. Temporary degradation in water quality at the dredging and disposal sites will also occur.

(6) Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts. The standard manatee protection conditions would also be employed to reduce potential for impacts. .

b. Water Circulation, Fluctuation and Salinity Determinations

(1) Water

(a) Salinity. No impacts to salinity at disposal site.

(b) Water Chemistry. There will be no changes in water chemistry at the site.

(c) Clarity. There will be a temporary increase in turbidity level at the

disposal site and immediately adjacent to the disposal area during the disposal operations.

(d) Color. Due to the minor silt content, there will be a brown turbidity plume associated with the discharge operations.

(e) Odor. There would be no odor problems associated with the dredged material since the material contains few organics and would not be exposed to the air.

(f) Taste. Not applicable.

(g) Dissolved Gas Levels. Not applicable.

(h) Nutrients. The material to be discharged is mainly sand with shell fragment, therefore no nutrients would be bound in the material and no release of nutrients would be anticipated.

(i) Eutrophication. No eutrophication is anticipated.

(2) Current Patterns and Circulation. Not applicable.

(3) Normal Water Level Fluctuations. Not applicable.

(4) Salinity Gradients. Not applicable.

(5) Actions That Will Be Taken to Minimize Impacts. The disposal site will be operated to maintain state water quality standards.

d. Suspended Particulate/Turbidity Determinations

(1) Expected Changes in Suspended Particulate and Turbidity Levels in Vicinity of Disposal Site. No changes are anticipated because the dredged material is sandy material containing few fines.

(2) Effects (degree and duration) on Chemical and Physical values

(a) Light penetration. Light penetration would be reduced during disposal operations. This would be short-term in duration and would not cause any significant adverse effects.

(b) Dissolved Oxygen. There would be no reduction in dissolved oxygen levels from the discharge of the sandy dredged material.

(c) Toxic Metals and Organics. No toxic materials are anticipated to be encountered.

(d) Pathogens. Not Applicable.

(e) Aesthetics. There will be an increase in noise levels and aesthetic degradation from the presence and operation of dredging equipment at the disposal site.

(f) Others as Appropriate. None.

(3) Effects on Biota (consider environmental values in sections 230.21, as appropriate)

(a) Primary Production, Photosynthesis. No photosynthesis occurs at this site.

(b) Suspension/Filter Feeders. Little or no impact is expected.

(c) Sight Feeders. Little or no impact is expected.

(4) Actions taken to Minimize Impacts. None required.

d. Contaminant Determinations. No contaminants have been previously encountered and therefore none are anticipated.

e. Aquatic Ecosystem and Organism Determinations

(1) Effects on Plankton. No significant effects.

(2) Effects on Benthos. No significant benthic populations are located in the disposal site and therefore no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

(3) Effects on Nekton. None are anticipated.

(4) Effects on Aquatic Food Web. None are anticipated.

(5) Effects on Special Aquatic Sites. No special aquatic sites are located within the disposal site.

(a) Sanctuaries and Refuges. Not applicable.

- (b) Wetlands. Not applicable.
- (c) Mud Flats. Not applicable.
- (d) Vegetated Shallows. None would be affected.
- (e) Coral Reefs. Not applicable.
- (f) Riffle and Pool Complexes. Not applicable.

(6) Threatened and Endangered Species. Sea turtle nesting would be affected by the work..

(7) Other Wildlife. Not applicable.

(8) Actions to Minimize Impacts. The standard manatee protection conditions would be employed. In addition, a sea turtle nest monitoring and relocation effort would be implemented.

f. Proposed Disposal Site Determinations

(1) Mixing Zone Determination. No mixing will likely occur due to the sandy nature of the dredged material, the shallow water and the small quantity of fines associated with the material.

(2) Determination of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Water quality certification has been issued by the State. Monitoring of the discharge site will be conducted to insure State standards met.

(3) Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristic

- (a) Municipal and Private Water Supply. Not applicable.
- (b) Recreational and Commercial Fisheries. Not applicable
- (c) Water Related Recreation. Not applicable.
- (d) Aesthetics. The proposed discharge would increase noise and scenic degradation along the ocean front during disposal operations.
- (e) Parks, National and Historical Monuments, National Seashores, Wilderness Areas, Research Sites, and Similar Preserves. The State of

Florida has requested our assistance to help preserve historical assets with the Egmont Key State Recreation Area by placing the dredged material along the shoreline.

- g. Determination of Cumulative Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. Since the bottom substrate is silty, the placement of an irregular sandy substrate would provide additional diversity to the area. It would also create potential substrate for seagrass bed colonization.
- h. Determination of Secondary Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. Not applicable.

APPENDIX II

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSULTATION

file

April 20, 1994

Planning Division
Environmental Branch

Mr. Charles A. Oravetz
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
9450 Koger Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

Dear Mr. Oravetz:

This is in reference to the upcoming maintenance dredging of the St. Petersburg Harbor in Tampa Bay, Florida (see attached maps).

According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4 Handbook, *Endangered and Threatened Species of the Southeastern United States*, the following species could be found in Tampa Bay:

- green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*
- hawksbill sea turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*
- Kemp's Ridley sea turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*
- leatherback sea turtle *Dermochelys doriacea*
- loggerhead sea turtle *Caretta caretta*

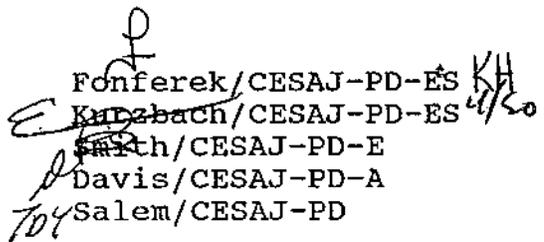
Since no food or habitat for sea turtles is located in or adjacent to the dredging area, we have made a No Effects determination concerning the impacts of the proposed dredging on these species. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, we are asking for your concurrence in this determination.

Sincerely,

A. J. Salem
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

bcc:
CESAJ-CO-ON
CESAJ-DP



Fonferek/CESAJ-PD-ES

Kudzbach/CESAJ-PD-ES

Smith/CESAJ-PD-E

Davis/CESAJ-PD-A

Salem/CESAJ-PD

April ²⁴ 18, 1995

Planning Division
Environmental Branch

Mr. Charles A. Oravetz
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
Koger Building
9721 Executive Center Drive
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

Dear Mr. Oravetz:

This is in reference to the maintenance dredging of Tampa Harbor and our May 10, 1993, request for concurrence in a No Effects determination for impacts on sea turtles listed by the Endangered Species Act.

Based on a telephone conversation between Mr. Bill Fonferek of my staff and Mr. Jeff Brown of your staff on April 18, 1995, we have agreed to implement the following conditions in order to protect sea turtles during dredging events where hopper dredges are used in Tampa Harbor:

- a. Use the newly-developed turtle excluder draghead device on hopper dredges.
- b. Provide 100 percent screening on the hopper dredge to capture any turtles and/or parts should they be taken during the dredging operation.
- c. Have a National Marine Fisheries Service-approved turtle observer on board the hopper dredge 100 percent of the time the dredge is operating.
- d. Conduct pre-dredge trawling surveys for sea turtles within 30 days of the dredging event.

Based on the above conditions and agreement, we are requesting the preparation of a Biological Opinion for this action. If you have any questions concerning this action, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A. J. Salem
Chief, Planning Division

bcc:
CESAJ-CO
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Fonferek/CESAJ-PD-ER/2803/wbd
Dugger/CESAJ-PD-ER
Smith/CESAJ-PD-E 4/18
Salem/CESAJ-PD

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AS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
1335 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
THE DIRECTOR

JUN 2 1995

Mr. A. J. Salem
Chief, Planning Division
Jacksonville District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019

Dear Mr. Salem:

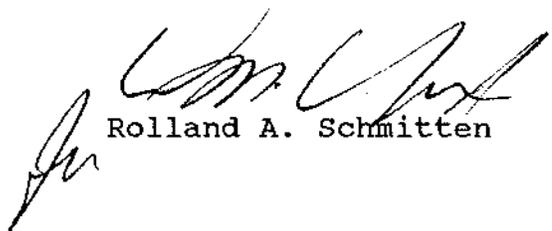
This responds to your request for an Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Consultation on the proposed maintenance dredging of the Tampa Harbor navigation channel, Tampa Bay, Florida. The proposed project consists of maintenance dredging of Egmont Bar Channel Cut 1 and 2, Mullet Key Cut, and Cut A in the navigation channel to Tampa Bay. As proposed, the dredging could be accomplished by hopper dredge and could occur at any time of the year. In accordance with 50 CFR 402.12(b), a Biological Assessment was submitted.

Enclosed is the Biological Opinion prepared by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) concerning the proposed activity. NMFS concludes that this action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species under our jurisdiction. In formulating this opinion, NMFS used the best available scientific information.

Consultation must be reintiated if: (1) the amount or extent of taking specified in the Incidental Take Statement is exceeded, (2) new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat (when designated) in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, (3) the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in the Biological Opinion, or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action.

I look forward to your continued cooperation in future consultations.

Sincerely,


Rolland A. Schmitten

Enclosure



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THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR
FOR FISHERIES



Endangered Species Act - Section 7 Consultation

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

Agency: U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (COE).

Activity: Dredging of the Tampa Harbor Navigation Channel,
Tampa Bay, Florida

Consultation Conducted By: National Marine Fisheries Service,
Southeast Regional Office

Date Issued: 6-2-95

Background:

The inner portion of the Tampa Harbor navigation channel, which includes the Egmont and Mullet Key Cuts, were first dredged prior to 1951. The outer portion of the navigation channel, including the Egmont Bar Channel Cut 1, was dredged from 1975 to 1980. The last maintenance dredging in this channel was completed 1982. The proposed hopper dredging would occur in four shoal areas; three small areas in Cut A, Mullet Key Cut, and Egmont Bar Channel Cut 2, and one very large area in Egmont Bar Channel Cut 1.

Information provided by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FLDEP) indicates that sea turtles seasonally nest along portions of Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee County beaches immediately adjacent to the navigation channel. An average of 20 loggerhead turtle nests per year have been found on Egmont Key (Hillsborough County) between 1988 and 1992. During that same time frame an average of 86 nests per year have been found on Anna Maria Island (Manatee County) and an average of 16 nests per year on Fort DeSoto County Park (Pinellas County) beaches (FLDEP 1993).

Sea turtle stranding data shows that Tampa Bay is used or visited by at least 4 species of sea turtles. Between 1980 and 1992, 335 loggerhead turtles, 56 green turtles, 44 Kemp's ridley turtles, and 1 hawksbill turtle have been found stranded in Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee Counties (FLDEP 1994). A large portion of these strandings occur on beaches adjacent to the Tampa Harbor navigation channel.

As early as 1978, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) was aware that COE hopper dredging activities could result in the injury or death of endangered and threatened sea turtles. Because of high sea turtle abundance in the Canaveral, Florida, ship channel NMFS believed that there was a potential for take by hopper dredges. On January 22, 1980, NMFS issued a biological opinion concluding that hopper dredging could take an unknown number of sea turtles in the Port Canaveral project. This opinion recommended that NMFS approved-observers be placed aboard

hopper dredges to monitor turtle take, and that dredging be restricted to the period of August 1 through November 1.

A total of 71 turtle takes by hopper dredges were documented in the Canaveral channel over the period of July 11 through November 13, 1980. These takes were considered minimum estimates of mortality because it was believed that a significant percentage of the total take went undetected. From this point on, the COE acknowledged that hopper dredging in Canaveral posed a problem to sea turtles.

During the period of 1980 through 1986, NMFS and the COE concentrated on reducing/eliminating turtle take by hopper dredges in the Canaveral entrance channel. Attempts were made to scare turtles out of the channel, devices were tested to detect and capture turtles, trawlers were used to remove turtles from the dredge path, dredges were equipped with deflector devices, and a variety of other ideas were tried. Unfortunately, no acceptable means of protecting sea turtles from hopper dredges was identified and take continued.

Since 1986, sea turtle takes by hopper dredges have been documented in Kings Bay, Brunswick, and Savannah, Georgia, and in Charleston, South Carolina. NMFS believes that takes by hopper dredge are likely to occur in any channels where sea turtles congregate. A Biological Opinion issued by NMFS on November 25, 1991, required that the COE restrict hopper dredging activities along the Atlantic coast from Oregon Inlet, North Carolina, to Ponce Inlet, Florida, to the months of December through March. Trawler surveys indicate that sea turtles are absent or in very low abundance during these months. Pipeline and clam-shell dredges are not restricted under the November 25, 1991, opinion because there is evidence that the chance of sea turtle take by these dredge types is extremely remote.

This Biological Opinion (BO) responds to the COE request for consultation, and is based on the best scientific and commercial data available. It incorporates information from: (1) previous construction dredging of the Kings Bay channel and maintenance dredging at Port Canaveral, Brunswick Harbor channel, Savannah Harbor channel, and Charleston Harbor channel; (2) discussions at the Sea Turtle/Dredging Task Force meetings; (3) discussions at the May 11-12, 1988, dredging workshop; (4) the scientific literature; and (5) other available information.

Proposed Activity

This consultation addresses the potential effects of the dredging operations in the Tampa Harbor navigation channel, Tampa Bay, Florida. The proposed dredging could involve the use of a hopper dredge and could occur at any time of the year. The portion of the Tampa Harbor navigation channel to be dredged is

approximately 13.3 miles in length extending from the Gulf of Mexico, eastward through Egmont Channel and into Tampa Bay just eastward of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. Dredged material will be placed at an approved Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site.

Listed Species Likely to Occur in the Project Area:

Listed species under the jurisdiction of NMFS that occur in the Gulf of Mexico and may be affected by the proposed activities include:

SEA TURTLES:

- (1) the endangered Kemp's ridley turtle - Lepidochelys kemp
- (2) the endangered leatherback turtle - Dermodochelys coriacea
- (3) the endangered hawksbill turtle - Eretmodochelys imbricata
- (4) the endangered/threatened green turtle - Chelonia mydas
- (5) the threatened loggerhead turtle - Caretta caretta

Green turtles in U.S. waters are listed as threatened except for the Florida breeding population which is listed as endangered.

Additional species known to occur within the EEZ of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico:

- (1) the endangered blue whale - Balaenoptera musculus
- (2) the endangered humpback whale - Megaptera novaeangliae
- (3) the endangered fin whale - Balaenoptera physalus
- (4) the endangered sei whale - Balaenoptera borealis
- (5) the endangered sperm whale - Physeter macrocephalus
- (6) the endangered northern right whale - Eubalaena glacialis

NMFS has determined that the proposed activities are not likely to affect these species.

Kemp's ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kemp)

Of the seven extant species of sea turtles of the world, the Kemp's ridley is probably in the greatest danger of extinction. The only major nesting area for this species is a single stretch of beach near Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas, Mexico (Carr 1963; Hildebrand 1963). Virtually the entire world population of adult females nest annually in this single locality (Pritchard 1969b).

When nesting aggregations at Rancho Nuevo were discovered in 1947, adult female populations were estimated to be in excess of 40,000 individuals (Hildebrand 1963). By the early 1970's, the world population estimate of mature female Kemp's ridleys had been reduced to 2500-5000 individuals. Most recent estimates of the total population of sexually mature female Kemp's ridleys are less than 260 turtles (Byles pers comm 1987).

The foraging range of mature Kemp's ridley turtles is restricted to the Gulf of Mexico. Evidence provided by tagging programs (Chavez 1968), suggests that post-nesting females move in comparable numbers to the north (mostly to Louisiana) and to the south (mostly to Campeche) (Pritchard and Marquez 1973). Movements of hatchling Kemp's ridleys may be controlled by current patterns: either the loop current for northward transport or an eddy for southward transport with occasional transportation through the Florida Straits via the Gulf Stream (Hildebrand 1982). If distribution is controlled by currents, approximately half of the annual hatchling production from Rancho Nuevo will recruit to the nearshore waters of the central Gulf of Mexico.

Kemp's ridley turtles feed primarily in shallow coastal waters on bottom-living crustaceans (Hildebrand 1982). Organisms identified from stomachs include crabs (Palyonchus, Hepatus, Callinectes, Panopeus, Menippe, Ovalipes, Calappa, Portunus, Arenaeus), fish (Lutjanus, Leiostomus) and mollusks (Noculana, Corbula, Mulinia, Nassarius) (Dobie et al. 1961; Pritchard and Marquez 1973). All of these genera are forms common in the Gulf of Mexico and the eastern coast of the United States.

In the Gulf of Mexico, the number of stranded Kemp's ridleys has increased in the last 5 years. This is possibly due to a variety of factors which include better identification of the species, a more efficient stranding network, an increase in the population due to the effectiveness of turtle excluder devices in shrimp trawls, and an increase in number killed by various human activities.

The occurrence of sub-adult and adult Kemp's ridleys in the Tampa Bay area is documented by the stranding record. In addition, a Kemp's ridley turtle was observed nesting on a Pinellas County, Florida beach on May 30, 1989. A second nesting occurred in Pinellas County in 1994.

Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

The leatherback turtle is found throughout the waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico (Ernst and Barbour 1972). It is the most pelagically distributed of the sea turtles, feeding primarily on jellyfish (Rebel 1974). Leatherbacks are occasionally taken by shrimp trawlers and longline vessels in Gulf of Mexico offshore waters, but these records are scarce and Hildebrand (1982) speculates that the resultant mortality is small.

Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata)

The hawksbill turtle is relatively uncommon in the waters of the continental U.S. The preferred habitat of this species is coral reef, such as is found in the Caribbean and Central America. However, there are accounts of hawksbills in south Florida and a surprising number are encountered in Texas. Most of the Texas records are small turtles, probably in the 1-2 year class range. Many of these captures or strandings are of individuals in an unhealthy or injured condition (Hildebrand 1980; 1982). One hawksbill stranding has been reported near Mullet Key in Pinellas County, Florida, adjacent to the Tampa Harbor navigation channel. The lack of sponge-covered reefs and the cold winters in the northern Gulf of Mexico probably prevent hawksbills from establishing a viable population size in this area.

Green turtle (Chelonia mydas)

Green turtles are circumglobally distributed mainly in waters between the northern and southern 20° C isotherms (Hirth 1971). In the western Atlantic, several major nesting assemblages have been identified and studied (Peters 1954; Carr and Ogren 1960; Duellman 1961; Parsons 1962; Pritchard 1969a; Schulz 1975; Carr and Carr 1978). However, in the continental U.S., the only known green turtle nesting occurs on the Atlantic coast of Florida (Ehrhart 1979). The major portion of the green turtle's life is spent on the foraging grounds. Some of the principal feeding pastures in the western Atlantic Ocean include: upper west coast of Florida, northwestern coast of Yucatan peninsula, south coast of Cuba, Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, Caribbean coast of Panama, scattered areas along Colombia, and scattered areas off the Brazilian coast (Hirth 1971). The preferred food sources in these areas are: Cymodocea, Thalassia, Zostera, Sagittaria and Vallisneria (Babcock 1937; Underwood 1951; Carr 1954; Carr 1952; Neill 1958; Mexico 1966).

In the Gulf of Mexico, the only major feeding pasture where juvenile and subadult green turtles (carapace length less than 81 cm) are known to occur is the upper west coast of Florida. Green turtle strandings occur in Tampa Bay and the surrounding area. Most of these specimens are juvenile size-class individuals. Older green turtles are unlikely to permanently reside in most areas of the Gulf because of the scarcity of suitable sea grass pastures.

Loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta)

The threatened loggerhead turtle is the most abundant species occurring in Gulf of Mexico waters. Loggerheads inhabit coastal areas of the continental shelf where they forage around rocky

places, coral reefs, shellfish beds, and old boat wrecks; they commonly enter bays, lagoons, and estuaries (Ernst and Barbour 1972). Aerial surveys of loggerhead turtles at sea indicate that they are most common in waters less than 50 m in depth (Shoop et al. 1981; Fritts et al. 1983), but they occur pelagically as well. The primary food sources of the loggerhead turtle are benthic invertebrates including mollusks, crustaceans, and sponges (Mortimer 1982). Crabs and conchs were identified (Carr 1952) as the most frequently found items in stomachs, although loggerheads often eat fish, clams, oysters, sponges, and jellyfish. Ernst and Barbour (1972) included marine grasses and seaweeds, mussels, borers, squid, shrimp, amphipods, crabs, barnacles, and sea urchins among the foods of loggerhead turtles. In the Gulf of Mexico, loggerhead turtles commonly occur throughout the inner continental shelf. Loggerhead nesting occurs along the Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Manatee County beaches adjacent to the Tampa Harbor navigation channel during the months of May through September.

Populations of loggerheads have been under stress for a number of years due, among other things, to mortalities caused by the incidental drowning in shrimp trawls. An estimated 3,129 individuals were killed annually by shrimp trawlers in the Gulf of Mexico (Henwood and Stuntz 1986) prior to the required use of turtle excluder devices.

Assessment of Impacts:

Hopper dredges are known to take sea turtles, especially in areas where turtles congregate in channels. Cumulatively, large numbers of sea turtles have been killed in Canaveral, Kings Bay, Savannah, and Brunswick channels. The only sure method for avoiding sea turtle takes by hopper dredges is to dredge when sea turtles are not present in the channels. Hopper dredging activities in Kings Bay, Port Royal, Charleston, and Wilmington during the December 1991 through March 1994 dredging "window" along the Atlantic coast resulted in only eight sea turtle takes. Because of the lack of information on sea turtle use of the Tampa Harbor navigation channel, there is a possibility that sea turtles may be taken during hopper dredging operations.

Conclusion:

NMFS concludes that the proposed dredging is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Kemp's ridley turtle (Lepidochelys kempii), the green turtle (Chelonia mydas), the hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata), the loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta), or the leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea).

However, we believe that hopper dredging during certain times of the year in Tampa Harbor navigation channel may adversely affect sea turtles.

This opinion considers the critically small population sizes of Kemp's ridley and green turtles, the known nesting of loggerhead turtles and Kemp's ridley turtles in the Tampa Bay, Florida, area, and the known adverse impacts of hopper dredging.

Critical Habitat:

No critical habitat has been designated inside the operational areas of the proposed activity. Critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles has been designated off Sandy Point, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Critical habitat has not been designated or proposed for any of the other listed species considered in this opinion.

Cumulative Effects:

"Cumulative effects" are those effects of future state or private activities, not involving federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the federal action subject to consultation. At this time, there are no known projects or activities of this type ongoing or planned that would alter our conclusions in this opinion.

Reinitiation of Consultation:

Reinitiation of formal consultation is required if: (1) the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take statement is exceeded, (2) new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat (when designated) in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, (3) the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in the Biological Opinion, or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the identified action.

Conservation Recommendations

Pursuant to Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 the following conservation recommendation is made to assist the COE in reducing/eliminating adverse impacts to sea turtles that result from hopper dredging:

1. Determine through scientific studies when, where, and in what numbers sea turtles occur in the vicinity of the Tampa Harbor navigation channel. An understanding of the basic biology of the sea turtles in that area may allow modifications of dredging techniques to minimize impacts to turtles.
2. Determine through research and development a better method for monitoring sea turtle take by hopper dredge. Observation of overflow and inflow screening is ineffective and provides only minimal estimates, at best, of total sea turtle mortality. NMFS believes that the vast majority of turtle takes by hopper dredges go undetected because body parts are buried in the dredged material. The only sea turtle mortalities which can be documented are those in which body parts float, are large enough to be caught in the screens, and can be identified as sea turtles.

Incidental Take Statement

Section 7(b)(4) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires that when a proposed agency action is found to be consistent with Section 7(a)(2) of the Act and the proposed action may incidentally take individuals of listed species, the NMFS will issue a statement that specifies the impact (amount or extent) of such incidental taking and the terms and conditions that must be followed. Only incidental taking by the Federal agency or applicant that complies with the specified terms and conditions of this statement is authorized and exempt from the ESA prohibition against the "take" of cited species.

Pursuant to Section 7(b)(4) of the ESA an incidental take of two documented Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, leatherback, or green turtles, in any combination, or 3 loggerhead turtles is set for this activity. If the incidental take meets or exceeds this level, the COE must reinitiate consultation. The NMFS Southeast Region will cooperate with the COE in a review of the incident to determine the need for developing further protective measures.

The reasonable and prudent measures that NMFS believes are necessary to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of adverse impacts to listed species have been discussed with the COE. The following terms and conditions are established to implement these measures:

- 1) A schedule of all activities including dates, locations and estimated time at each site must be provided to the NMFS Southeast Regional Office and NMFS Office of Protected Resources, Endangered Species Division, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, at least 30 days prior to the start of the project.
- 2) Pre-dredging trawl surveys for sea turtles will be conducted prior to the dredging event.
- 3) The hopper dredge shall be equipped with the newly developed sea turtle deflecting draghead.
- 4) One hundred percent inflow screening is required, and 100 percent overflow screening is recommended. If conditions do not allow 100 percent inflow screening, inflow screening can be reduced but 100 percent overflow screening is required. Any change in screening will be done in coordination with NMFS.
- 5) Every effort should be made to keep the dredging pumps disengaged when the dragheads are not firmly on the bottom to prevent the impingement of sea turtles in the water column.

6) NMFS-approved observers will monitor dredge material for the presence of sea turtles or sea turtle parts. One hundred percent observer coverage is required. Any sea turtle takes must be reported immediately to the NMFS Southeast Regional Office.

7) A report summarizing the results of the trawl surveys and of the dredging and sea turtle take must be submitted to the COE and NMFS Southeast Regional Office within 15 working days of completion of the dredging project.

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United States Department of the Interior

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IN REPLY REFER TO:
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April 5, 2000

Mr. James C. Duck
Chief, Planning Division
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida

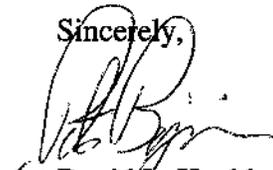
FWS Log No.: 99-164 (St. Petersburg)

Dear Mr. Duck:

Enclosed is the biological opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the Egmont Key beach renourishment project. This biological opinion is provided in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and satisfies the Act. It does not address the requirements of other statutes, such as the National Environmental Policy Act.

The enclosed biological opinion is based on information provided by the public notice, the Corps project manager, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, field investigations, and other sources of information. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file in this office. Should you have any questions regarding this biological opinion, please contact Bryan Pridgeon of my staff at (727)-570-5398 ext. 13.

Sincerely,



David L. Hankla
Field Supervisor

Enclosure

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

Egmont Key Beach Renourishment Project

Consultation history

The Corps requested consultation for placing dredged material and constructing two geo-tube groins on the western shoreline of Egmont Key by a letter dated January 6, 2000. Our concerns with the project regard sea turtle nesting capabilities on a beach nourished with materials that may not be of beach quality and the effects of the groin field on sea turtle nesting. The Corps sent a letter to us on April 20, 1994, in which they concluded the St. Petersburg Harbor dredging project would not affect sea turtles or manatees. We provided a letter of concurrence on May 17, 1994. The current consultation does not address the dredging project; it addresses only the placement of dredged material on the western shoreline of Egmont Key and the construction of two geo-tube groins as described below and the potential effects on loggerhead and green sea turtles.

Biological Opinion

Description of the proposed action

The project is located on Egmont Key, an island at the mouth of Tampa Bay in Hillsborough County, Florida. When first surveyed in 1877 the island had 539 acres of dry land, in 1977 less than 280 acres remained. Erosion rates have increased since the early 1900's with the 20-year period of 1976-1996 having the highest rates; averaging erosion of 25.4 feet per year on the Gulf side of the island. From 1991 to 1997, Gulf side erosion averaged 24.6 feet per year. This project is proposed as a temporary erosion control measure for the western side of the island.

Approximately 200,000 to 350,000 cubic yards of dredged material from the St. Petersburg Harbor maintenance dredging project will be placed at Egmont Key. Sediment quality is highly variable across the maintenance project. Material from within Bayboro Harbor is much siltier than that from the remainder of the project with silt contents from 14.4% to 27.4%; well above the state guidelines of 10% maximum silt content for beach quality sand. Silt content for the samples collected from stations outside of Bayboro Harbor varied from 1.3 to 4.4%. The proposed project calls for Bayboro Harbor sediments to be dredged first and to be the first placed below mean high water on the Gulf side of Egmont Key. Dredged material with a greater sand content then will be placed as a cap. No dredged material will be placed above mean high water elevation.

The two geo-tube groins will be constructed after dredged material placement is completed. They will be about 5 feet tall, 12.5 feet wide, and extend 220 feet into the Gulf from the mean high water line. Their top elevation will be +5.0 feet, or about four feet above the filled beach.

Status of the species

The reproductive strategy of sea turtles involves producing large numbers of offspring to compensate for the high natural mortality through their first several years of life. However, for at least two decades, several human-caused mortality factors have contributed to the decline of sea

turtle populations along the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico (NRC 1990). These factors include commercial overutilization of eggs and turtles, incidental catches in commercial fishing operations, degradation of nesting habitat by coastal development, and marine pollution and debris. Therefore, human activities that affect the behavior and/or survivability of turtles on their remaining nesting beaches, particularly the few remaining high density nesting beaches, could seriously reduce our ability to conserve sea turtles.

Loggerhead Sea Turtle

The loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), listed as a threatened species on July 28, 1978 (43 FR 32800), inhabits the continental shelves and estuarine environments along the margins of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Loggerhead sea turtles nest within the continental U.S. from Louisiana to Virginia. Major nesting concentrations in the U.S. are found on the coastal islands of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida (Hopkins and Richardson 1984). Total estimated nesting in the Southeast is approximately 50,000 to 70,000 nests per year (National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991b).

From a global perspective, the southeastern U.S. nesting aggregation is of paramount importance to the survival of the species and is second in size only to that which nests on islands in the Arabian Sea off Oman (Ross 1982, Ehrhart 1989, National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991b). The status of the Oman colony has not been evaluated recently, but its location in a part of the world that is vulnerable to disruptive events (e.g., political upheavals, wars, catastrophic oil spills) is cause for considerable concern (Meylan *et al.* 1995). The loggerhead nesting aggregations in Oman, the southeastern U.S., and Australia account for about 88 percent of nesting worldwide (National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991b). About 80 percent of loggerhead nesting in the southeastern U.S. occurs in six Florida counties (Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, and Broward Counties) (National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991b).

Recent genetic analyses using restriction fragment analysis and direct sequencing of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) have been employed to resolve management units among loggerhead nesting cohorts of the southeastern U.S. (Bowen *et al.* 1993; B.W. Bowen, University of Florida, Gainesville, in litt., November 17, 1994, and October 26, 1995; Encalada *et al.* 1998). Assays of nest samples from North Carolina to the Florida Panhandle have identified three genetically distinct nesting sub-populations: (1) northern nesting sub-population - Hatteras, North Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, Florida; (2) South Florida nesting sub-population - Cape Canaveral to Naples, Florida; and (3) Florida Panhandle nesting sub-population - Eglin Air Force Base and the beaches around Panama City, Florida. These data indicate that gene flow between the three regions is very low. If nesting females are extirpated from one of these regions, regional dispersal will not be sufficient to replenish the depleted nesting sub-population (Bowen *et al.* 1993, B.W. Bowen, University of Florida, Gainesville, in litt., October 26, 1995).

Green Sea Turtle

The green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) was listed under the ESA on July 28, 1978 (43 FR 32800). Breeding populations of the green turtle in Florida and along the Pacific Coast of Mexico are listed as endangered; all other populations are listed as threatened. The green turtle has a worldwide distribution in tropical and subtropical waters. Major green turtle nesting colonies in the Atlantic occur on Ascension Island, Aves Island, Costa Rica, and Surinam.

Within the U.S., green turtles nest in small numbers in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and in larger numbers along the east coast of Florida, particularly in Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, and Broward Counties (National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1991a). Nesting also has been documented along the Gulf coast of Florida on Santa Rosa Island (Okaloosa and Escambia Counties) and from Pinellas County through Collier County (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, unpubl. data). Green turtles have been known to nest in Georgia, but only on rare occasions (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, unpubl. data). The green turtle also nests sporadically in North Carolina (North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, unpubl. data). The first documentation of green turtle nests in South Carolina were reported in 1996 (S. Murphy, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, pers. comm., 1996). Unconfirmed nesting of green turtles in Alabama has also been reported (R. Dailey, Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, pers. comm., 1995).

Status of the species within the action area

Loggerhead Sea Turtle

The loggerhead sea turtle nesting and hatching season for Hillsborough County, Florida, extends from April 1 through November 30. Incubation ranges from about 45 to 95 days. Information provided by the Florida Marine Research Institute indicates that from 1993 through 1998 loggerhead sea turtle nest numbers varied from 31 to 72 on Egmont Key.

Green Sea Turtle

The green sea turtle nesting and hatching season for Southwest Florida extends from May 15 through October 31. Incubation ranges from about 45 to 75 days. Nesting data from Meylan *et al.* (1995) and the Florida Marine Research Institute (unpubl. data) indicate that from 1979 through 1998, no green sea turtle nests were recorded on Egmont Key; although green turtle nesting has been reported elsewhere on Florida's Southwest coast in Pinellas, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Collier, and Monroe Counties.

Effects of the action

Direct effects

Our concerns include the effects of the installed geotextile groins on sea turtle nesting at Egmont Key and the effects of beach nourishment on sea turtle nesting habitat. Effects to nesting habitat are of particular concern if the placement of the dredged material below mean high water results in material being exposed at tides lower than mean high tide to the extent that provides potential nesting habitat for sea turtles.

The physical obstruction of the groins may affect adult female and hatchling sea turtles. Adult females may be deterred from approaching their preferred nesting location by the presence of the groins. If they pass the groins and attempt to nest they will still be influenced by the geo-tubes that will segment the beach. The geo-tubes will act as barriers between beach segments and also prevent nesting on the geo-tube alignment. The groins may also serve as impediments to emigration by hatchlings. Hatchlings will have less ability to traverse unknown barriers.

Although sand is proposed for placement below the mean high water elevation for this project, there is the potential for it to become exposed at tides lower than mean high tide and contain potential sea turtle nesting habitat. The placement of sand on an eroded section of beach or an existing beach in and of itself may not provide suitable nesting habitat for sea turtles. Although beach nourishment may increase the potential nesting area, significant negative impacts to sea turtles may result if protective measures are not incorporated during construction. Nourishment during the nesting season, particularly on or near high density nesting beaches, can cause increased loss of offspring from human-caused mortality and, along with other mortality sources, may significantly impact the long-term survival of the species. For instance, projects conducted during the nesting and hatching season could result in the loss of sea turtles through disruption of adult nesting activity and by burial or crushing of nests or hatchlings. While a nest monitoring and egg relocation program would reduce these impacts, nests may be inadvertently missed or misidentified as false crawls during daily patrols. In addition, nests may be destroyed by operations at night prior to beach patrols being performed. Even under the best of conditions, about 7 percent of the nests can be misidentified as false crawls by experienced sea turtle nest surveyors (Schroeder 1994).

1. Nest relocation

Besides the potential for missing nests during a nest relocation program, there is a potential for eggs to be damaged by their movement or for unknown biological mechanisms to be affected. Nest relocation can have adverse impacts on incubation temperature (and hence sex ratios), gas exchange parameters, hydric environment of nests, hatching success, and hatchling emergence (Limpus *et al.* 1979, Ackerman 1980, Parmenter 1980, Spotila *et al.* 1983, McGehee 1990). Relocating nests into sands deficient in oxygen or moisture can result in mortality, morbidity, and reduced behavioral competence of hatchlings. Water availability is known to influence the incubation environment of the embryos and hatchlings of turtles with flexible-shelled eggs, which has been shown to affect nitrogen excretion (Packard *et al.* 1984), mobilization of calcium

(Packard and Packard 1986), mobilization of yolk nutrients (Packard *et al.* 1985), hatchling size (Packard *et al.* 1981, McGehee 1990), energy reserves in the yolk at hatching (Packard *et al.* 1988), and locomotory ability of hatchlings (Miller *et al.* 1987).

Comparisons of hatching success between relocated and *in situ* nests have noted significant variation ranging from a 21 percent decrease to a 9 percent increase for relocated nests (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, unpubl. data). Comparisons of emergence success between relocated and *in situ* nests have also noted significant variation ranging from a 23 percent decrease to a 5 percent increase for relocated nests (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, unpubl. data). A 1994 Florida Department of Environmental Protection study of hatching and emergence success of *in situ* and relocated nests at seven sites in Florida found that hatching success was lower for relocated nests in five of seven cases with an average decrease for all seven sites of 5.01 percent (range = 7.19 percent increase to 16.31 percent decrease). Emergence success was lower for relocated nests in all seven cases by an average of 11.67 percent (range = 3.6 to 23.36 percent) (A. Meylan, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, in litt., April 5, 1995).

A final concern about nest relocation is that it may concentrate eggs in an area resulting in a greater susceptibility to catastrophic events. Hatchlings released from concentrated areas also may be subject to greater predation rates from both land and marine predators, because the predators learn where to concentrate their efforts.

2. Equipment

The placement of pipelines and the use of heavy machinery on the beach during a construction project may also have adverse effects on sea turtles. They can create barriers to nesting females emerging from the surf and crawling up the beach, causing a higher incidence of false crawls and unnecessary energy expenditure.

3. Artificial lighting

Another impact to sea turtles is disorientation (loss of bearings) and misorientation (incorrect orientation) of hatchlings from artificial lighting. Visual cues are the primary sea-finding mechanism for hatchlings (Mrosovsky and Carr 1967, Mrosovsky and Shettleworth 1968, Dickerson and Nelson 1989, Witherington and Bjorndal 1991). Artificial beachfront lighting is a well documented cause of hatchling disorientation and misorientation on nesting beaches (Philbosian 1976; Mann 1977; Florida Department of Environmental Protection, unpubl. data). In addition, research has also documented significant reduction in sea turtle nesting activity on beaches illuminated with artificial lights (Witherington 1992). Therefore, construction lights along a project beach and on the dredging vessel may deter females from coming ashore to nest, disorient females trying to return to the surf after a nesting event, and disorient and misorient emergent hatchlings from adjacent non-project beaches. Any source of bright lighting can profoundly affect the orientation of hatchlings, both during the crawl from the beach to the ocean and once they begin swimming offshore. Hatchlings attracted to light sources on dredging barges may not only suffer from interference in migration, but may also experience higher probabilities of predation to predatory fishes that are also attracted to the barge lights. This impact could be

reduced by using the minimum amount of light necessary (may require shielding) or low pressure sodium lighting during project construction.

Indirect effects

1. Changes in the physical environment

Beach nourishment may result in changes in sand density (compaction), beach shear resistance (hardness), beach moisture content, beach slope, sand color, sand grain size, sand grain shape, and sand grain mineral content if the placed sand is dissimilar from the original beach sand (Nelson and Dickerson 1988a). These changes could result in adverse impacts on nest site selection, digging behavior, clutch viability, and emergence by hatchlings (Nelson and Dickerson 1987, Nelson 1988).

Beach compaction and unnatural beach profiles that may result from beach nourishment activities could negatively impact sea turtles regardless of the timing of projects. Very fine sand and/or the use of heavy machinery can cause sand compaction on nourished beaches (Nelson *et al.* 1987, Nelson and Dickerson 1988a). Significant reductions in nesting success (i.e., false crawls occurred more frequently) have been documented on severely compacted nourished beaches (Fletemeyer 1980, Raymond 1984, Nelson and Dickerson 1987, Nelson *et al.* 1987), and increased false crawls may result in increased physiological stress to nesting females. Sand compaction may increase the length of time required for female sea turtles to excavate nests and also cause increased physiological stress to the animals (Nelson and Dickerson 1988c). Nelson and Dickerson (1988b) concluded that, in general, beaches nourished from offshore borrow sites are harder than natural beaches, and while some may soften over time through erosion and accretion of sand, others may remain hard for 10 years or more.

These impacts can be minimized by using suitable sand and by tilling the beach after nourishment if the sand becomes compacted. The level of compaction of a beach can be assessed by measuring sand compaction using a cone penetrometer (Nelson 1987). Tilling of a nourished beach may reduce the sand compaction to levels comparable to unnourished beaches. However, a pilot study by Nelson and Dickerson (1988c) showed that a tilled nourished beach will remain uncompacted for up to 1 year. Therefore, the Service requires multi-year beach compaction monitoring and, if necessary, tilling to ensure that project impacts on sea turtles are minimized. A root rake with tines at least 42 inches long and less than 36 inches apart pulled through the sand is recommended for compacted beaches. Service policy calls for beaches to be tilled if compaction levels exceed 500 psi.

A change in sediment color on a beach could change the natural incubation temperatures of nests in an area, which, in turn, could alter natural sex ratios. To provide the most suitable sediment for nesting sea turtles, the color of the nourished sediments must resemble the natural beach sand in the area. Natural reworking of sediments and bleaching from exposure to the sun would help to lighten dark nourishment sediments; however, the timeframe for sediment mixing and bleaching to occur could be critical to a successful sea turtle nesting season.

2. Escarpments

On nourished beaches, steep escarpments may develop along their water line interface as they adjust from an unnatural construction profile to a more natural beach profile (Coastal Engineering Research Center 1984, Nelson *et al.* 1987). These escarpments can hamper or prevent access to nesting sites. Researchers have shown that female turtles coming ashore to nest can be discouraged by the formation of an escarpment, leading to situations where they choose marginal or unsuitable nesting areas to deposit eggs (e.g., in front of the escarpments, which often results in failure of nests due to prolonged tidal inundation). This impact can be minimized by leveling any escarpments prior to the nesting season.

Cumulative effects

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed action are not considered in this section because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the ESA. The Service is not aware of any cumulative effects in the project area.

Conclusion

After reviewing the current status of the loggerhead and green sea turtles, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed groin placement and dredged material placement, and the cumulative effects, it is the Service's biological opinion that the erosion control project, as proposed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the loggerhead or green sea turtle and is not likely to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat.

No critical habitat has been designated for the loggerhead sea turtle; therefore, none will be affected. Critical habitat for the green sea turtle has been designated for the waters surrounding Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, and its outlying keys; however, this action does not affect Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, or its outlying keys, and no destruction or adverse modification of that critical habitat is anticipated.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered or threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of

section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement.

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be implemented by the Corps of Engineers so that they become binding conditions of any grant or permit issued to the applicant, as appropriate, for the exemption in section 7(o)(2) to apply. The Corps of Engineers has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this incidental take statement. If the Corps of Engineers (1) fails to assume and implement the terms and conditions or (2) fails to require the applicant to adhere to the terms and conditions of the incidental take statement through enforceable terms that are added to the permit or grant document, the protective coverage of section 7(o)(2) may lapse. In order to monitor the impact of incidental take, the Corps of Engineers must report the progress of the action and its impacts on the species to the Service as specified in the incidental take statement [50 CFR §402.14(i)(3)].

Amount or extent of incidental take

The Service has reviewed the biological information and other information relevant to this action. Based on this review, incidental take is anticipated for (1) all sea turtle nests that may be constructed and eggs that may be deposited and missed by a nest survey and egg relocation program within the boundaries of the proposed project; (2) all sea turtle nests deposited during the period when a nest survey and egg relocation program is not required to be in place within the boundaries of the proposed project; (3) harassment in the form of disturbing or interfering with female turtles attempting to nest within the construction area or on adjacent beaches as a result of construction activities; (4) disorientation of hatchling turtles on beaches adjacent to the construction area as they emerge from the nest and crawl to the water as a result of project lighting; (5) behavior modification of nesting females due to escarpment formation within the project area during a nesting season, resulting in false crawls or situations where they choose marginal or unsuitable nesting areas to deposit eggs; and (6) all nests destroyed as a result of escarpment leveling within a nesting season when such leveling has been approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Effect of the take

In the accompanying biological opinion, the Service determined that this level of anticipated take is not likely to result in jeopardy to the species or destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

Reasonable and prudent measures

The Service believes the following reasonable and prudent measures are necessary and appropriate to minimize take of loggerhead and green sea turtles.

1. If the erosion control project will be conducted during the sea turtle nesting season,

surveys for nesting sea turtles shall be conducted. If nests are constructed in the area of dredged material placement, the eggs shall be relocated.

2. After completion of the erosion control project and prior to the next three nesting seasons, beach compaction shall be monitored and tilling shall be conducted as required to reduce the likelihood of impacting sea turtle nesting and hatching activities.
3. Immediately after completion of the erosion control project and prior to the next three nesting seasons, monitoring shall be conducted to determine if escarpments are present and escarpments shall be leveled as required to reduce the likelihood of impacting sea turtle nesting and hatching activities.
4. The applicant shall ensure that contractors doing the beach nourishment work fully understand the sea turtle protection measures detailed in this incidental take statement.
5. During the sea turtle nesting season, construction equipment and pipes shall be stored in a manner that will minimize impacts to sea turtles to the maximum extent practicable.
6. During the sea turtle nesting season, lighting associated with the project shall be minimized to reduce the possibility of disrupting and disorienting nesting and/or hatchling sea turtles.

Terms and conditions

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA, the Corps of Engineers must comply with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above. These terms and conditions are non-discretionary.

1. All fill material placed above the mean high water elevation shall be sand that is similar to that already existing at the beach site in both coloration and grain size distribution. All such fill material shall be free of construction debris, rocks, or other foreign matter and shall generally not contain, on average, greater than 10 percent fines (i.e., silt and clay) (passing the #200 sieve) and shall not contain, on average, greater than 5 percent coarse gravel or cobbles, exclusive of shell material (retained by the #4 sieve).
2. Daily early morning sea turtle nesting surveys shall be required if any portion of the erosion control project occurs during the period from April 1 through November 30. Nesting surveys shall be initiated 65 days prior to project activities or by April 1, whichever is later. Nesting surveys shall continue through the end of the project or through September 30, whichever is earlier. If nests are constructed in areas where they may be affected by construction activities, eggs shall be relocated per the following requirements.
 - 2a. Nesting surveys and egg relocations shall only be conducted by personnel with

prior experience and training in nest survey and egg relocation procedures. Surveyors shall have a valid Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission permit. Nesting surveys shall be conducted daily between sunrise and 9 a.m. Surveys shall be performed in such a manner so as to ensure that construction activity does not occur in any location prior to completion of the necessary sea turtle protection measures.

2b. Only those nests that may be affected by construction activities shall be relocated. Nests requiring relocation shall be moved no later than 9 a.m. the morning following deposition to a nearby self-release beach site in a secure setting where artificial lighting will not interfere with hatchling orientation. Nest relocations in association with construction activities shall cease when construction activities no longer threaten nests. Nests deposited within areas where construction activities have ceased or will not occur for 65 days shall be marked and left in place unless other factors threaten the success of the nest. Any nests left in the active construction zone shall be clearly marked, and all mechanical equipment shall avoid nests by at least 10 feet.

3. Immediately after completion of the erosion control project and prior to April 1 for 3 subsequent years, if dredged material placed during this project becomes exposed at tides lower than mean high tide such that it contains potential sea turtle nesting habitat, sand compaction shall be monitored in the area of restoration in accordance with a protocol agreed to by the Service, the State regulatory agency, and the applicant. If required, the area shall be tilled to a depth of 36 inches. All tilling activity must be completed prior to April 1. If the project is completed during the nesting season, tilling shall not be performed in areas where nests have been left in place or relocated. A report on the results of compaction monitoring shall be submitted to the Service prior to any tilling actions being taken. An annual summary of compaction surveys and the actions taken shall be submitted to the Service. This condition shall be evaluated annually and may be modified if necessary to address sand compaction problems identified during the previous year.

4. Visual surveys for escarpments along the project area shall be made immediately after completion of the beach nourishment project and prior to April 1 for 3 subsequent years. Results of the surveys shall be submitted to the Service prior to any action being taken. Escarpments that interfere with sea turtle nesting or that exceed 18 inches in height for a distance of 100 feet shall be leveled to the natural beach contour by April 1. If the project is completed during the sea turtle nesting and hatching season, escarpments may be required to be leveled immediately, while protecting nests that have been relocated or left in place. The Service shall be contacted immediately if subsequent reformation of escarpments that interfere with sea turtle nesting or that exceed 18 inches in height for a distance of 100 feet occurs during the nesting and hatching season to determine the appropriate action to be taken. If it is determined that escarpment leveling is required during the nesting or hatching season, the Service will provide a brief written authorization that describes methods to be used to reduce the likelihood of impacting existing nests. An

annual summary of escarpment surveys and actions taken shall be submitted to the Service.

5. The applicant shall arrange a meeting between representatives of the contractor, the Service, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and the permitted person responsible for egg relocation at least 30 days prior to the commencement of work on this project. At least 10 days advance notice shall be provided prior to conducting this meeting. This will provide an opportunity for explanation and/or clarification of the sea turtle protection measures.

6. From April 1 through November 30, staging areas for construction equipment shall be located off the beach to the maximum extent practicable. Nighttime storage of construction equipment not in use shall be off the beach to minimize disturbance to sea turtle nesting and hatching activities. Temporary storage of equipment shall be off the beach to the maximum extent possible. Temporary storage of equipment on the beach shall be in such a manner so as to impact the least amount of nesting habitat and shall likewise not compromise the integrity of the dune systems.

7. From April 1 through November 30, all on-beach lighting associated with the project shall be limited to the immediate area of active construction only and shall be the minimal lighting necessary to comply with safety requirements. Shielded low pressure sodium vapor lights are recommended to minimize illumination of the nesting beach and nearshore waters. Lighting on offshore equipment shall be minimized through reduction, shielding, lowering, and appropriate placement of lights to avoid excessive illumination of the water, while meeting all U.S. Coast Guard and OSHA requirements. Shielded low pressure sodium vapor lights are highly recommended for lights on offshore equipment that cannot be eliminated.

8. In order to further reduce possible impacts to nesting and hatchling sea turtles, nighttime monitoring shall be required in the groin construction area during any periods when excavated trenches are present on the beach at night.

9. If a geotextile tube begins to disintegrate, the tube shall be repaired or removed and all material exfoliating from it shall be removed immediately. If maintenance of a tube is required during the period from April 1 through November 30, no work shall be initiated without prior coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service Jacksonville Field Office.

10. A report describing the actions taken to implement the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement shall be submitted to the Jacksonville, Florida Field Office within 60 days of completion of the proposed work for each year when the activity has occurred. This report will include the dates of actual construction activities, names and qualifications of personnel involved in nest surveys and relocation activities, descriptions and locations of self-release beach sites, nest survey and relocation results, and hatching success of nests.

11. In the event a sea turtle nest is excavated during construction activities, the permitted person responsible for egg relocation for the project should be notified so the eggs can be moved to a suitable relocation site.

12. Upon locating a dead, injured, or sick endangered or threatened sea turtle specimen, initial notification must be made to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Office located in St. Petersburg, Florida at (727) 570-5398. Care should be taken in handling sick or injured specimens to ensure effective treatment and care and in handling dead specimens to preserve biological materials in the best possible state for later analysis of cause of death. In conjunction with the care of sick or injured endangered or threatened species or preservation of biological materials from a dead animal, the finder has the responsibility to ensure that evidence intrinsic to the specimen is not unnecessarily disturbed.

The Service believes that no more than the following types of incidental take will result from the proposed action: (1) all sea turtle nests that may be constructed and eggs that may be deposited and missed by a nest survey and egg relocation program within the boundaries of the proposed project; (2) all sea turtle nests deposited during the period when a nest survey and egg relocation program is not required to be in place within the boundaries of the proposed project; (3) harassment in the form of disturbing or interfering with female turtles attempting to nest within the construction area or on adjacent beaches as a result of construction activities; (4) disorientation of hatchling turtles on beaches adjacent to the construction area as they emerge from the nest and crawl to the water as a result of project lighting; (5) behavior modification of nesting females due to escarpment formation within the project area during a nesting season, resulting in false crawls or situations where they choose marginal or unsuitable nesting areas to deposit eggs; and (6) all nests destroyed as a result of escarpment leveling within a nesting season when such leveling has been approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The reasonable and prudent measures, with their implementing terms and conditions, are designed to minimize the impact of incidental take that might otherwise result from the proposed action. If, during the course of the action, this level of incidental take is exceeded, such incidental take represents new information requiring reinitiation of consultation and review of the reasonable and prudent measures provided. The Federal agency must immediately provide an explanation of the causes of the taking and review with the Service the need for possible modification of the reasonable and prudent measures.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the ESA by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

1. Surveys for nesting success of sea turtles should be continued for a minimum of 3 years following the erosion control project to determine whether sea turtle nesting success has been adversely impacted.

2. Educational signs should be placed where appropriate at beach access points explaining the importance of the area to sea turtles and/or the life history of sea turtle species that nest in the area.

In order for the Service to be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefitting listed species or their habitats, the Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

REINITIATION - CLOSING STATEMENT

This concludes formal consultation on the action(s) outlined in the request. As provided in 50 CFR §402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

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Planning Division
Environmental Branch

JAN 06 2000

Mr. David J. Hankla
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Suite 310
6620 Southpoint Drive South
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

Dear Mr. Hankla:

We are requesting a Biological Opinion for the beach placement of dredged material from the St. Petersburg Harbor maintenance dredging along the east shoreline of Egmont Key, Tampa Bay, Florida (See attached maps and drawings).

The State of Florida has requested we place the material along the beach to retard erosion until a more permanent solution can be determined. As part of this temporary measure it is planned to construct two geo-textile tube groins. The main purpose is to preserve the cultural resources on the island owned by the Department of Interior and leased to the State of Florida. According to the Egmont Key State Park manager, Mr. Robert Baker, sea turtle nesting along this area was severely impacted by the erosion during the Hurricane Floyd as the storm passed by the area. According to the State, they believe this placement would help create additional sea turtle nesting habitat along the island.

If you have any questions concerning this request, please contact Mr. Bill Fonferek at 904-232-2803 or by e-mail at William.J.Fonferek@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

James C. Duck
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

Copy furnished (w/encls):

Dr. Robbin Trindell, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission, Office of Environmental Services, Protected
Species Management, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee,
Florida 32399-6000

bcc (w/o encls):
CESAJ-DP-I (Murphy)
CESAJ-CO-N (Novak)

J Fonferek/CESAJ-PD-ER/2803/*pjo 12-5*
W Dugger/CESAJ-PD-ER
B Smith/CESAJ-PD-E
ym Murphy/CESAJ-DP-I
EPH Duck/CESAJ-PD

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APPENDIX III

COORDINATION



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



January 21, 2000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Construction-Operations Division
Public Notice NO. PN-SP-227

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The District Engineer, Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, has forwarded a request to the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 for modification to Water Quality Certification (WQC) # 522363069 for Maintenance Dredging of the St. Petersburg Harbor Navigation Project. The State of Florida has requested that the dredged material be placed on Egmont Key. This Federal project is being evaluated and coordinated pursuant to 33 CFR 335 through 338.

Comments regarding the project should be submitted in writing to the District Engineer at the above address within 30 days from the date of this notice. Any person who has an interest that may be affected by the construction of this project may request a public hearing. The request must be submitted in writing to the District Engineer within 20 days of the date of this notice and must clearly set forth the interest, which may be affected, and the manner in which the interest may be affected by this activity.

If you have any questions concerning this application, you may contact Ms. Patricia Hanson of this office, telephone 904-232-1640.

WATERWAY & LOCATION: St. Petersburg Harbor Navigation Project and Egmont Key are located in Pinellas County, Florida

WORK & PURPOSE: The purpose of the work, as requested by the State of Florida, is to utilize the approximately 200,000 to 350,000 cubic yards of shoal material that will be removed during the upcoming maintenance dredging of the federal channel at St. Petersburg Harbor as a beneficial use of dredged material in the prevention of further erosion of Egmont Key. The shoal material would be transported by barge and pumped onto the beach below mean high water. To provide additional stabilization of the shoreline, the State of Florida will also provide geotubes to be filled and placed at the north end of the placement area. The project location and placement area are depicted in the attached WQC drawings.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION: House Document 70, 81st Congress, 1st session, May 17, 1950.

APPLICABLE LAWS: The following laws are, or may be, applicable to the review of the proposed disposal sites and to the activities affiliated with this Federal project:

1. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217) (33 U.S.C. 1344).
2. Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (PL 92-532) (33 U.S.C. 1413, 86 Stat. 1052).
3. Section 302 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (PL 92-532, 86 Stat. 1052).
4. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL 91-190) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347).
5. Sections 307(c)(1) and (2) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(1) and (2), 86 Stat. 1280).
6. The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 472a et seq).
7. The Migratory Marine Game-Fish Act of 1959 (16 U.S.C. 760c-760g).
8. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 (16 U.S.C. 661-666c).
9. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-205) (16 U.S.C. 668aa-668cc-6, 87 Stat. 884).
10. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470, 80 Stat. 915).
11. Section 313 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1323, 85 Stat. 816).

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT: The proposed project has been evaluated in accordance with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Act and determined to be consistent with the goals and intent of the

appropriate State statutes. This determination is based on the Environmental Assessment, the Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation, and the Coastal Zone Consistency Determination. Full compliance will be confirmed by issuance of the necessary modification to the Water Quality Certification from the State.

EVALUATION: An Environmental Assessment for St. Petersburg Harbor has been prepared and is being amended to include the Egmont Key disposal area. Preliminary evaluation of the available information indicates that the proposed project will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will not be required. Additional coordination will be performed to ensure that the new dredging areas are in environmental compliance.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act has been conducted. A determination of "No Effects" has been reached concerning impacts to sea turtles and manatees within the dredging and beach placement areas. The additional dredging area will not affect this determination.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Florida State Fresh Water Fish and Wildlife Commission has been conducted. No seagrass has been found in the area anticipated for disposal.

All standard conditions and protection practices for the sea turtles, manatees, whales, migratory birds, and all other local threatened or endangered species will be adhered to during the dredging and disposal operations.

EVALUATION FACTORS: All factors that may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Among these are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic resources, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, seagrasses, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, consideration of property ownership and, in general, the needs and welfare are of the people.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES: The National Register of Historic Resources is currently being consulted to determine if any resources are present which may be affected by the project operations. Preliminary determination is that no archeological, historical, or

cultural resources are listed in the project area. However, if such resources are found within the project area prior to or during construction, all precautions will be taken to preserve those resources in their pre-discovery condition. Any unusual items as observed by Corps personnel or by the Contractor to have historical or archeological value shall be reported as soon as practicable.

This notice initiates the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultation requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The proposal would impact approximately 12 acres of estuarine substrata and emergent wetlands utilized by various life stages of red drum and penaeid shrimp. Our initial determination is that the proposed action would not have a substantial adverse impact on EFH or Federally managed fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. Our final determination relative to project impacts and the need for mitigation measures is subject to review by and coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service."

DISSEMINATION OF NOTICE: You are requested to communicate the information contained in this notice to any other parties whom you deem likely to have an interest in this matter.

COORDINATION: This notice is being sent to the following agencies:

FEDERAL AGENCIES:

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
U.S. COAST GUARD
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
ATLANTIC MARINE CENTER
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE AGENCIES:

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
FLORIDA INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT
FLORIDA GAME & FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY & RECORDS
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

STATE AGENCIES (CONT):

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
PLANNING MANAGER BUREAU OF SUBMERGED LANDS DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
FLORIDA OFFICE OF ENTOMOLOGY
ST. JOHN'S RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
FLORIDA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
FLORIDA MARINE PATROL
BUREAU OF STATE PLANNING
FLORIDA DIVISION OF RECREATION
NORTHEAST FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL
HABITAT CONSERVATION SERVICE
FLORIDA STATE CONSERVATION SERVICE

ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY, Maitland, FL
FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION, West Palm Beach, FL
SIERRA CLUB
FLORIDA DEFENDERS OF THE ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

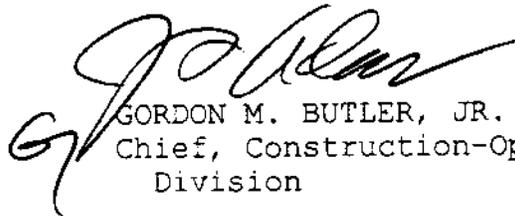
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS:

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, ST. PETERSBERG
ST. PETERSBERG PLANNING DEPARTMENT
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, PINELLAS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
GULF COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT
SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

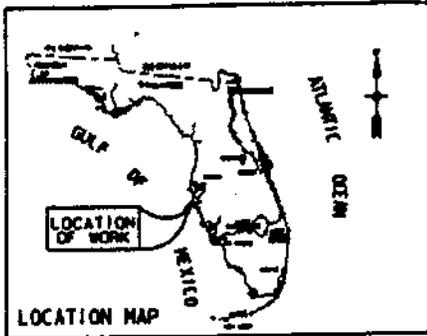
LOCAL MEDIA:

The Tampa Tribune, Tampa, FL

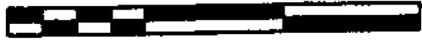
FOR THE COMMANDER:



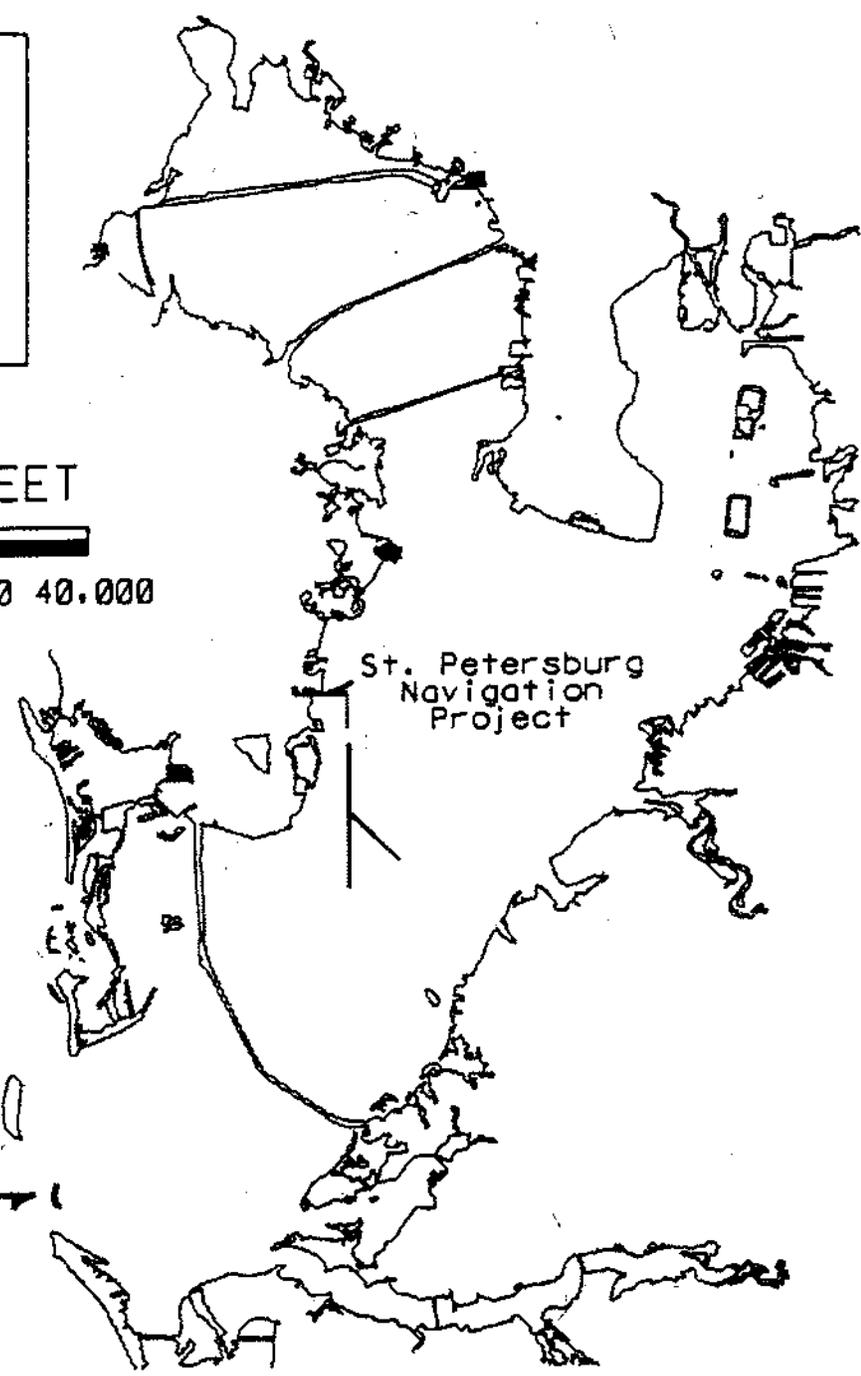
GORDON M. BUTLER, JR.
Chief, Construction-Operations
Division



SCALE IN FEET



-20,000 0 20,000 40,000



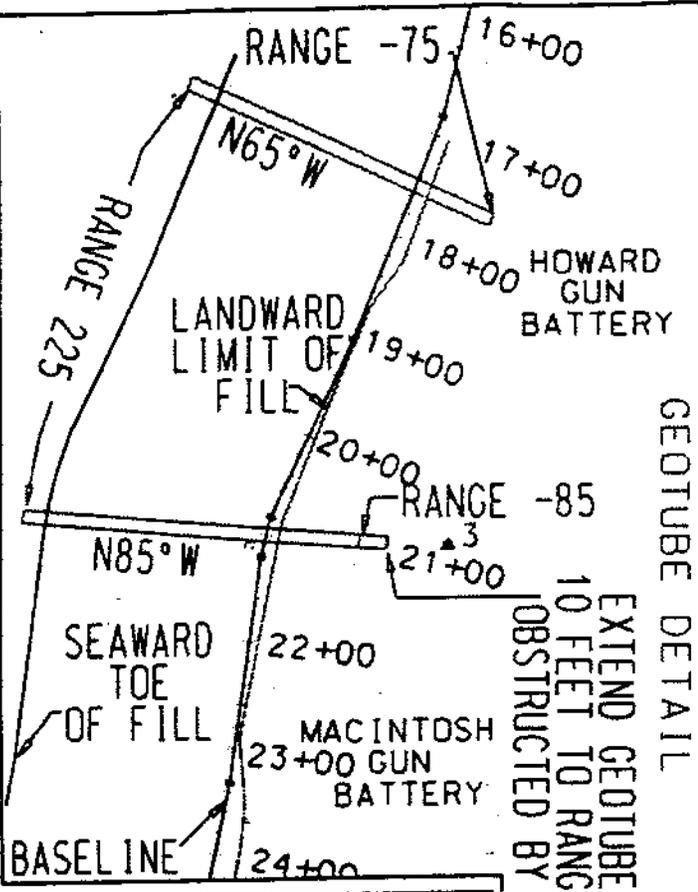
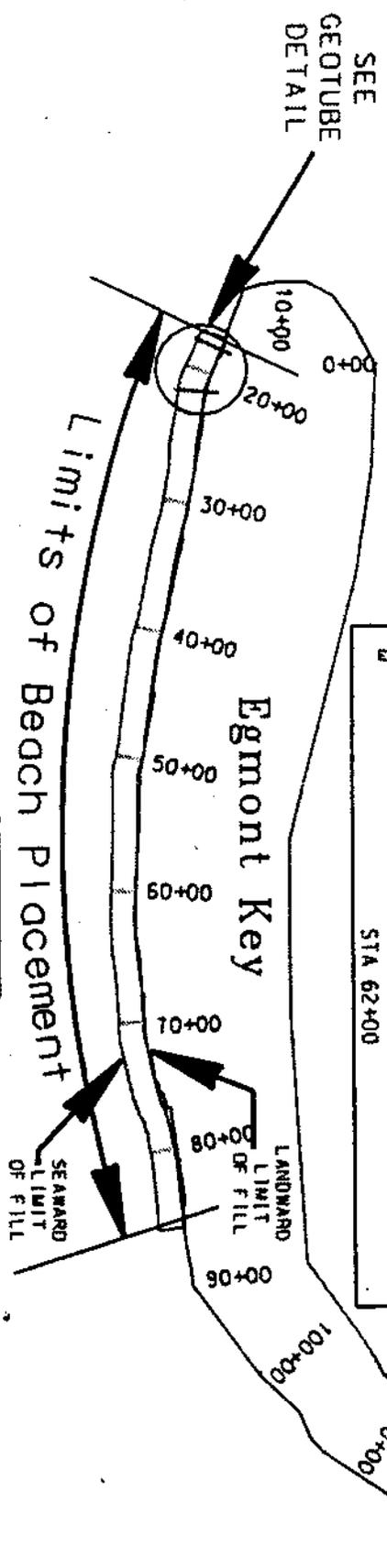
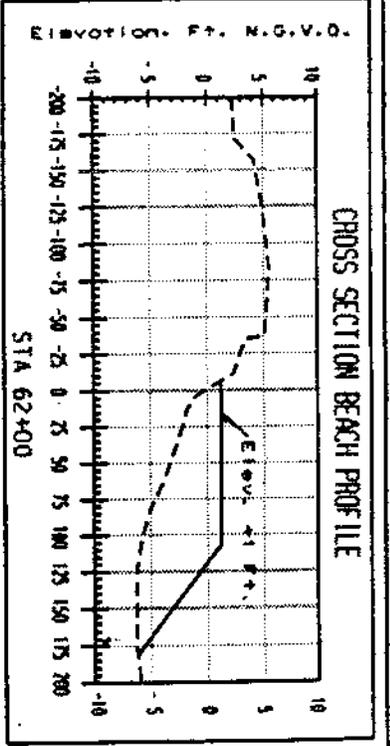
Egmont Key
Dredge
Material
Placement
Area

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION TO
WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION #522363069
FOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING OF
ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR, FLORIDA.
TO INCLUDE PLACEMENT AT EGMONT KEY

LOCATION MAP

REV: NOV 99	WQC DRAWING NO. 1
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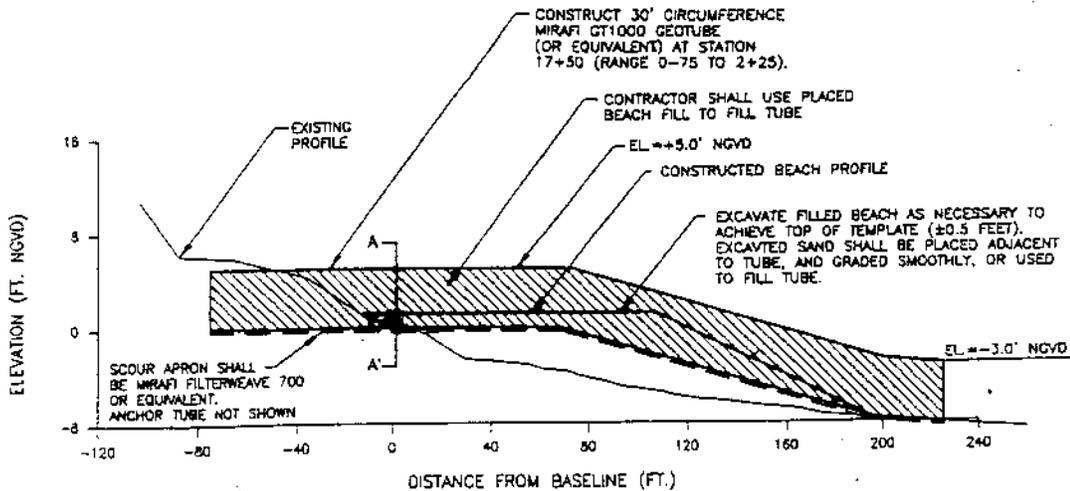
GEOTUBE DETAIL

EXTEND GEOTUBE ADDITIONAL
10 FEET TO RANGE -95 IF NOT
OBSTRUCTED BY VEGETATION

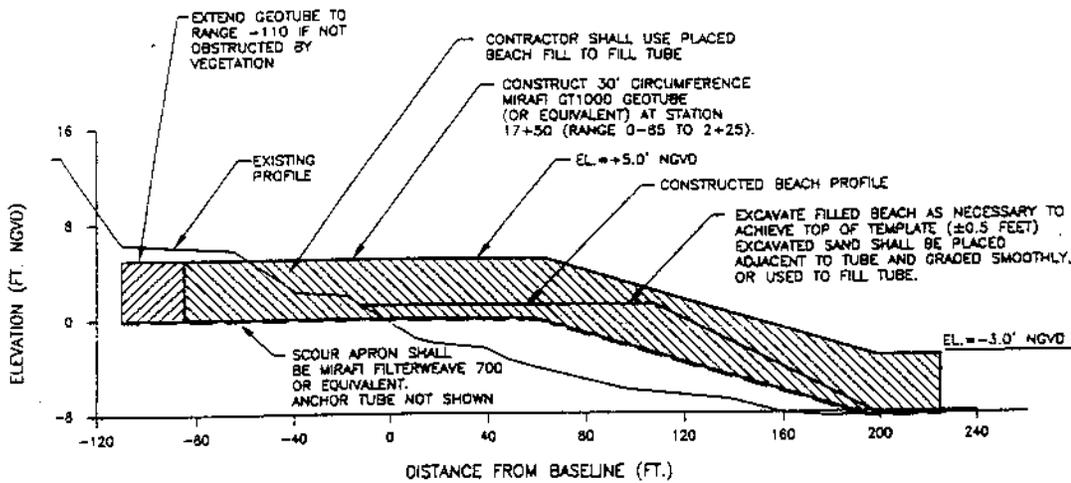
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

MODIFICATION TO
WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION #522363069
FOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING OF
ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR, FLORIDA,
TO INCLUDE PLACEMENT AT EGMONT KEY
PLACEMENT AREA PLAN VIEW & CROSS SECTION

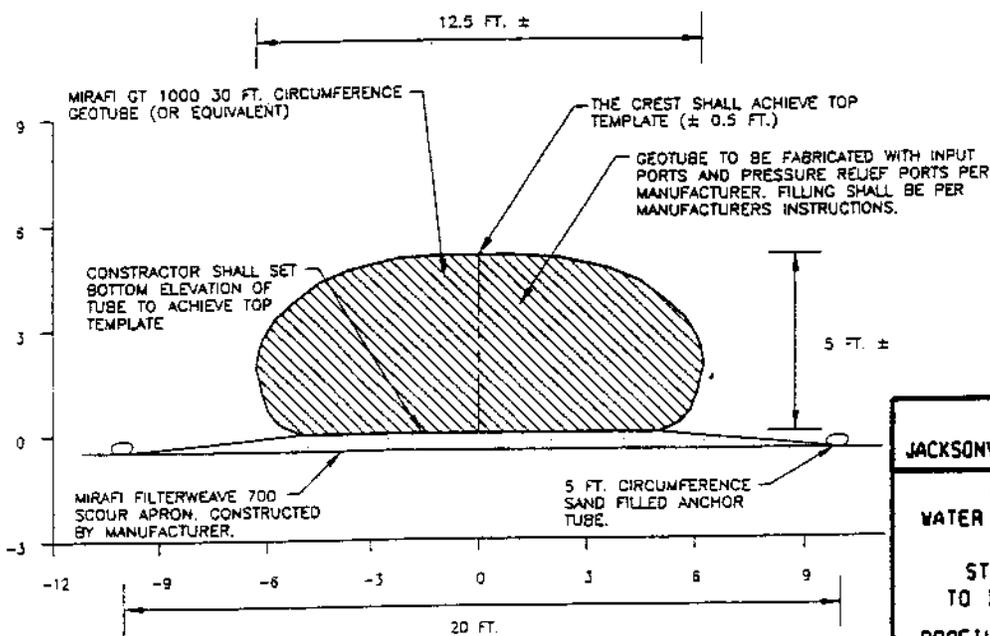
REV: Jan 2000 WOC DRAWING NO. 2



CROSS SECTION BEACH PROFILE 17+50



CROSS SECTION BEACH PROFILE 21+00



CROSS SECTION A-A'

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION TO
 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION #522363069
 FOR MAINTENANCE DREDGING OF
 ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR, FLORIDA,
 TO INCLUDE PLACEMENT AT EGMONT KEY

PROFILES & CROSS SECTION FOR GEOTUBES

REV: JAN 2000

VOC DRAWING NO. 3

FAX TRANSMISSION
District 4 Administration
FAX #: 941/483-5941
SUNCOM/CENTRANET FAX #: 516-1316

DATE: November 29, 1999

FAX TO: Bill Fonferck, Patricia Hanson, and

DEPT./OFFICE/PARK: Louis Novak

FAX NUMBER: 904-232-1640 ~~3442~~

FAX FROM: Michael K. Murphy

No. of pages 6 (includes cover sheet)

COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Dear Participant,

Thank you for the quick turnaround on your comments regarding the Egmont Key Meeting notes of November 10, 1999. I have made the changes as noted in the responses. The changes are underlined for easy reference. Once again I ask for a quick turnaround by Wednesday, December 1st at 12:00 noon. If I do not hear from you by then I will assume all is o.k. The minutes will then be sent through DEP to the Governor's office. A press release will follow. Again, if you wish a copy prior to the release please let me know. Once again, thanks for your help on this and I appreciate your timely response.

Sincerely, Mike

If any problems occur receiving this transmission, please call Bobbi at 941/483-5944 or SUNCOM/CENTRANET 516-1317.

Office User: FAX sent _____
Date _____ By _____

DRAFT

EGMONT KEY MEETING NOTES NOVEMBER 10, 1999

Meeting started at 1:57 PM with a welcome by Fran Mainella followed by introductions by each participant.

Fran Mainella opened the meeting with a brief overview of the issue and history of the Florida Park Services involvement with Egmont Key. Fran also advised the group that she had appointed Mark Latch to be on point for all beach issues for the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Mike Murphy then gave a brief synopsis of the operational issue regarding the islands erosion. He referenced the Egmont Key Erosion Control Feasibility Study and identified the imminent danger of MacIntosh Battery failing due to under cutting of the beach.

Fran addressed the need for the group to address both short term as well as long term solutions to these issues and challenged the group to work together to find ways to identify not only the problems but also the solutions to these issues.

Bill Fonferck discussed that they had been looking for suitable material for beach renourishment for some time with no success. He went on to say that the St. Petersburg Harbor Dredging project is being permitted at this time, that they had met in October regarding that project and that he feels that the material from that project would be suitable for placement at Egmont Key. The St. Pete Harbor project is scheduled to be completed by October 1, 2000. He indicated that DEP would have to provide any geotube but that the Corps could place the material on the beach rather than an offshore disposal site. Bill also indicated that the Corps would place the geotubes and fill them during the project. He stated that the estimated the material would amount to 300 to 350,000 cubic yards.

Patricia Hanson stated that this was an Operation and Maintenance Project not a Beach Renourishment Project. She further stated that she would need the design for the geotube by December 15, 1999.

Doug Mann, as a consultant for the Division will design the geotubes configuration and their placement and stated that his firm could do this design work for \$6,000 estimated cost.

Patricia Hanson stated that the contractor would prefer to place the Geotube after the fill and that they could add this to the project Bid Specs. as an option. She stated that the cost of the Geotube would fall to the State or other entity and that the funding for the Geotube could come after July 1, 2000 but that she would have to have a commitment soon in order to have a Permit Modification completed in time for the Public Meetings on

the project. She also stated that the easiest way to funnel the money was through the City of St. Petersburg as the local sponsor.

Catherine Fiorko reported that Al Devereaux had indicated that Beaches and Coastal Systems would commit the funds needed for the Geotube. In discussion with the Corps it was estimated that 600 feet of geotube would be needed at an estimated cost of \$33,000.00.

Patricia Hanson stated during discussion that she would need an electronic version of the design, which Doug said he would be able to provide.

Doug Mann confirmed that American products must be specified.

Patricia Hanson stated that Lou Novak (with the Corps) was putting the permit modification together now and that he will need the design for the permit. She stated that the Corps would be responsible for the permit modification.

Bill Linton stated that he thought the Tampa Port Authority could waive any permit fees for this project.

Patricia Hanson needs Certification of Lands from the owner of the Property by March 1, 2000.

Steve Wittrock stated that the US Coast Guard is in the process of decommissioning the lighthouse on the island and will be providing to the CSA a certification that the Coast Guard property is surplus to their needs and available for disposal. He further stated that as this process has already begun the GSA may need to provide the certification of lands to the Corps for this project. preparing a Report of Excess (ROE) for submission to the General Services Administration. The ROE is for 56 acres with structures, including the lighthouse. The Coast Guard will maintain an active Aid to Navigation on the lighthouse and will retain ingress/egress rights for the optic. The Coast Guard will work with the Corps of Engineers to provide the Certification of Lands prior to 1 March. If the ROE is submitted prior to the placement of the spoils, the Coast Guard will ensure the certification of lands remains valid through the excess process.

Fran instructed Mark Latch to work with Patricia Hanson on this Certification of Lands issue.

Ted Ondler stated that it was the intent of the USFWS to acquire the property from US Coast Guard.

Patricia Hanson stated that a Munitions survey had been done by Russ James in 1992.

Bill Fonferck stated that he would verify that the munitions survey was completed.

Patricia Hanson asked about seagrass beds.

Bill Fonferck stated along with others that there were no seagrass beds on the West Side of the island.

Catherine Florcko stated that Keith Mille was working on this and saw no problem with permitting.

Jim Beaver Beever indicated they would ask that during construction there be no mooring of craft on the east side of the island and that no pipe be laid on the east side due to seagrass.

Patricia Hanson asked about Gopher tortoises.

Jim Beaver Beever stated that Gophers tortoises would not likely be an issue as long as construction traffic stayed on the beach. He asked about heavy equipment parking zones and was told the park manager would set up exclusion zones. Jim also proposed an education program for the construction contractor on gopher tortoises.

Ted Ondler asked about Sea Turtle nesting.

Bill Fonferck discussed the measures which will be taken to monitor and if necessary relocate turtle nests. He indicated that they would work with the Park Manager. He and Pat said the placement would take place in the summer.

Jim Beaver Beever stated that the Bureau of Protected Species needs to be contracted and may need to come out and do an assessment.

Fran instructed Don Gertesen to handle the Engineering Contract.

Bill Fonferck stated that the Corps would be responsible to make sure the sand is put in the correct configuration.

Mark Latch asked if anyone knew of any opposition to this project from outside entities. Nona was offered.

Pat Hanson stated that this was a sand placement as opposed to a beach nourishment project and that we should all be careful to make the distinction.

Jim Beaver Beever stated that he would have Robin Trindell would get in touch with Bill Fonferck.

Bill Fonferck discussed that there is no ongoing supply of sand and that the Corps does O&M work somewhere in Tampa Bay every year but there are questions regarding the quality of the sand material and whether it is compatible with the beach sand.

Pat Hanson discussed that St. Petersburg harbor is maintained every 10 to 15 years. Discussion was held about the placement of feeder berms.

Bill Fonferck stated that there could be additional sand sources found in the future in the Mullet Key area.

Fran led a discussion about the sand and the length of time this type of sand was expected to stay in place.

Bill Fonferck stated that Doug should be able to estimate the time based on his design. That it depends on the amount of material and quality of the sand but he estimated 4-5 years.

Ralph Clark mentioned that Richard "Skip" Davis could be contracted to monitor the sand.

Dan Blood introduced Teresa Maio who works as Historic Preservationist for the Hillsborough County.

Teresa Maio discussed options of preserving MacIntosh Battery.

Ted Ondler stated that USFWS typically documents these types of structures and than allows nature to take its course.

Dan Blood asked what does Egmont Key Alliance want to see done.

Fran mentioned that since the island and structures are not owned by the state, that we are only the managing agency, and that cost of preservation was likely to be in the millions. It would not be a high on priority for the limited funding we receive.

Richard Johnson stated that the Alliance would like to see structures protected, he feels they are worthy of protection but that he also understands the funding issues.

Dan Blood stated that Hillsborough County had not yet been asked to fund any preservation. He also discussed the carrying capacity.

Fran asked for any suggestions for stabilization of MacIntosh Battery during the time we are waiting for the sand placement.

Ralph Clark suggested that Geopolymers have been used to stabilize buildings in New York City and have even been used to raise buildings several feet.

Catherine Florke mentioned that beach erosion is a natural process and that the island will continue to erode. An effort should be made to educate the public of this.

Discussion continued on the merits of trying to save MacIntosh Battery or allowing nature to take its course there and put our efforts into saving Mellon Battery. Fran asked the question if anyone in the group knew of any further action that could be taken right now to save MacIntosh Battery.

Ralph Clark stated that he would explore other options including the use of polymers to stabilize the bunker as well as investigating other solutions.

Fran stated that we all have to be aware that during the interim prior to the sand placement project we may lose MacIntosh Battery. We would all like to see this battery

saved however, as a group representing various agencies we agree that it may not be possible to save MacIntosh Battery. The group concurred. Fran urged the group to meet again in the near future to address long term strategies that we as a group can support to save the remaining batteries on the island. We need to be unified as a team to stand by our decision to move forward from this point as a team and to support the sand placement and commit to investigating options for the preservation of these valuable resources for the future.

Fran addressed the issues of cost sharing with USFWS in any attempts to save the batteries and suggested that this group reconvene soon to map out additional strategies and asked Mike Murphy to handle the arrangements for that meeting. Fran stated that it was important that the group stay unified as a team on this issue. She also appointed Mike Murphy to be on point for any rumor control. Fran asked Mike Murphy to provide a copy of the Draft Unit Management Plan to all participants.

Mike offered to arrange for anyone who wanted to get out to Egmont to coordinate through Bob Baker.

Fran thanked all in attendance for their efforts.

Meeting ended.

FAX TRANSMISSION
District 4 Administration
FAX #: 941/483-5941
SUNCOM/CENTRANET FAX #: 516-1316

DATE: 12/1/99

FAX TO: Bill Fonferck, Patricia Hanson & Louis

DEPT./OFFICE/PARK: Novak

FAX NUMBER: _____

FAX FROM: Michael K. Murphy

No. of pages 2 (includes cover sheet)

COMMENTS/INSTRUCTIONS:

Please replace page three you received previously with the attached. Correction made to paragraph 7.

Thank you

If any problems occur receiving this transmission, please call _____ at 941/483-5944 or SUNCOM/CENTRANET 516-1317.

Office User: FAX sent _____ Date _____ By _____

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Egmont Key Meeting

1/14/00 1:00 PM

YBOR CITY

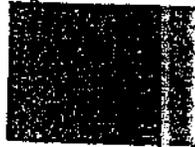
NAME	Agency	PHONE FAX EMAIL
Michael K Murphy	DEP/DRP	W 941-483-5944 F 941-483-5941
Mark Latch	DEP/DRP/TLH	850-488-8666
Fran Marvill	FL State Parks	850-488-6131 850-488-8442 (E)
Patricia Hanson	COE	904 232 1640
JIM SPANGLER	EGMONT KEY ALLIANCE	(727) 367-1497
Louis Novak	COE	(904) 232-3096
RICHARD DAVIS	USF-Tampa	(813) 974-2773
Jim Beever	FWC	941 575-5765
Sill Fonterek	COE	904-232-2303
Rebecca Kert	HCounty	813-272-5670
LT STEVEN WITZROCK	USCG	(305) 278-6711
Teresa Maio	Hillsborough Co Planning & Growth	813 270 8747
Bernie Kaiser	Hills County	276-8330
Karen Moody	FWCC	850-922-4330
Catherine Florico	FDEP/CBCS	
TED ONOLCA	USFWS	(352) 563-2088
Tom Murphy	VSCO6	904-232-3847
Robert Baker	DEP/DRP	727-893-2627

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 Office of the Secretary
 Office of International Relations
 Division of Elections
 Division of Corporations
 Division of Cultural Affairs
 Division of Historical Resources
 Division of Library and Information Services
 Division of Licensing
 Division of Administrative Services



MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
 State Board of Education
 Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
 Administration Commission
 Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
 State Board
 Division of Bond Finance
 Department of Revenue
 Department of Law Enforcement
 Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
 Department of Veterans Affairs

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Katherine Harris
 Secretary of State
 DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



March 7, 2000

Ms. Lauren P. Milligan
 Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems
 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 300
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

RE: DHR Project File No. 2000-00477
 Cultural Resource Assessment Request
 File Number: 52-2363069
 St. Petersburg Harbor Maintenance Dredging – Egmont Key Beach Placement Project
 Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Ms. Milligan:

In accordance with Chapters 373 and 403, *Florida Statutes*, and implementing state regulations, we have reviewed the above referenced project for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise of archaeological, historical or architectural value.

We note that Egmont Key contains the National Register property, Egmont Key (8HI117), in addition to the Egmont Key lighthouse (8HI117A) and the Fort Dade Cemetery (8HI117B). It appears that the shoreline stabilization project will help in the protection of the historic properties at Egmont Key. Therefore, based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties.
 Coastal Management Program.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservation Planner, at 850-487-2333 or 800-847-7278. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director
 Division of Historical Resources
 State Historic Preservation Officer

JSM/Ese

R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>
 Director's Office (850) 488-1480 • FAX: 488-3955
 Archaeological Research (850) 487-2299 • FAX: 414-2237
 Historic Preservation (850) 487-2333 • FAX: 922-0496
 Historical Museums (850) 488-1484 • FAX: 921-2503
 Historic Pensacola Preservation Board (850) 595-5985 • FAX: 595-5989
 Palm Beach Regional Office (561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476
 St. Augustine Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-3044
 Tampa Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2140

MARCH 7, 2000

~~June 16, 2000~~

Mr. Gordon M. Butler, Jr.
Construction - Operations Division
Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

RE: DHR Project File No. 2000-00569
Cultural Resource Assessment Request
Public Notice No. PN-SP-227
Proposed Shoreline Stabilization at Egmont Key
Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Butler:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), we have reviewed the referenced project for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The authority for this procedure is the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended.

We note that Egmont Key contains the National Register property, Egmont Key (8HI117), in addition to the Egmont Key lighthouse (8HI117A) and the Fort Dade Cemetery (8HI117B). It appears that the shoreline stabilization project will help in the protection of the historic properties at Egmont Key. Therefore, based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

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Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director
Division of Historical Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer

JSM/Ese

APPENDIX IV

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.** Environmental information on the project has been compiled and the Environmental Assessment is available for review by the public in compliance with Regulation 33 CFR Parts 335-338. These regulations govern the Operations and Maintenance of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Projects involving the Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material into Waters of the US or Ocean Waters. Public Notice PN-SP-227 dated 21 January 2000 was issued soliciting comments from all interested parties (Appendix IV). In addition, two public meetings were conducted by the Florida Department of Parks and Recreation in Ybor City, Florida. Information and issues received from these responses and meetings are used in preparation of the environmental assessment. This public coordination and environmental impact assessment complies with the intent of NEPA. The process will fully comply with the Act once the Finding of No Significant Impact has been signed by the District Commander.

2. **Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.** Consultation was initiated with the US Fish and Wildlife Service by letter dated 6 January 2000. The USFWS concluded that the work would not likely jeopardize the continued existence of the manatee, if the Standard manatee protection conditions are implemented. A Biological Opinion dated 5 April 2000 was issued by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service for dredging in the entrance area of Tampa Bay was conducted by letter dated April 24, 1995. They issued a Biological Opinion by letter dated June 2, 1995, for the use of hopper dredges. Since this project is within this area it is being adopted for this project. This project was fully coordinated under the Endangered Species Act; therefore, this project is in full compliance with the Act.

3. **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended.** The project has been coordinated with the USFWS during the public notice period. No response was received.

4. **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665).** By letter 7 March 2000, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) responded to the public notice PN-SP-227. The SHPO stated that based on the information provided, the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties at Egmont Key. The SHPO further stated that there are three National Register sites on Egmont Key and that the shoreline stabilization project will help in the protection of the historic properties at Egmont Key. Coordination with the SHPO is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, and Executive Order 11593.

5. **Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended.**

5.1. Section 401. (Water Quality) A Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Water Quality Certificate (WQC) has been issued for the maintenance dredging of this area. A request has been forwarded to DEP to allow placement of material in the hole. State water

quality standards will be adhered to during construction. The project will cause temporary increases in turbidity where dredging is taking place and at the disposal site. The Florida water quality regulations require that water quality standards not be violated during dredging operations. The standards state that turbidity outside the designated mixing zone shall not exceed 29 NTU's above background. Various protective measures and monitoring programs will be conducted during construction to ensure compliance with State water quality standards. Should monitoring determine that the State turbidity standards have been exceeded, the contractor will be required to cease operations until conditions return to normal.

5.2. Section 404 (b)(1). The purpose of Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the United States through the control of discharges of dredged or fill material. Controls are established through restrictions placed on the discharges in Guidelines published in 40 CFR 230. An evaluation of the dredged material was conducted (Appendix I). The impacts are addressed in the Environmental Assessment and are primarily related to a minor increases in turbidity levels adjacent to the placement area.

Based on the probable impacts addressed in the environmental assessment, the 404(b)(1) evaluation and Inland Testing Manual requirements concerning the dredged material to be used, the proposed work would comply with the Guidelines and the intent of Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

5.3. Section 404. The public notice also meets the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

6. **Clean Air Act of 1972, as amended.** No air quality permits will be required for this project. Therefore, this Act would not be applicable.

7. **Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.** The project has been evaluated in accordance with Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. It has been determined that the project would have no unacceptable impacts and would be consistent with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Plan (Appendix V). In accordance with the 1979 Memorandum of Understanding and the 1983 Addendum to the Memorandum concerning acquisition of water quality certifications and other State of Florida authorizations, the Draft Environmental Assessment, Coastal Zone Consistency Determination and Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation are being submitted to the State to show consistency with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Plan. Final state concurrence is issued concurrently with the issuance of the Water Quality Certification.

8. **Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981.** No prime or unique farmland will be impacted by implementation of this project. This act is not applicable.

9. **Wild and Scenic River Act of 1968, as amended.** No designated Wild and Scenic river reaches will be affected by project related activities. This act is not applicable.

10. **Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended.** Incorporation of the safe guards used to protect manatees during dredging and disposal operations will be implemented during construction, therefore, this project is in compliance with the Act.
11. **Estuary Protection Act of 1968.** No designated estuary will be affected by project activities. This act is not applicable.
12. **Federal Water Project Recreation Act, as amended.** There is no recreational development proposed for maintenance dredging or disposal. Therefore, this Act does not apply.
13. **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (PL 94-580; 7 U.S.C. 100, et seq.** This law has been determined not to apply as there are no items regulated under this act being disposed of or affected by this project.
14. **Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, (PL 94-469; U.S.C. 2601, et seq.** This law has been determined not to apply as there are no items regulated under this act being disposed of or affected by this project.
15. **Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1401 et seq.** In accordance with Section 102(c), the Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Site has been designated by the Environmental Protection Agency by final rule published in the Federal Register dated 11 May 1995 (Appendix V). A Section 103 Report was prepared on 5 September 1979. No other information is available on previous dredging. Since, the material is to be placed in a beach placement area, this act is not applicable
16. **E.O. 11990, Protection of Wetlands.** No wetlands will be affected by project activities. This project is in compliance with the goals of this Executive Order.
17. **E.O. 11988, Floodplain Management.** No activities associated with this project will take place within a floodplain, therefore this project is in compliance with the goals of this Executive Order.
18. **E.O. 12898, Environmental Justice.** This project has been evaluated in accordance with the subject E.O. The project would not result in adverse human health or environmental effects. There would be no impacts on subsistence consumption of fish or wildlife from this project. Therefore, the work would comply with this E.O.
19. **Essential Fish Habitat, Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.** The affects of the existing federal navigation project have been identified in the Environmental Assessment. The effects on EFH have coordinated with the NMFS through the public notice. No response was received.

APPENDIX V

FLORIDA COASTAL ZONE CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

Florida Coastal Zone Management Program Federal Consistency Evaluation Procedures

1. Chapter 161, Beach and Shore Preservation.

The intent of the coastal construction permit program established by this chapter is to regulate construction projects located seaward of the line of mean high water and which might have an effect on natural shoreline processes.

Response: The proposed work project is located along the shoreline of Egmont Key. Information will be submitted to the state for a permit in compliance with this chapter.

2. Chapters 186 and 187, State and Regional Planning.

These chapters establish the State Comprehensive Plan which sets goals that articulate a strategic vision of the State's future. Its purpose is to define in a broad sense, goals, and policies that provide decision-makers directions for the future and provide long-range guidance for an orderly social, economic and physical growth.

Response: The proposed work has been coordinated with the State without objection.

3. Chapter 252, Disaster Preparation, Response and Mitigation.

This chapter creates a state emergency management agency, with the authority to provide for the common defense; to protect the public peace, health and safety; and to preserve the lives and property of the people of Florida.

Response: The dredging and disposal of material will protect the navigation channel which could be used in emergency situations for transportation purposes. Therefore, this work would be consistent with the efforts of Division of Emergency Management.

4. Chapter 253, State Lands.

This chapter governs the management of submerged state lands and resources within state lands. This includes archeological and historical resources; water resources; fish and wildlife resources; beaches and dunes; submerged grass beds and other benthic communities; swamps, marshes and other wetlands; mineral resources; unique natural features; submerged lands; spoil islands; and artificial reefs.

Response: The dredging of the harbor has been previously conducted without objection. No unique state resources would be affected. The proposal would comply with the intent of this chapter.

5. Chapters 253, 259, 260, and 375, Land Acquisition.

This chapter authorizes the state to acquire land to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

Response: Since the affected property already is in public ownership, this chapter would not apply.

6. Chapter 258, State Parks and Aquatic Preserves.

This chapter authorizes the state to manage state parks and preserves. Consistency with this statute would include consideration of projects that would directly or indirectly adversely impact park property, natural resources, park programs, management or operations.

Response: The proposed work would benefit a State recreation area and would, therefore, be consistent with this chapter.

7. Chapter 267, Historic Preservation.

This chapter establishes the procedures for implementing the Florida Historic Resources Act responsibilities.

Response: The maintenance of existing navigation channels and use of the disposal areas has been coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer. Significant historic properties are not likely to be located in the existing navigation channel. Procedures will be implemented to avoid impacts on unidentified historic properties which may be located in the area of impact. Therefore, the work will be consistent with the goals of this chapter.

8. Chapter 288, Economic Development and Tourism

This chapter directs the state to provide guidance and promotion of beneficial development through encouraging economic diversification and promoting tourism.

Response: The maintenance dredging of the navigation channel encourages the development of St. Petersburg Harbor and economic growth of the area. Therefore, the work would be consistent with the goals of this chapter.

9. Chapters 334 and 339, Public Transportation.

This chapter authorizes the planning and development of a safe balanced and efficient transportation system.

Response: The maintenance dredging of the navigation channel promotes commercial navigation within St. Petersburg Harbor and Tampa Bay in general.

10. Chapter 370, Saltwater Living Resources.

This chapter directs the state to preserve, manage and protect the marine, crustacean, shell and anadromous fishery resources in state waters; to protect and enhance the marine and estuarine environment; to regulate fishermen and vessels of the state engaged in the taking of such resources within or without state waters; to issue licenses for the taking and processing products of fisheries; to secure and maintain statistical records of the catch of each such species; and, to conduct scientific, economic, and other studies and research.

Response: The maintenance dredging of this area would not adversely affect saltwater living resources. Based on the overall impacts of the work, the work is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

12. Chapter 372, Living Land and Freshwater Resources.

This chapter establishes the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and directs it to manage freshwater aquatic life and wild animal life and their habitat to perpetuate a diversity of species with densities and distributions which provide sustained ecological, recreational, scientific, educational, aesthetic, and economic benefits.

Response: No living land or freshwater resources would be impacted by the maintenance dredging. The placement of the dredged material in the upland disposal area would benefit water quality and the biota in this lake system. Therefore, the work would comply with the goals of this chapter.

13. Chapter 373, Water Resources.

This chapter provides the authority to regulate the withdrawal, diversion, storage, and consumption of water.

Response: This work does not involve water resources as described by this chapter.

14. Chapter 376, Pollutant Spill Prevention and Control.

This chapter regulates the transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants and the cleanup of pollutant discharges.

Response: This work does not involve the transportation or discharging of pollutants. Condition will be placed in the contract to handle any inadvertent spill of pollutants. Therefore, the project would comply with this Act.

15. Chapter 377, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production.

This chapter authorizes the regulation of all phases of exploration, drilling, and production of oil, gas, and other petroleum products.

Response: This work does not involve the exploration, drilling or production of gas, oil or petroleum product and therefore does not apply.

16. Chapter 380, Environmental Land and Water Management.

This chapter establishes criteria and procedures to assure that local land development decisions consider the regional impact nature of proposed large-scale development.

Response: The maintenance dredging of the harbor has been coordinated with the local regional planning commission. Therefore, the work would be consistent with the goals of this chapter.

17. Chapter 388, Arthropod Control.

This chapter provides for a comprehensive approach for abatement or suppression of mosquitoes and other pest arthropods within the state.

Response: The work would not further the propagation of mosquitoes or other pest arthropods.

18. Chapter 403, Environmental Control.

This chapter authorizes the regulation of pollution of the air and waters of the state by the DEP.

Response: The DEP issued a water quality certification for the project. No air pollution permits are necessary for the project. Effects of the operation of construction equipment on air quality would be minor. Therefore, the work is complying with the intent of this chapter.

19. Chapter 582, Soil and Water Conservation.

This chapter establishes policy for the conservation of the state soil and water through the Department of Agriculture. Land use policies will be evaluated in terms of their tendency to cause or contribute to soil erosion or to conserve, develop, and utilize soil and water resources both onsite or in adjoining properties affected by the work. Particular attention will be given to work on or near agricultural lands.

Response: The proposed work is not located near or on agricultural lands. Conditions will be placed in the contract to control erosion of uplands. Therefore, the project would comply with this chapter.

APPENDIX VI

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT DETERMINATION

**ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT ASSESSMENT
ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR**

1. The current project was authorized by House Document 70, 80th Congress, Second Session, dated May 17, 1950.. Since the initial maintenance, sand and sediments have periodically accumulated in the channel reducing the navigable capacity of the project. The navigation channel is used by ocean going vessels. The channel depths are reduced by sedimentation. In order to maintain the Federal standard, the channel must be dredged. The material from this location would be typically placed in the Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Area. The State of Florida had requested that we place the material along the shoreline of Egmont Key to retard erosion and help protect the historically significant batteries of Fort Dade.

Approximately 250,000 cubic yards of dredged material would be placed along approximately 8,000 feet of the upper 2/3rds of the western shoreline of Egmont Key.

2. Impacts to this resource are identified in Section 4, Environmental Consequences of the Environmental Assessment. We consider these impacts to be minimal on an individual project and cumulative affects basis.

APPENDIX VII

DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROOM 313, 77 FORSYTH ST., S.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335-6801

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

12 JUL 1993

CESAD-PD-R (200)

MEMORANDUM FOR

COMMANDER, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-ZA, WASH DC 20314-1000
COMMANDER, HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR), Fort Dade,
Site No. I04FL002300

1. I am forwarding the INPR for the former Fort Dade for appropriate action. The site and the proposed BD/DR and OEW projects are eligible for DERP-FUDS.
2. I recommend that CEMP-R approve the proposed BD/DR project and assign it through this headquarters to CESAJ for remedial design and removal action.
3. I recommend that CEHND determine if further study and remedial action are required for the OEW project. The RAC score is 4.
4. The HTRW project recommended in the District's memorandum has been returned to CESAJ for revision and will be forwarded under separate cover. Questions concerning the INPR should be directed to Gary Mauldin, CESAD-PD-R, at 404-331-6043. The Division focal point for actions beyond the preliminary assessment phase is Richard Connell, CESAD-PM-H, at 404-331-7045.

Encl


ROGER F. YANKOUBE
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

CF (w/encl):
CDR, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-RF
CDR, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-E



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

Copy to GM

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

CESAJ-PD-EE (1110-2-1150a)

APR 13 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, South Atlantic Division

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No. I04FL002300, Fort Dade, Florida

1. Reference:

a. CESAJ-PD-EE memo dated 30 September 1992, subject as above.

b. CESAD-PD-R memo dated 22 December 1992, subject as above.

2. This INPR was previously submitted (Ref. 1.a.) but was returned with comments (Ref. 1.b.). In response to the comments:

a. A cost estimate for removing only the concrete wharf's top parallel runners has been included in the proposed Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR) Project.

b. An Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) Project has been proposed.

c. No comments were received from the Savannah District on the proposed Hazardous and Toxic Waste (HTW) Project.

3. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS Preliminary Assessment of Fort Dade. The Site Survey Summary Sheet and site map are Enclosure 1.

4. We determined that the site was formerly used by the Department of Defense. A recommended Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) is Enclosure 2.

5. We also determined there is hazardous waste at the site eligible for clean-up under DERP-FUDS. The categories of hazardous waste at the site are BD/DR, HTW, and OEW. A Project Summary Sheet and cost estimate are Enclosure 3 for the BD/DR Project and Enclosure 4 for the HTW Project. A Project Summary Sheet is Enclosure 5 for the OEW Project.

6. I recommend that you:

a. Approve and sign the FDE.

b. Forward a copy of this INPR to CEMP requesting approval and funds for this District to accomplish the BD/DR Project.

CESAJ-PD-EE

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Site No.
I04FL002300, Fort Dade, Florida

c. Forward a copy of this INPR to CESAS for review and recommendation of the proposed HTW Project.

d. Forward a copy of this INPR to CEHND for review and recommendation of the proposed OEW Project.

7. Point of contact is Russ Jones, 904-232-2168.

5 Encls



TERRENCE C. SALT
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commanding

CF:

CESAJ-DP-I

CESAS-EN-G

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04FL002300
FORT DADE, FL
5 APRIL 1993

SITE NAME: The site was originally known as Fort Dade and is now known as Egmont Key State Park.

LOCATION: The former Fort Dade is located on Egmont Key, a small island located 35 miles southwest of Tampa at the mouth of Tampa Bay in Hillsborough County, Florida (see attached site location map).

SITE HISTORY: In 1849, Egmont Key was reserved for military purposes by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In 1882, stewardship of the island was transferred to the War Department. An Army post was established on Egmont Key in 1899 to provide coastal defense of Tampa Bay. Congress authorized the sale of Fort Dade in 1926 but it was transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1940. Egmont Key is now used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a National Wildlife Refuge and by Florida Department of Natural Resources as the Egmont Key State Park.

SITE VISIT: Russell Jones, CESAJ-PD-EE, met with Bob Baker, Park Manager of Egmont Key State Park, to conduct a site assessment on 16 January 1992. There was no evidence of hazardous/toxic waste, abandoned storage tanks, or ordnance/explosive waste. Mr. Baker stated that he did not know of any ordnance problems from previous use of the site as a bombing and gunnery range. Several unsafe structures were identified but only a concrete wharf was determined to be potentially eligible for DERP-FUDS. Mr. Jones received a letter from Mr. Baker dated 26 March 1992 concerning an area where the groundwater had been found to be contaminated with a petroleum product.

Site POC: Mr. Bob Baker, Park Manager
Egmont Key State Park
Slip 656
4801 37th Street S.
St. Petersburg, Florida 33711
813-893-2627

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: BD/DR, HTW, and OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There are three potential projects at this site-

- a. BD/DR. The demolition and disposal of the remains of a concrete wharf.
- b. HTW. Site Inspection of an area where the groundwater is contaminated with a petroleum product.

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET (CONT.)
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. I04FL002300
FORT DADE, FL
5 APRIL 1993

c. OEW. Investigation of the site as a former bombing and
gunnery range.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: None.

DISTRICT POC: Russ Jones, CESAJ-PD-EE, 904-232-2168.

EGMONT KEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

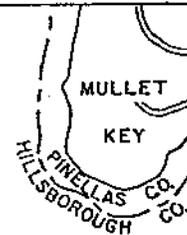
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

82°46'

82°44'



EGMONT
CHANNEL

27°36'

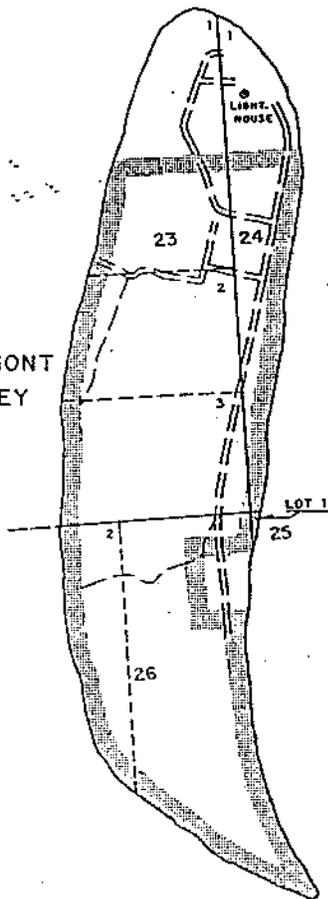
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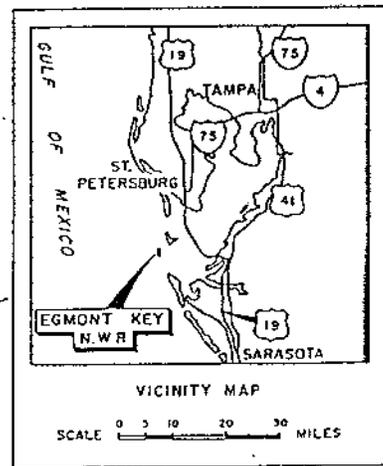
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KEY

T A M P A
B A Y



LEGEND

REFUGE BOUNDARY



SOUTHWEST
CHANNEL

HILLSBOROUGH CO.
MANATEE CO.

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82°46'

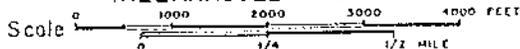
R 15 E

27°34'

82°44'

COMPILED IN THE DIVISION OF REALTY
FROM SURVEYS BY U.S.G.S.

TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN



TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC N
MEAN DECLINATION
1973

ATLANTA, GEORGIA OCTOBER, 1973

4R FEA 884 403

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Fort Dade Military Reservation, FL

Site No. I04FL002300

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. By order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated 23 March 1849, Egmont Key was reserved for military purposes. By Executive Order dated 17 November 1882, the entire island, less 15 acres reserved to the Department of Commerce for lighthouse purposes, was transferred to the War Department for military purposes. The portion of the island transferred to the War Department was thought to consist of 378.02 acres based on a U.S. Land Office map dated 27 September 1877. On 10 March 1911, the Department of Commerce transferred 2.00 acres of the 15 acres to the War Department, bringing the total of Fort Dade Military Reservation to 380.02 acres. Egmont Key consists of a single island and is located 35 miles S.W. of Tampa at the mouth of Tampa Bay in Hillsborough County, Florida.

2. The post was established in 1899 and improvements made by the Army included 23 dwelling houses; 40 other buildings, including a hospital, warehouses, barracks, administration building, post office, chapel, mess halls, and guard houses; 25 temporary buildings; 2 piers; streets; sewers; sidewalks; water supply system and a 36" gauge railway. The Army used the site as a prison site, training area and as bombing and gunnery range. During the period of ownership by the War Department, other Federal agencies were granted use of portions of the island. The Department of Commerce was granted three permits, one to erect a fog signal, one for the temporary use of the piers for storage purposes and one for the Lighthouse Service to use a portion of the site. The Treasury Department was granted two permits, one for mosquito control work and the other for the Coast Guard to use a portion of the site. Exact acreage of the lands covered by the permits could not be determined as copies of the instruments could not be located and information concerning the permits was taken from disposal records. The YMCA was also granted a license to use a portion of the site to construct a building, this building was conveyed to the United States.

3. The sale of the former Fort Dade Military Reservation was authorized by an Act of Congress approved 12 March 1926. In 1927, the area of the Fort Dade Military Reservation originally thought to contain 380.02 acres on Egmont Key was determined to be 423.72 acres based on a War Department map dated November 1906 and corrected on 21 November 1914. Approximately 5.5 acres was sold to Hillsborough County by quitclaim deed dated 8 March 1928,

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS BD/DR PROJECT NO. I04FL002301
FORT DADE, FL
SITE NO. I04FL002300
5 APRIL 1993

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A deteriorating concrete wharf, probably used to unload coal for Fort Dade, now poses a public safety hazard. The Florida Park Service, after discussing the situation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, requested that we remove the structure in a letter dated 26 March 1992.

The wharf now consists of parallel concrete slabs about 0.5 foot wide and about 2.5 feet apart. The wharf extends about 175 feet towards the shoreline and then turns parallel to the shore for about 85 feet. The wharf covers a total area of about 7,800 square feet. The location and a sketch of the wharf are shown in attached drawings.

The island is surrounded by many pleasure boats in good weather. Boaters are attracted to the island because of its beaches and the historic structures remaining from Fort Dade. Day cruise boats also visit the island and many of the passengers are senior citizens.

The wharf is inviting for some people to walk upon and is similar to walking on a balance beam. If one was to lose their balance though or some crumbling concrete gave way, they would fall between concrete slabs and probably hit themselves on the opposing slab in the process. If they fell on the side of the wharf along the shore and happened to be extremely unlucky, they could get knocked unconscious, fall into the water and drown. Mr. Baker, Park Manager, informed me that a senior citizen recently fell off a concrete slab and broke several ribs.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The proposed project meets project eligibility criteria. The concrete wharf was constructed and then abandoned by the Army. The hazard (primarily a falling hazard) existed at the time Department of Defense (DOD) usage ceased. The attached BD/DR Project Summary Sheet Checklist addresses additional project eligibility criteria.

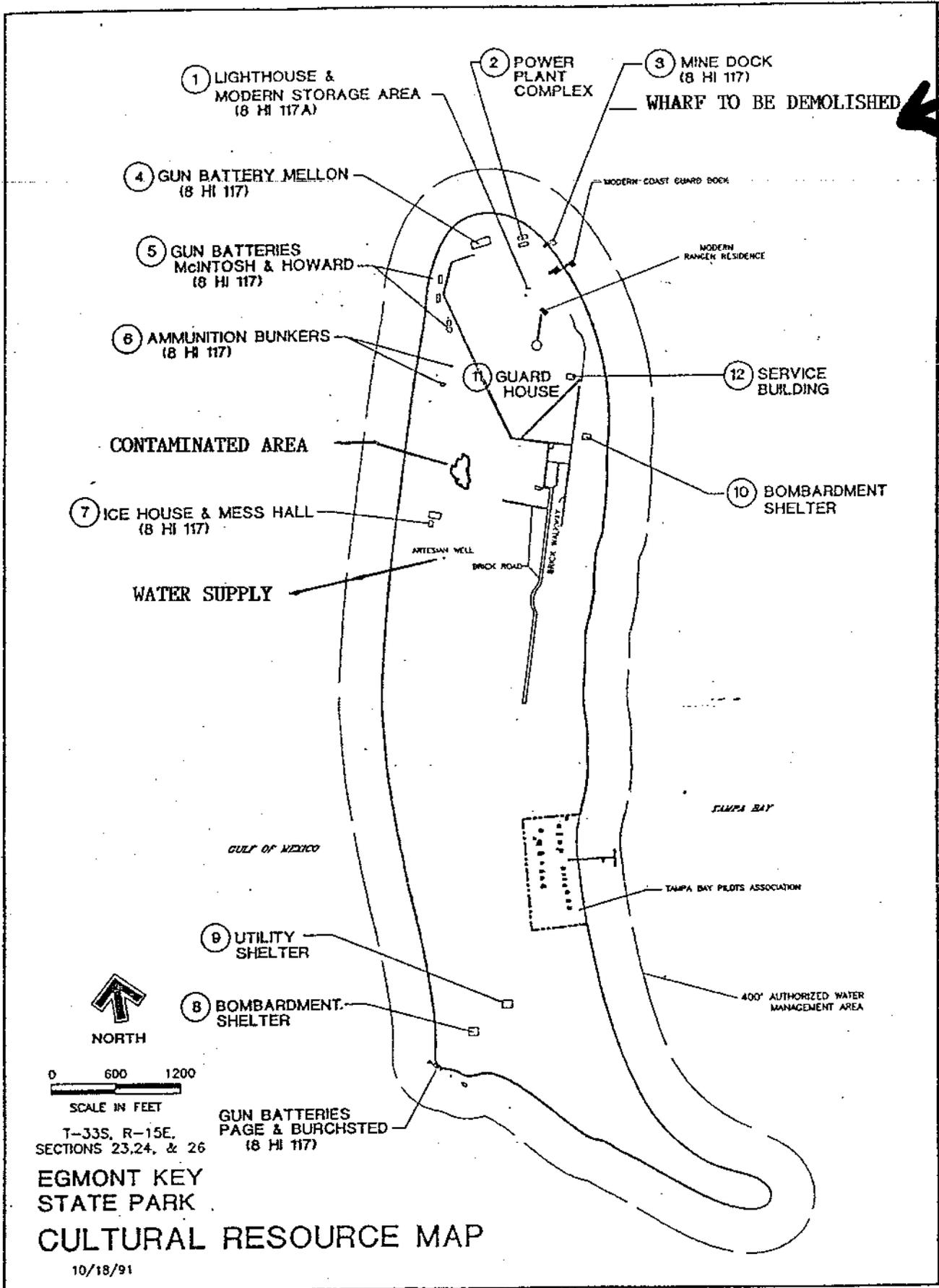
POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: The proposed project meets policy considerations. The site has not been owned by a private interest and the wharf has not been altered or beneficially used subsequent to DOD usage. The wharf does not contain asbestos. The attached BD/DR Project Summary Sheet Checklist addresses additional policy considerations.

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET (CONT.)
FOR
DERP-FUDS BD/DR PROJECT NO. I04FL002301
FORT DADE, FL
SITE NO. I04FL002300
5 APRIL 1993

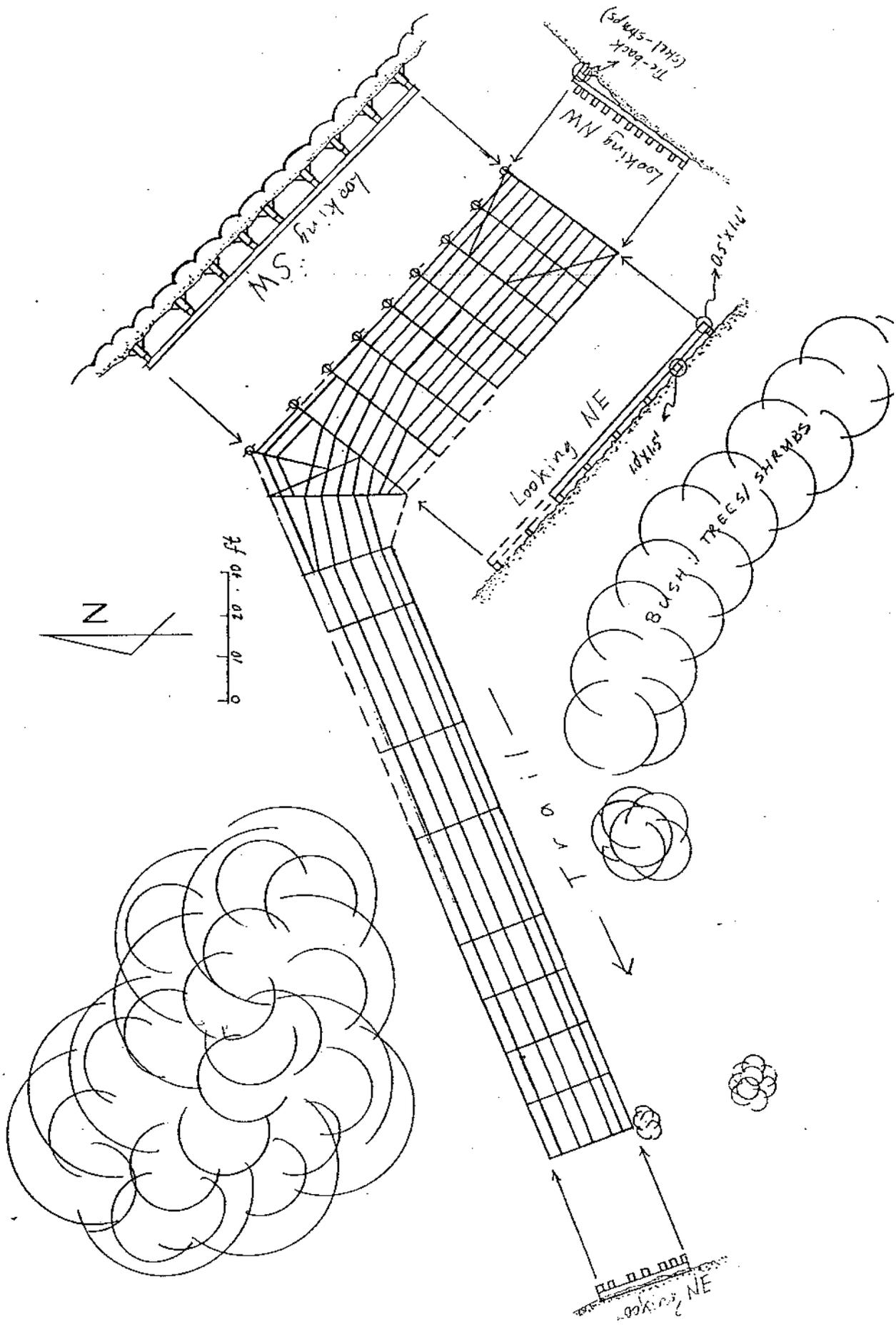
PROPOSED PROJECT: Demolish, remove, and dispose of the concrete wharf. The concrete could be disposed of at an offshore disposal site to allow it to be used as reef material. One cost estimate has been included for the removal of the whole wharf and another for the removal of the top parallel concrete runners only. It is recommended that the whole wharf be removed because: it would provide more reef material, leaving part of the wharf standing would not be desirable aesthetically, the cost of removing the whole wharf is estimated to be only \$12,000 more.

DD FORM 1391: Attached. The total implementation cost for the removal of the whole wharf is estimated to be \$92,000. The total implementation cost of the removal of the top parallel runners only is estimated to be \$80,000.

DISTRICT POC: Russ Jones, CESAJ-PD-EE, 904-232-2168.



Sketch plan and sections of the coal wharf for BD/DR.



10. The hazard(s) existed at the time DOD usage ceased. (Provide details under Project Eligibility regardless of whether true or false.)

11. The hazard(s) still exists. Owners cannot be reimbursed for any response activities. (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

12. The structure(s) was not altered or beneficially used by owners subsequent to DOD usage. (Address under Policy Considerations regardless of whether true or false.)

13. The project does not involve partial demolition of a structure (must be all or nothing). (If false, provide details under Policy Considerations.)

14. The project does not address asbestos containing materials (ACM), except where part of and incidental to a proposed project. (Address under Policy Considerations regardless of whether true or false.)

1 COMPONENT ARMY		FY 19 ⁹³ MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA		2 DATE 5 APR 93	
3 INSTALLATION AND LOCATION FORT DADE EGMONT KEY, FLORIDA			4 PROJECT TITLE DERP-FUDS		
5 PROJECT ELEMENT		6 CATEGORY CODE BD/DR	7 PROJECT NUMBER I04FL002301	8 PROJECT COST (\$000) 80	
9 COST ESTIMATES					
ITEM		U M	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST (\$000)
CONSTRUCTION COST					40
CONTINGENCY (25%)					10
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT COST					50
SUPV & ADMINISTRATION (8%)					4
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CWE					54
DESIGN COST					4
EXCLUDABLE COSTS:					
FIELD SURVEYS					3
CONTRACT PROCESSING/AWARD					3
PROJECT MANAGEMENT					1
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION					5
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION					10
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST					80
10 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION					
DEMOLITION AND DISPOSAL OF A CONCRETE WHARF. REVISED FOR DEMOLITION AND DISPOSAL OF TOP CONCRETE BEAMS ONLY.					

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. I04FL002303
FORT DADE, FL
SITE NO. I04FL002300
5 APRIL 1993

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: During the site assessment on 16 January 1992, Mr. Bob Baker, Park Manager of Egmont Key State Park, said he heard that part of the island had been used as an air-to-ground bombing and gunnery range by the military. He was unsure which part of the island had been used as the range. He was also unsure whether practice or explosive bombs had been used in the training exercises. Mr. Baker said no signs of ordnance have ever been found. Both practice and explosive bombs have been found at the nearby former Mullet Key Bombing and Gunnery Range (Project No. I04FL019701).

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: The island was used as a bombing and gunnery range by the Army and may contain subsurface ordnance.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: This potential project appears to satisfy all current policy considerations regarding OEW.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES: CEHND should make a determination of the need for an investigation of possible subsurface ordnance at this site beyond the scope of the Preliminary Assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT: A Risk Assessment Code (RAC) of 4 has been assigned to this project (see attached Risk Assessment Procedures). This score was assigned based on the assumption that there are subsurface explosive bombs on the island (wherever the bombing and gunnery range was located).

DISTRICT POC: Russ Jones, CESAJ-PD-EE, 904-232-2168.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITES

Site Name	<u>Fort Dade</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Russell Jones</u>
Site Location	<u>Edmont Key, FL</u>	Phone No.	<u>904-232-2169</u>
DERP Project #	<u>104FL002303</u>	Organization	<u>CFSAJ-PD-EE</u>
Date Completed	<u>2 Apr 93</u>	RAC Score	<u>4</u>

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882B and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at this site. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity and hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	<u>10</u>
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	1
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value)	<u>10</u>

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? None,
see Part II.

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above.)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing
White Phosphorus or other
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munition Containing A Flame
or Incendiary Material (i.e.,
Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal
Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) _____

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? _____
none

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance;
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosives 10
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives 8
(PETN, Compositions A, B, C,
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,
Black Powder, etc.)

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives 3
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) _____

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? _____
none

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants _____

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? _____
none

E. Radiological/Chemical Agent/Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear, incendiary and smoke)	5
Radiological/Chemical Agent (Select the largest single value)	_____
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OEW?	_____
	<u>none</u>

Total Hazard Severity Value 10
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	≥21
CRITICAL	II	≥10 <21
MARGINAL	III	≥5 <10
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	≥1 <5
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

**If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	①
0	0

Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) 1

Narrative A small cluster of buildings.

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	⑤
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0

Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) 5

Describe types of buildings in the area. Park ranger's office and home.

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value)

Describe the site accessibility. Egmont Key is an island accessible only by boat.

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (Select largest value)	0

Describe the site dynamics. National wildlife refuge, no development expected.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Imminent Hazard - Expedite INPR - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial 205-955-4968 or DSN 645-4968.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4** Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Recommend no further action. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

Park Manager Bob Baker told me he heard that part of the island used to be used as an air-to-ground bombing range. It is not certain whether the bombs were explosive or not. No ordnance has ever been found. The location of the bombing range is uncertain.

Mr. Mauldin/np/16043
H: DPBDoew.GVM *DM*
1501

CESAD-PD-R (200)

12 JUL 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR

DM COMMANDER, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-ZA, WASH DC 20314-1000
COMMANDER, HUNTSVILLE DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35807-4301

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR), Fort Dade,
Site No. I04FL002300

1. I am forwarding the INPR for the former Fort Dade for appropriate action. The site and the proposed BD/DR and OEW projects are eligible for DERP-FUDS.
2. I recommend that CEMP-R approve the proposed BD/DR project and assign it through this headquarters to CESAJ for remedial design and removal action.
3. I recommend that CEHND determine if further study and remedial action ~~is~~ *are* required for the OEW project. The RAC score is 4.
4. The HTRW project recommended in the District's ~~cover letter~~ *memorandum* has been returned to CESAJ for revision and will be forwarded under separate cover. Questions concerning the INPR should be directed to Gary Mauldin, CESAD-PD-R, at 404-331-6043. The Division focal point for actions beyond the preliminary ~~Barnett/PD-R~~ *by DM 1 July* assessment phase is Richard Connell, CESAD-PM-H, at 404-331-7045.

McGovern/PD-*SDY*

DM
Rushing/PM

Encl

ROGER F. YANKOUPE
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Davis/*DM*

Foreman/*DM 7/1/93*

Jones/*DM 7/1/93*

Smith Prince/*DM* *EN 1*

~~Simms/DC~~ *out*

~~Yankoupe/DE~~ */s/*

PD

DM CF (w/encl):

CDR, USACE, ATTN: CEMP-RF

CDR, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-E

NOTE: PM, CO, OC, SO reviewed with no comments.
EN comments incorporated.

SEE REVERSE FOR MFR



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ROOM 313, 77 FORSYTH ST., S.W.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30335-6801

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

S: 29 January 1993

CESAD-PD-R (200)

22 December 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT, ATTN: CESAJ-PD-E

SUBJECT: DERP-FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Fort Dade,
Site No. I04FLO02300

1. The subject INPR is returned for the following revisions:

a. Building Demolition/ Debris Removal (BD/DR) Project: We agree with the comment by CESAD-EN-F (attached) questioning the complete removal of the pier. The purpose of a BD/DR project is to eliminate imminent safety hazards. Removing just the parallel concrete runners should eliminate the safety hazard. Please revise the project summary sheet and cost estimate accordingly.

b. Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) Project: This site was previously used as a bombing and gunnery range. CEHND will return the INPR to us if we do not adequately address the potential OEW project. A Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score should be computed for this site. If the RAC score recommends further study, a project summary sheet should also be prepared.

c. Hazardous and Toxic Waste (HTW) Project: By copy of this memorandum, I am forwarding the HTRW project to Savannah District for review of the Project Planning Sheet and cost estimate. After review of these documents, I request that CESAS either return the documents to us for further processing (provided only minor comments are made) or return to CESAJ for their incorporation of significant comments. If significant revisions are required, CESAJ should reconcile the comments with CESAS and return the INPR to them for their concurrence. CESAS would then forward the INPR to CESAD for further processing.

2. Please revise the INPR accordingly and return to CESAD for further processing NLT 29 January 1993. The Action Summary will be revised to reflect this milestone. If you have any questions contact Gary Mauldin at (404) 331-6043.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

2 Encls

Dennis W. Barnett
DENNIS W. BARNETT, P.E.
Acting Director of Planning

CF: CESAS-PM-H ✓

ROUTING SLIP SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

From: CESAD-PD-R

date: 7 OCT 92

<input type="checkbox"/> EXECUTIVE OFFICE Commander Deputy Commander (Civil) Deputy Commander (Military) Executive Assistant	DE DD DM DX	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING Assistant Director Economics & Social Analysis Division Planning Assistance & Flood Plain Management Services Division Environmental Resources Division Plan Formulation & Program Management Division	PD PD-S PD-E PD-A PD-R PD-P	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF REAL ESTATE Acquisition Division Appraisal Division Management & Disposal Division Planning & Control Division	RE RE-C RE-F RE-M RE-V	
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL ASSISTANTS Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization Value Engineering Officer	DB VE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OFFICE OF COUNSEL	OC	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Protocol and Conferences Transportation/Travel Supply Room	LN LM- LM- LM- LM-	
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PROGRAMS & PROJECT MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Civil Programs Management Division Civil Project Management Division Military Project Management Division Hazardous/Toxic Waste Restoration & Support for Others Division	PP PP-A PP-P PP-C PP-M PP-H	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING Assistant Director Cost & Value Engineering Division Geotechnical & Materials Division Division Lab Geology Branch Soils Mechanics Branch Hydrology & Hydraulics Division Hydraulics & Coastal Engineering Branch Water Management Branch Technical Engineering Division Architectural & Site Development Branch Electrical Branch Mechanical Branch Structural Branch	EN EN-A EN-B EN-F EN-FL EN-FG EN-FS EN-H EN-HH EN-HW EN-T EN-T EN-TE EN-TM EN-TS	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES Assistant Director Management Employee Relations/Regulatory Services Training & Development Position Mgt & Classification Recruitment & Placement Military Personnel Jacksonville Operating Division Savannah Operating Division Wilmington Operating Division	EF EP- EP-A EP-AC EP-AE EP-AE EP-A EP-B EP-V	
<input type="checkbox"/> AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE Equal Employment Opportunity	AA AA	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTION-OPERATIONS Assistant Director Construction Division Chemical Demilitarization Construction Management Branch Programs Management Branch Quality Assurance Branch Construction Files Operations Division Regulatory Branch Navigation Branch Hydropower Management Division Natural Resources Management Division Recreation & Program Branch Natural Resources Management Branch Emergency Management Division Natural Disaster Branch National Emergency Branch Emergency Operations Branch	AA AA IM IM-P IM-PL IM-S IM-SC IM-SCC IM-SO IM-SR IM-C IM-CR IM-CS RM RM-B RM-F RM-M AO AO-I AO-C AO-K AO-KJ AO-KM AO-KW	CO CO-A CO-C CO-CD CO-CM CO-CQ CO-CX CO-O CO-OR CO-ON CO-H CO-R CO-AP CO-RN CO-E CO-ED CO-EE CO-EO	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTING OFFICE OF SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SAFETY & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE AIR FORCE REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEERS EASTERN REGION HEALTH FACILITIES OFFICE MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING BRANCH	C PN SC AFRCE-E HFC-E CERM-C
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<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Budget & Manpower Division Finance & Accounting Division Management Analysis Division	RM RM-B RM-F RM-M					
<input type="checkbox"/> AUDIT OFFICE Internal Review Branch Resident IR Office, Charleston Contract Audit Branch Resident Audit Office, Jacksonville Resident Audit Office, Mobile Resident Audit Office, Wilmington	AO AO-I AO-C AO-K AO-KJ AO-KM AO-KW					

CAMP BAA

FOR: ACTION SIGNATURE REVIEW & COMMENT INFORMATION
 APPROVAL RECOMMENDATION DRAFT REPLY FILE

REMARKS: DERP FUDS (POSITIVE)
104FLO02300
FORT RADE
BD/DR HTW
5:21 OCT 92

Logged
10/16

=====
**REVIEW/COMMENT FORM FROM SAD-EN-F (2680) B HORNSBY **

**1 - EN-F DATE RECEIVED: 15 OCT DATE ISSUED: 15 OCT **

**2 - EN-B NAME: Hornsbury DATE 10/28 COMMENTS? **

**3 - EN-F (BARB) RECEIVED EN-F OUT **

**NO. 251 SUBJECT: // Dada Inventory Project **

** (PO) Mauldin **

SUSPENSE DATE: 21 OCT

**COMMENTS: _____ **

** _____ **

** 1. WHY REMOVE THE WHOLE WHARF? JUST REMOVE **

** THE TOP COLE RUNNERS - THIS WILL ELIMINATE THE **

** FALLING HAZARD. **

** (SOUNDS LIKE THE USF'SWL WANTS DOD TO **

** PAY THE BILL! **

** _____ **

** _____ **

** 2. DISAGREE WITH REQUEST TO SPEND ²213,000 TO **

** FIND OUT IF THERE IS A PROBLEM OTHER THAN **

** SURFACE CONTAMINATION. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OR **

** SUPPORT THAT THIS WAS DOD CAUSED - AND IF IT **

** WAS THE WATER WOULD BE CONTAMINATED BY NOW **

** _____ **

** _____ **

** _____ **

=====
COPIES FURNISHED TO:

(EN-B)

EN-F

EN-H

EN-T

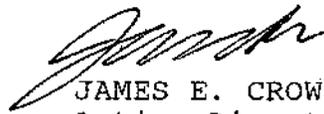
CESAD-RE-M (405)

20 October 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR CESAD-PD-R

SUBJECT: DERP - FUDS, INPR, Fort Dade Military Reservation (Site No. 104FL002300)

We concur in the Findings and Determination of Eligibility.



JAMES E. CROWDER
Acting Director of Real Estate

ROUTING SLIP SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

From: CESAD-PD-R

date: 7 OCT 92

<input type="checkbox"/> EXECUTIVE OFFICE Commander Deputy Commander (Civil) Deputy Commander (Military) Executive Assistant	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING Assistant Director Economics & Social Analysis Division Planning Assistance & Flood Plain Management Services Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Resources Division <input type="checkbox"/> Plan Formulation & Program Management Division	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF REAL ESTATE Acquisition Division Appraisal Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Management & Disposal Division Planning & Control Division
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL ASSISTANTS Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization Value Engineering Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE OF COUNSEL	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Protocol and Conferences Transportation/Travel Supply Room
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PROGRAMS & PROJECT MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Civil Programs Management Division Civil Project Management Division Military Project Management Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous/Toxic Waste Restoration & Support for Others Division	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING Assistant Director <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cost & Value Engineering Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical & Materials Division <input type="checkbox"/> Division Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Geology Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Soils Mechanics Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology & Hydraulics Division <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulics & Coastal Engineering Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Water Management Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Engineering Division <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural & Site Development Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Branch	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES Assistant Director Management Employee Relations/Regulatory Services Training & Development Position Mgt & Classification Recruitment & Placement Military Personnel Jacksonville Operating Division Savannah Operating Division Wilmington Operating Division
<input type="checkbox"/> AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE Equal Employment Opportunity	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTION-OPERATIONS Assistant Director <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction Division <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Demilitarization Construction Management Branch Programs Management Branch Quality Assurance Branch Construction Files <input type="checkbox"/> Operations Division <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Hydropower Management Division <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources Management Division <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation & Program Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Resources Management Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Management Division <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster Branch <input type="checkbox"/> National Emergency Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Operations Branch	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTING <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE OF SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SAFETY & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> AIR FORCE REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEERS EASTERN REGION <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH FACILITIES OFFICE <input type="checkbox"/> MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING BRANCH
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<input type="checkbox"/> AUDIT OFFICE Internal Review Branch Resident IR Office, Charleston Contract Audit Branch Resident Audit Office, Jacksonville Resident Audit Office, Mobile Resident Audit Office, Wilmington		

FOR: ACTION SIGNATURE REVIEW & COMMENT INFORMATION
 APPROVAL RECOMMENDATION DRAFT REPLY FILE

REMARKS: DERP FUDS (POSITIVE)
I04FLO02300

FORT DADE
BD/DR HTW
5021 OCT 92

ROUTING SLIP SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FROM: CESAD-PD-R

DATE: 7 OCT 92

<input type="checkbox"/> EXECUTIVE OFFICE Commander Deputy Commander (Civil) Deputy Commander (Military) Executive Assistant	DE DD DM DX	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING Assistant Director Economics & Social Analysis Division Planning Assistance & Flood Plain Management Services Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Resources Division <input type="checkbox"/> Plan Formulation & Program Management Division	PD PD-S PD-E PD-A PD-R PD-P	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF REAL ESTATE Acquisition Division Appraisal Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Management & Disposal Division <input type="checkbox"/> Planning & Control Division	RE RE-C RE-M RE-M		
<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL ASSISTANTS Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization Value Engineering Officer	DB VE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OFFICE OF COUNSEL JWS PD/15	OC	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Protocol and Conferences Transportation/Travel Supply Room	LM LM- LM- LM-		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF PROGRAMS & PROJECT MANAGEMENT Assistant Director Civil Programs Management Division Civil Project Management Division Military Project Management Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazardous/Toxic Waste Restoration & Support for Others Division	PP PP-A PP-P PP-C PP-M PP-H	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING Assistant Director <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cost & Value Engineering Division <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geotechnical & Materials Division <input type="checkbox"/> Division Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Geology Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Soils Mechanics Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology & Hydraulics Division <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulics & Coastal Engineering Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Water Management Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Engineering Division <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural & Site Development Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Branch <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Branch	EN EN-A EN-B EN-F EN-FG EN-FS EN-H EN-HH EN-HW EN-T EN-TA EN-TE EN-TM EN-TS	<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCES Assistant Director Management Employee Relations/Regulatory Services Training & Development Position Mgt & Classification Recruitment & Placement Military Personnel Jacksonville Operating Division Savannah Operating Division Wilmington Operating Division	EF EF- EF-A EF-A EF-A EF- EF- EF-		
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<input type="checkbox"/> AUDIT OFFICE Internal Review Branch Resident IR Office, Charleston Contract Audit Branch Resident Audit Office, Jacksonville Resident Audit Office, Mobile Resident Audit Office, Wilmington	AO AO-I AO-C AO-K AO-KJ AO-KM AO-KW						

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