



US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Jacksonville District

PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

TREASURE ISLAND AND LONG KEY SEGMENTS

Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment

APPENDIX H: PERTINENT CORRESPONDENCE



August 2020





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. Onis Glenn
Environmental Protection Agency
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

Dear Mr. Glenn:

In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the Environmental Protection Agency to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph".

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.

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
Siting 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

6348

Mr. James C. Duck
Jacksonville District US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

July 30, 2001

RE: DHR No. 2001-5819
Date Received by DHR: July 19, 2001
Agency: United States Army Corps of Engineers
Contract Number: DACW17-99-M-0335
Project Name: *Archaeological Diver Identification and Evaluation of Five Potentially Significant Submerged Targets in the Blind Pass Borrow Area*
Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Duck:

Our office has received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is to advise and assist federal agencies when identifying historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce the project's effect on them.

Previous remote sensing survey efforts of the Blind Pass borrow area identified a total of seven magnetic anomalies. Of these, five were determined potentially significant and recommended for further evaluation. As a result of this recommendation, diver verification of these targets was conducted in order to evaluate the significance of the anomalies.

During diver verification, all targets were identified as modern debris likely associated with past dredging and or channel maintenance activities. As such, it is the opinion of Mid-Atlantic Technology and Environmental Research, Inc. that none of the anomalies evaluated meet the eligibility requirements for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Based on the information provided, this agency concurs with this determination that there will be **no historic properties affected** as a result of the proposed project.

Enclosed, please find a copy of the Florida Division of Historical Resources *Performance Standards for Submerged Remote Sensing Surveys* most recently updated in May of this year. These standards are required for all remote sensing surveys conducted in state waters and submitted to this office for review. All future surveys conducted and submitted to our office for comment and determined incomplete may be returned to the consultant or the submitting agency for additional information before review of the report may be completed.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

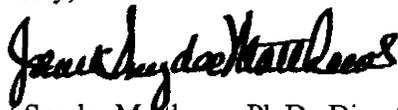
Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

6348

Mr. James C. Duck
July 30, 2001
Page 2

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Brian Yates, Historic Sites Specialist, at byates@mail.dos.state.fl.us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,



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

JSM/Yby

xc: Mr. Wes Hall, Mid-Atlantic Technology and Environmental Research, Inc.

Enclosure (1)

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



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

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

6604

Mr. James C. Duck
Jacksonville District US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

August 7, 2001

RE: DHR No. 2000-06210
Date Received by DHR: August 1, 2000
Agency: United States Army Corps of Engineers
Contract Number: DACW17-99-M-0302
Project Name: *Submerged Cultural Resources Remote Sensing Survey of
Johns Pass Navigation Channel*
Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Duck:

Our office has received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is to advise and assist federal agencies when identifying historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places), assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce the project's effect on them.

Targets JP-A, C, E, F, G, I, and K are reported as magnetic anomalies that have the potential to be associated with a significant resource and additional recommendation are recommended for these anomalies. The remaining targets (JP-B, D, H, J, L, M, N, and O) have limited potential to be associated with a significant cultural resource. None of these targets are recommended for additional investigations. Based on the information provided, this agency concurs with the recommendations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Brian Yates, Historic Sites Specialist, at byates@mail.dos.state.fl.us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

JSM/Yby

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museum
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6400

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

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
Siting 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

Mr. James C. Duck
Jacksonville District US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

October 9, 2001

Re: DHR No. 2001-08376 / Date Received by DHR: August 29, 2001
*Archeological Diver Investigation and Evaluation of Seven Potentially Significant
Submerged Targets in the Johns Pass Navigation Channel, Pinellas County,
Florida*

Dear Mr. Duck:

Our office has received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist federal agencies when identifying historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

Results of the survey indicate that seven magnetic anomalies were relocated, identified, and assessed. All of these anomalies were identified as modern debris, and are considered ineligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The project archaeologist recommends no further investigations or restrictions for the project area. Based on the information provided, this office concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient. Please note, however, that the following information, or an explanation detailing reasons for its absence, must be provided in future survey reports submitted to this office:

- Pertinent environmental and paleoenvironmental data

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Mary Beth Fitts, Historic Sites Specialist, at mbfitts@mail.dos.state.fl.us or (850) 245-6333. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gooske, Deputy SHPO
Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Mr. Wes Hall, Mid-Atlantic Technology and Environmental Research, Inc.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

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
Siting 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

6725

Mr. James C. Duck
Jacksonville District US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

August 7, 2001

RE: DHR No. 2000-05280 *5820*
Date Received by DHR: July 19, 2000
Agency: United States Army Corps of Engineers
Contract Number: DACW17-99-M-0334
Project Name: *Archaeological Diver Identification and Evaluation of Seven Potentially Significant Submerged Targets in the Johns Pass Navigation Channel*
Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Duck:

Our office has received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is to advise and assist federal agencies when identifying historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places), assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce the project's effect on them.

All seven previously identified magnetic anomalies were identified and determined to be modern debris probably associated with past dredging and channel maintenance activities. None of the targets meet the evaluation criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the information provided, this agency concurs with this determination and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Brian Yates, Historic Sites Specialist, at byates@mail.dos.state.fl.us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

JSM/Yby

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museum
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6437

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sue M. Cobb

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Andrew D. W. Lydecker
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
91 Tillman St.
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

September 12, 2006

Re: DHR Project File No. 2006-07052 / Information Received: August 15, 2006
*Draft Report: Submerged Cultural Resources Analysis of Remote Sensing Data
Associated with the Proposed Bartow Lateral Pipeline, Pinellas and Hillsborough
Counties, Tampa Bay, Florida*

Dear Mr. Lydecker:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992; *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

Thank you for sending the draft report for the Proposed Bartow Lateral Pipeline. This office is requesting that the final copy of the report contain corrected maps that include all the identified clusters, especially those recommended for avoidance. Lastly, figure 89 is illegible and will need to be replaced with a sharpened image.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Sorset, Historic Sites Specialist, by phone at (850) 245-6333, or by electronic mail at srsorset@dos.sate.fl.us. Your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Southeast Regional Office
(954) 467-4990 • FAX: 467-4991

Northeast Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Central Florida Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



16623

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Eric P. Summa
Chief, Environmental Branch
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

July 13, 2009

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2009-03433
1A-32 Permit No.:0809.080
Received by DHR: June 11, 2009
*Submerged Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of John's Pass and Blind Pass,
Pinellas County, Florida*

Dear Mr. Summa:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In April 2009, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) conducted an archaeological and historical underwater remote sensing survey of the proposed John's Pass and Blind Pass dredging area on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Dial Cordy and Associates, Inc. SEARCH identified five hundred twenty-one (521) magnetic anomalies and four side scan sonar anomalies within the surveyed area during the investigation. None of the identified anomalies appear to have potential to represent significant cultural resources. SEARCH recommends no further investigation of the project area.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these determinations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

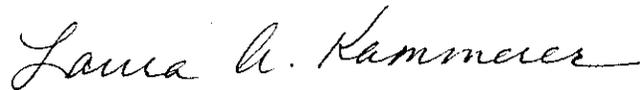
Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Mr. Summa
July 13, 2009
Page 2

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Rudy Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail at amwesterman@dos.state.fl.us, or by phone at (850) 245-6333. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura A. Kammerer". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

Xc: Jason Burns, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. – Jonesville
Louis Tesar, Interoffice Mail Station 8B



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dawn K. Roberts

Interim Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Eric P. Summa
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

July 20, 2010

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2010-02874 / 1A-32 Permit No.: 0910.019
Received by DHR: June 18, 2010
Sand Key Submerged Cultural Resources Survey, Offshore Sand Key, Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Summa:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In July and September 2009, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) conducted an archaeological and historical remote sensing survey of the Area L sand borrow site near Sand Key. The survey was conducted on behalf of Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). TAR identified two magnetic anomalies within the surveyed area.

TAR determined that one anomaly (L-1) appears to represent modern debris. However, the other anomaly (L-2) exhibits characteristics suggestive of potentially significant cultural material. TAR recommends that anomaly L-2 and a 200-meter radius buffer surrounding the anomaly be avoided by dredging activities.

Based on the information provided by the Corps, anomaly L-2 and its 200-meter buffer area have been removed from the area proposed for dredging. The Corps has determined that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties. Our office concurs with this determination.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
850.245.6300 • FAX: 245.6436

Archaeological Research
850.245.6444 • FAX: 245.6452

Historic Preservation
850.245.6333 • FAX: 245.6437

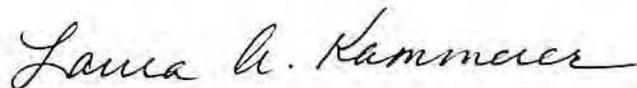
Mr. Summa
July 20, 2010
Page 2

However, in order for the report to be complete in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, the following information must be forwarded:

- **Survey Log Sheet:** A completed Florida Master Site File survey log sheet and associated USGS quadrangle map plotting the surveyed area are required with each survey submitted to our office.
- **Laws and Regulations:** Page 1 of the report should be amended to cite Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, rather than Section 276.12, *Florida Statutes*.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Rudy Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail at rjwesterman@dos.state.fl.us, or by phone at 850.245.6333. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,



Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

Pc: Gordon Watts, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dawn K. Roberts
Interim Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

October 20, 2010

Ms. Debby Tucker
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Mail Station #47
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

RECEIVED

OCT 21 2010

DEP Office of
Intergovt? Programs

Re: SHPO/DHR Project File No.: 2010-4842
Received: October 5, 2010
SAI No.: FL201010015497C
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) - Jacksonville District
Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment – Sand Key Beach Restoration Sand
Source in Federal Waters – Finding of No Significant Impact
Offshore Pinellas County

Dear Ms. Tucker:

Our office reviewed the referenced application in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the National Environmental Policy Act; as well as with Chapters 267, *Florida Statutes*, and Florida's Coastal Zone Consistency Program. The purpose of our review is to identify possible impact to historic resources listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist state and federal agencies and applicants to identify historic resources, assess effects on them, and considerations of alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

A review of our records indicates that the sand source area was subjected to professional investigations by the USACE earlier this year. Based on the conditions agreed to by the USACE to protect magnetic anomaly L-2 identified in the study with no less than a 200-meter buffer area and removing it from the sand source area proposed for dredging, we concur with the finding of no adverse effect on historic properties and the finding of no significant impact. It is the opinion of this office that the project is consistent with Florida's Coastal Zone Consistency program

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

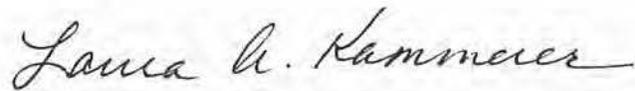
Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Ms. Debby Tucker
SHPO/DHR Project File No. 2010-4842
SAI #FL201010015497C
October 20, 2010
Page 2

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact me at 850-245-6333 or lkammerer@dos.state.fl.us. Thank you for your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura A. Kammerer".

Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dawn K. Roberts
Interim Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Eric P. Summa
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

November 8, 2010

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2010-02874-B / 1A-32 Permit No.: 0910.019
Revised Report Received by DHR: November 8, 2010
Sand Key Submerged Cultural Resources Survey, Offshore Sand Key, Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Summa:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In July and September 2009, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) conducted an archaeological and historical remote sensing survey of the Area L sand borrow site near Sand Key. The survey was conducted on behalf of Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). TAR identified two magnetic anomalies within the surveyed area.

TAR determined that one anomaly (L-1) appears to represent modern debris. However, the other anomaly (L-2) exhibits characteristics suggestive of potentially significant cultural material. TAR recommends that anomaly L-2 and a 200-meter radius buffer surrounding the anomaly be avoided by dredging activities.

The Corps has removed anomaly L-2 and its 200-meter buffer area from the area proposed for dredging. The Corps has determined that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
850.245.6300 • FAX: 245.6436

Archaeological Research
850.245.6444 • FAX: 245.6452

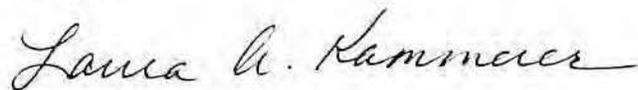
Historic Preservation
850.245.6333 • FAX: 245.6437

Mr. Summa
November 8, 2010
Page 2

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report to be complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Rudy Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail at rjwesterman@dos.state.fl.us, or by phone at 850.245.6333. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura A. Kammerer".

Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

Pc: Gordon Watts, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.
Louis Tesar, Interoffice Mail Station 8B



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. James C. Duck
Jacksonville District US Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

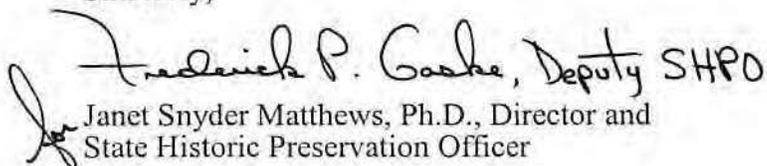
August 4, 2003

Re: DHR Project No. 2003-2216B / Final Report Received: August 1, 2003
DHR Reference 2002-5430
Final Report: *Remote Sensing Survey of Pass-a-Grille Channel Borrow Area and
Archaeological Diver Identification and Evaluation of Three Targets near
Pass-a-Grille Channel and Five Targets at Egmont Channel Borrow Area,
Pinellas County, Florida*

Our office reviewed the draft version of the above referenced report on April 1, 2003 (DHR No. 2002-2216). At that time, we found the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. None of the anomalies are recommended for additional investigation. It is the opinion of Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value. Based on the information provided, this office concurs with this determination and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Alissa Slade, Historic Sites Specialist, at amslade@mail.dos.state.fl.us or (850) 245-6333. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,


Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Hershorin, Aubree SAJ

From: Mark Sramek [Mark.Sramek@noaa.gov]
Sent: Friday, November 12, 2010 1:32 PM
To: Hershorin, Aubree SAJ
Subject: Re: FW: RAI # 3 DEP Permit # 0238664-001-JC Sand Key Beach Nourishment

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Region, Habitat Conservation Division, has reviewed the subject Department of the Army permit application listed below. We anticipate that any adverse effects that might occur on marine and anadromous fishery resources would be minimal and, therefore, do not object to issuance of the permit.

Hershorin, Aubree SAJ wrote:

<<image001.gif>> Hi Mark,

I noticed that #28 addresses EFH under your purview (likely why you were copied on the RAI response). In case you have not yet received the Notice of Availability of the Draft EA, I've attached it for your reference. The Draft EA is available at our website at [http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Planning/Branches/Environmental/DOCS/OnLine/Pinellas/BeachErosion/Sand Key Draft EA.pdf](http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Divisions/Planning/Branches/Environmental/DOCS/OnLine/Pinellas/BeachErosion/Sand%20Key%20Draft%20EA.pdf) for your review and comment. We are providing 400-foot buffer around all significant hardbottom communities at the borrow area site that were identified by sidescan sonar data.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,

Aubree Hershorin
Biologist, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Planning Division
701 San Marco Blvd.
Jacksonville, FL 32207
Phone: (904) 232-2136

-----Original Message-----

From: Deal, Tori [<mailto:Tori.Deal@dep.state.fl.us>]
Sent: Friday, July 30, 2010 4:42 PM
To: Summa, Eric P SAJ
Cc: Edwards, Lainie; Seeling, Martin; Barnett, Michael; Nicole Elko; McAdams, James J SAJ; Jacqueline.J.Keiser@saj02.usace.army.mil; Lagrone, James W SAJ; Vorstadt, Bill; Mark Sramek; Hershorin, Aubree SAJ; Brantly, Robert; Malakar, Subarna; Koch, Jennifer L.; Florko, Catherine; Woodruff, Paden; Dow, Roxane; Reed, Alex (Jillian); Kosmynin, Vladimir; JCP Compliance; ASquires@pinellascounty.org; Runnels, Randy
Subject: RAI # 3 DEP Permit # 0238664-001-JC Sand Key Beach Nourishment

Hello All,

Please see the link below for RAI # 3 DEP Permit # 0238664-001-JC Sand Key Beach Nourishment:



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dawn K. Roberts
Interim Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Eric P. Summa
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

November 8, 2010

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2010-02874-B / 1A-32 Permit No.: 0910.019
Revised Report Received by DHR: November 8, 2010
Sand Key Submerged Cultural Resources Survey, Offshore Sand Key, Pinellas County, Florida

Dear Mr. Summa:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and *36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In July and September 2009, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. (TAR) conducted an archaeological and historical remote sensing survey of the Area L sand borrow site near Sand Key. The survey was conducted on behalf of Coastal Planning and Engineering, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). TAR identified two magnetic anomalies within the surveyed area.

TAR determined that one anomaly (L-1) appears to represent modern debris. However, the other anomaly (L-2) exhibits characteristics suggestive of potentially significant cultural material. TAR recommends that anomaly L-2 and a 200-meter radius buffer surrounding the anomaly be avoided by dredging activities.

The Corps has removed anomaly L-2 and its 200-meter buffer area from the area proposed for dredging. The Corps has determined that the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on historic properties.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
850.245.6300 • FAX: 245.6436

Archaeological Research
850.245.6444 • FAX: 245.6452

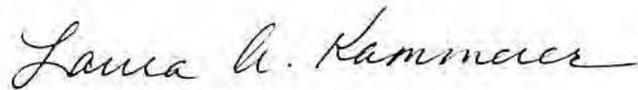
Historic Preservation
850.245.6333 • FAX: 245.6437

Mr. Summa
November 8, 2010
Page 2

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these determinations and finds the submitted report to be complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Rudy Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail at rjwesterman@dos.state.fl.us, or by phone at 850.245.6333. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura A. Kammerer".

Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

Pc: Gordon Watts, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.
Louis Tesar, Interoffice Mail Station 8B

From: [Bradley Mueller](#)
To: [Ralph, Gina P CIV USARMY CESAJ \(US\)](#)
Cc: [Tiemann, Marc Auguste CIV USARMY CESAJ \(US\)](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] Beach Erosion Control Project in Pinellas County, Florida
Date: Thursday, July 27, 2017 4:57:49 PM
Attachments: [image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM

TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE
SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM
30290 JOSIE BILLIE HIGHWAY
PMB 1004
CLEWISTON, FL 33440
THPO PHONE: (863) 983-6549
MUSEUM PHONE: (863) 902-1113
FAX: (863) 902-1117
THPO WEBSITE: WWW.STOFTHPO.COM
MUSEUM WEBSITE: WWW.AHTAHTHIKI.COM



TRIBAL OFFICERS
MARCELLUS W. OSCEOLA JR.
CHAIRMAN
MITCHELL CYPRESS
VICE CHAIRMAN
LAVONNE ROSE
SECRETARY
PETER A. HAHN
TREASURER

July 27, 2017

Ms. Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Environmental Branch Chief, Planning and Policy Division
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019

Subject: Beach Erosion Control Project, Pinellas County, FL
THPO Compliance Tracking No.: 0029868

Dear Ms. Ralph,

Thank you for contacting the Seminole Tribe of Florida – Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) regarding the Beach Erosion Control Project, Pinellas County, FL. The proposed undertaking does fall within the STOF Area of Interest. We have reviewed the documents you provided including supplemental information received by Mr. Marc Tiemann on July 27, 2017, and completed our project assessment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended 2014, and its implementing authority, 36 CFR 800 in order to determine if the undertaking would affect any areas important to the Tribe. We concur with your determination of no historic properties affected and we have no objections to the project at this time. Please notify us if any archaeological, historical, or burial resources are inadvertently discovered during project implementation. Thank you and feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns.

Respectfully,

Bradley M. Mueller, MA, Compliance Supervisor
STOF-THPO, Compliance Review Section
30290 Josie Billie Hwy, PMB 1004
Clewiston, FL 33440
Office: 863-983-6549 ext 12245
Email: bradleymueller@semtribe.com

From: [Tiemann, Marc Auguste CIV USARMY CESAJ \(US\)](#)
To: [Bradley Mueller](#)
Cc: [Hershorin, Aubree G CIV USARMY CESAJ \(US\)](#)
Subject: FW: question on dredging impact to Egmont Key (Pinellas Coun
Date: Thursday, July 27, 2017 12:43:12 PM

Good afternoon Brad,

I investigated your question via phone call on Tuesday, July 25 regarding any impacts to Egmont Key as a result of dredging Egmont Shoals for the Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control Project. I received, and am forwarding the response from our USACE Coastal Design Section Chief. Please let me know if you need any additional information or have any questions.

Thank you,
Marc

Marc A. Tiemann, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist
Planning Division, Environmental Branch
USACE, Jacksonville District
701 San Marco Blvd.
Jacksonville, FL 32207

Phone: 904-232-1557
Email: marc.a.tiemann@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: Hodgens, Kevin C CIV USARMY CESAJ (US)
Sent: Thursday, July 27, 2017 11:47 AM
To: Tiemann, Marc Auguste CIV USARMY CESAJ (US) <Marc.A.Tiemann@usace.army.mil>
Cc: Condon, Andrew J (Drew) CIV USARMY CESAJ (US) <Andrew.J.Condon@usace.army.mil>
Subject: question on dredging impact to Egmont Key

Marc,

Response to the question passed to me is below...

Will dredging Egmont Shoals impact sediment transport to Egmont Key, further exacerbating erosion there?

Given that the shoals are north of the (deep draft) navigation channel it is presumed that the navigation channel is a 100% sink for material moving N to S in the area. So very little, if any, material is bypassed around/through the navigation channel.

As far as changes to the wave field as a result of sediment removal (which subsequently affects sediment transport in the coastal zone), there are very few wave origination angles that cross the borrow area and head towards Egmont Key. Those that do are very limited in fetch due to the presence of land (Mullet Key, Shell Key, Long Key, Treasure Island, and Sand Key), and therefore are limited in potential wave energy. So any changes to the wave field approaching Egmont Key are expected to be limited to the immediate vicinity of the borrow area and insignificant due to the low wave energy potential for the wave directions of concern.

Let me know if you would like additional details.

Thanks,

Kevin Hodgens, P.E.

Chief, Coastal Design Section
USACE Jacksonville District

(o) 904-232-1533

(c) 904-607-1600

COUNCIL OF THE ORIGINAL MICCOSUKEE SIMANOLEE NATION

ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

August 1, 2017

Aubree G. Hershorin, Ph.D., Ecologist, USACE, Jacksonville District

Aubree.G.Hershorin@usace.army.mil

Marc A. Tiemann, Archeologist, USACE, Jacksonville District

marc.a.tiemann@usace.army.mil

Response to: Invitation to Comment: FONSI and Draft EA -- Pinellas County Beach Erosion Project in Pinellas County, Florida.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples submits, here within, our formal comments concerning the above referenced Project.

With limited time, and no ability to meet face to face in consultation with the Project Manager, Archeologist, Ecologist, and other ACOE staff, we are therefore limited in our response.

We understand that Master Site File reviews were conducted in relationship to the Project Area, and that no known Aboriginal Indigenous Grounds were identified. Reference was made to communication with the Seminole Tribe and Miccosukee Tribe as having input indicating that they did not know of any archeological sites in the Project area. Paul Backhouse, and Fred Dayhoff are not Seminole or Miccosukee, and are not connected to our Grounds or the knowledge that is passed down from generation to generation, so we do not see that the Seminole Tribe or the Miccosukee Tribe was involved.

Due to the lack of formal, face to face consultation, and limited time to respond, we have attached the Council's Burial Polices, which gives guidance, in the event, during the course of this Project, that you discover Aboriginal Indigenous Human Being Remains and/or their Belongings.

You will note that we request that a 300 feet buffer be placed around Aboriginal Indigenous Grounds should any be discovered which is not unreasonable since you have afforded a 300 feet buffer to protect vessels.

It seems, to us, that this project is to ensure that tourists will have beaches to enjoy, and apartments and hotels will be protected. It is this type of limited concern that is causing the Natural Creations to disappear. They struggle every day to continue their way of Life given to them by the Creator. Every Creation has a right to live and raise their families the same as we do from the biggest to the smallest. We do not think that the Birds, the Fish, The Turtles, the Manatees, the Dolphins, or any other Natural Life within your Project area would agree with

your statement "No significant impact". They will experience significant impacts – decline in sea turtle nesting, impacts to piping plover and red knot foraging habitat, impacts to fish and benthic invertebrates, impacts to nesting shore birds and migratory birds, and impacts to marine mammals. Increased turbidity, decrease in air quality, increase in noise levels, and lights. may cause disorientation resulting in deaths. Therefore, we do not agree with this Project because of the adverse impacts it will have, and will continue to have on the Creator's (God's) Creations.

It is no longer appropriate to continue to place human recreational needs and structures before our voiceless neighbors' needs. They have already had their way of life threatened and taken away from them.

This is a costly project that goes on, and on, and on. every five years. Nature is constantly shifting and changing, and will continue to do so. To us, the Project funding should be used for more appropriate projects as realistically beginning to address climate change and ensuring realistic setbacks, and wildlife habitat and nesting protection, and establishing ways to live in harmony and balance with all life that do not continue to impact our waters, natural areas, and wildlife.

We have seen the people challenge the Creator's Law from generation to generation. You cannot overpower the Creator's Law. You are part of His Creation, and you are destroying yourselves. You need to stop and see what you are doing. The future is in the Mother Earth, the trees, the Air, the Water. If they are destroyed there is no nourishment for the future generations.

The whole Natural System of the Earth – the Air, the Water, the Trees, the Animals, the Fish, the Birds, underneath the Earth, the Oceans – is one Life System. It cannot be controlled. It controls us, and if mistreated, can fail us. **It is the Natural System that is holding the Earth together, and when we try to control he Natural System, it must protect itself and will come back on us.** If we honor the Natural System we can see the future, but if we do not there is no future.

We must move beyond our own comforts and pleasures. We must stop our damaging activities and begin working on restoring the natural environment for the future of all life. We must restore the Sacred in ourselves and include the Sacredness of All Life in our Discussions, Decisions and Actions. The Council does not agree with this Project because of the "Significant Impacts" it will have on the Creator's (God's) Creations.

Bobby & Billie

Bobby C. Billie, One of the Clan Leaders and Spiritual Leaders

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples

Contact Information: PO Box 1452 Lake Placid, FL 33862 Ancientrees@hotmail.com

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples

Policies

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation's Aboriginal Peoples' Policies concerning the Rightful Protection of Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, and Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites.

Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, and Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites shall not be disturbed. There shall be no ground disturbing activities including archaeological studies or research of any kind of these sites.

Our Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, and Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites have been there from generation to generation harming no one, but when you disturb these sites, it will harm the human life and Cycle of Life. Therefore it is prohibited to disturb these sites. They must be left untouched.

Sacred (Holy) Burial Grounds

All remains, whether historic or prehistoric are our Ancient Relatives and must be rightfully respected and protected from any disturbance. When an inadvertent discovery occurs, all ground disturbing activities must immediately cease within a three hundred foot or more radius using the discovery as the center point. The burial shall be left interred and no action may be taken to disturb, examine or excavate the human burials. Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples must be notified immediately of the inadvertent discovery. They know what to do and will tell you what to do.

In the event, human remains have inadvertently been removed, upon proper evaluation and consultation with Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples, re-interment must take place immediately following removal, unless there are extenuating circumstances.

At no time may scientific studies of any kind including measurements be conducted or any photographs taken and funerary items must be treated with respect. They have been

placed with the human remains for essential reasons and should not be collected, removed or separated from the human remains.

Re-interments

The Spiritual Values of the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Way of Life must be observed in dealing with human remains, funerary items, associated funerary items, animal artifacts, burials and/or the relocation and transfer of gravesites. Aboriginal Indigenous Law prevents the direct handling of human remains, funerary items, associated funerary items and animal artifacts. Therefore it is necessary that the person who removed the human remains be present at the re-interment to replace the human remains and items in the original gravesite or selected site under the direction of the Aboriginal Indigenous Spiritual Leader. Only certain Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples with *Specific Spiritual Knowledge* should be involved with re-interments. Individuals that walk on, disturb, or excavate burial sites must be warned that handling human remains or direct exposure to the site and exposure to burial items may affect their overall health in the immediate future or sometime during their lifetime.

Village and Ceremonial Sites

Our Village Sites and Ceremonial Sites have never been abandoned no matter how old. When you find an old village, they are our homes today as they were yesterday, but because of "keep out" signs, and so-called private ownership state and federal parks, etc., we cannot visit these areas like we used to do, and we ask that you respect these areas and leave them alone.

Construction or Ground Disturbing Activities Conducted in the Vicinity of Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, and Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites

When engaging in construction or ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of known or suspected Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, or Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites a three hundred foot or more buffer zone must be observed around the site to ensure adequate protection and sanctity of the site.

**Underwater Disturbances of Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples'
Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites**

We have been saying the Spirits of the Land are connected to the People. Not very often Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples talk about Spirits of the Water. We do not disturb the Spirits of the Water. We respect them and that is how everything should remain. We think that is why most Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples have never talked about the Spirits of the Water, but we will say this, that has been disturbed throughout the country. We tell you: Do not disturb the Spirits of the Water. That means also Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' resting places under the Water or Artifacts or other Belongings. We know who these Peoples are. They are our Ancestors and we tell you to respect them and leave them alone.

**Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Rightful Right to Protect their
Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites**

Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' must be consulted concerning any ground disturbing activities that shall take place in the vicinity of their Village Sites, Ceremonial Sites, and Sacred (Holy) Burial Sites. They must be consulted concerning any proposed direct disturbance of these sites prior to any disturbances taking place. This includes any proposed archaeological activities in the vicinity of these sites, and at no time may any archaeological activities take place at these sites. The sites are the responsibility of the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples and it is their rightful right to advise what impact, if any, shall occur in the vicinity or on these sites. It is rightfully the right of the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples to protect these sites and preserve the sanctity at their sites. They are the only ones with the knowledge to advise properly what can and cannot be done. Non-Indigenous People do not have this knowledge and do not have the right to determine what should or should not occur at these sites. It is up to the Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples to decide. They know what to do and will tell you what to do.

Bobby & Billie

May 1997

Revised March 12, 2010

Revised December 19, 2012

**Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation
Aboriginal Peoples**

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples, we would never touch or disturb white peoples' burials or any other peoples' burials: human remains or grave items. We do not dig up the human remains and grave items of white people or other people. We respect your graves. White people and other people need to respect our burials - Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' human remains and belongings, and stop digging them up. Leave them alone.

Maybe archeologist should start digging up the white peoples' and other peoples' graves to feed and raise their kids because that is what they are doing to Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples' Sacred (Holy) Burial Grounds, Ceremonial Sites and Village Sites - Digging them up to make money to feed and raise their kids.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples know it is not right what the white people or other people are doing to our Sacred (Holy) Burials, Ceremonial Sites and Village Sites. It is wrong what you are doing, and the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples is getting more and more angry about the disturbances of our Grounds. You need to respect our Grounds and leave them alone.

Non-Indian people do not have a connection with our People and do not have the right to remove our People and their Belongings from their Burial Grounds or conduct reburials of our People.

So, no matter what kind of law you create on your own, giving you the right to disturb our Grounds, we still know it is wrong what you are doing, because the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples has their own Law - The Natural Law - the Law of the Human Beings. The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples has carried the Natural Law from the beginning of the Creation of Life, and we are not going to change that, no matter what kind of law you come up with on your own.

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples



April 3, 2010, Revised December 19, 2012.

**COUNCIL OF THE ORIGINAL MICCOSUKEE SIMANOLEE NATION
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES**

**DOCUMENT
MAY 20, 2017**

CULTURAL IDENTITY RIGHTS

LAND RIGHTS,

MINERAL RIGHTS, WATER RIGHTS, AIR RIGHTS

RIGHTS TO FREELY LIVE OUR ABORIGINAL INDIGENOUS WAY OF LIFE

CONTACT INFORMATION:

**P.O. BOX 1452
LAKE PLACID, FLORIDA 33862
904-654-0200**

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples is the same Sovereign Nation that is recognized by the United States of America. This recognition resulted in the establishment of the **1842 Agreement** signed by President Polk. The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples has always maintained independence from the United States. We are not connected politically with the Seminole Tribe of Indians or Miccosukee Tribe of Indians. They have no right to speak on our behalf.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples has been recognized by federal and state officials and by historians and anthropologists from historical times to the present.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples, still hold onto our Aboriginal Indigenous Land Rights under the **1842 Agreement** and Lands in Florida (*Echabonmic* – the original name for Florida) and beyond, as well as our customary use of our Aboriginal Indigenous Lands. We are not willing to exchange our Aboriginal Indigenous Lands for money or other agreements or participate in the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs' programs. We are living in our own Aboriginal Indigenous Land (Indian Country/Indian District) following the Natural Law, created into us by the Creator (God) Himself at the beginning of the Creation of Life. We are the People that never gave up our Aboriginal Indigenous Land (Indian Land/Indian District), or our Mineral Rights or Water Rights or Air Rights or Any Rights that prevent us to live our Way of Life. We are the sole authority on our Way of Life.

1842 Agreement

In the **1842 Agreement, the United States promised to henceforth leave the Simanolee People alone and respect their right to an area of land in Southwest Florida (*Echabonmic*) of about five million acres (Aboriginal Indigenous Land/Indian Land/Indian District).*

*This Agreement, signed by President Polk, has never been changed and is still in effect today. Unauthorized encroachments by non-Indians led President Polk to sign an executive order, on May 19, 1845, to establish a twenty-five miles buffer zone (neutral zone) along the boundary of the Miccosukee Simanolee Nation's Aboriginal Indigenous Land (Indian Land/Indian District set aside by the **1842 Agreement**). The neutral Zone was to be neither surveyed or settled.*

In the 1700's and 1800's, we made an Agreement with the American people and the President of the United States, which says: You are not supposed to be disturbing our Land. You are not supposed to be moving into our Land, and you are not supposed to be surveying or selling our Land. You are not supposed to bring your law into our Land. And the American government said: If any of our people, American people come across the boundary, you turn them over to us, and we will take care of them, and if any Simanolee People come across the boundary, we will turn them over to you to take care of. Everything that was said at that time, we still hold on to it today to continue to pass it on to the next generation.

We didn't sign the Agreement in the early 1800's because it is easy to change the written papers. We only "shake hands", and with that we remember because it has been passed on from generation to generation to generation to this day, and nothing has changed towards that Agreement, since the time we "shake hands". The Agreement was not broken on our side - We honor our Words, and we Honor the "shake hands". But, the Agreement was broken on your side. (the American Peoples' side). You broke your own law.

Some of the words spoken at that time were documented on the papers by the American peoples' side, but also a lot of things were said beyond those papers and our Elders have passed those words on to us to pass on to the next generation. Our Elders said: *If you break your words, the boundary you created of the Agreement, we have a right to take the Land back under our hand again.*

The newcomers think they have a right moving onto our Aboriginal Indigenous Land, encroaching on our Aboriginal Indigenous Lands, but that is not what has been said at that time. Once you break that boundary, then we have a right to the Land beyond that boundary. That is what has been said, and that has never been changed. So, we have a right to do, what we want to do, in our own country, the one the newcomers call Florida and beyond because we still hold onto our Rights to the one you call Florida (*Echabonmic*) and beyond.

The United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples recognizes Indigenous Peoples and the urgent need to Respect and Protect the Inherent Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially their Rights to their Lands, Territories and Resources and promotes the Rights of Indigenous Peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements with States, and recognizes that control by Indigenous People over development affecting them and their Lands and Resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs.

The Miccosukee and Seminole Tribes Split from the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples

The Seminole Tribe willingly chose to split from the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation and organize under the United States System of man-made Laws in 1957 and move onto federal reservations. The Miccosukee Tribe willingly chose to split from the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation and organize under the United States System of man-made Laws in 1962 and move onto a narrow strip of leased land on the South side of Tamiami Trail. Choosing the United States System of Government, the Tribes abandoned their traditional government and their old way of life.

The Seminole Tribe of Indians and Miccosukee Tribe of Indians gave up their Aboriginal title to Lands and Natural Resources in the State of Florida through Land Claim Settlements, with the United States Federal Government and the State of Florida involving allocations of money, a land lease agreement with Everglades National Park, and use of additional lease lands in State Water Conservation Area 3 in South Florida.

Our Land is Not for Sale

In April 6 and 7, 1955, a Hearing was held in Simanolee Country pursuant to the Congressional resolution on termination of the Seminoles on Indian Affairs. (Hearing before the Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.) Hearing was focused on the need to preserve Simanolee Land Rights. Buffalo Tiger, interpreting for Jimmie Billie, (Bobby C. Billie's father), made this statement:

"Jimmie Billie say for his people, all we ask is for land and if people live on reservation want the money, they can go ahead and take the money. We are not going to fight against them. And we don't want those people fight against us. All we want is hunting land for our homes and our rights and to be Indians, and he likes the life to be Indian. That is what he wants, and that is what most of them want down there.

So, he says, if they want the money, they can go ahead and take the money and live on the reservation. If they want that, we are not going to bother them, and as long as they don't bother us on this side but he says you must recognize these people and us down here are two separate setups"

On September 17, 1954, Jimmie Billie, Ingraham Billie, (Bobby C. Billie's father and grandfather), and thirteen other individuals acting on behalf of the General Council of the Miccosukee Simanolee Nation filed a document entitled "Special Appearance and Motion to Quash" with the Indian Claims Commission that states their principal concern as follows:

"The Miccosukee Simanolee Nation has never authorized this claim, cannot be bound by the proceeding and has rights to lands in Florida (Echabonmic) and beyond and we are not willing to exchange for money, nor surrender to a foreign government."

Buckskin Agreement

On March 1, 1954, A delegation of the Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Independents Jimmy Billie (Bobby C. Billie's father), George Osceola, Buffalo Tiger, who was an interpreter, at that time, and Attorney Morton H. Silver delivered the Buckskin agreement to the President, at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

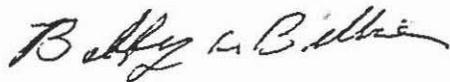
"We have had for centuries, our own culture, our own customs, our own government, our own language, and our own way of life which is different from the government, the culture, the customs, the language and the way of life of the white man....."

We never Ceded our Lands. We have never been conquered.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples have never given up our Lands, our Mineral Rights, Water Rights, Air Rights, and Rights to feely Hunt, Fish, gather Medicines and Herbs, and Materials for our Homes, and Plant our Gardens, and Build our Homes in our Aboriginal Indigenous Lands/territories/soil (Indian Land/Indian District or Any Right which prevents us from governing ourselves and living peacefully under the Natural Law, the Law of the Creator.

The Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples governs under the Creator's Law which is the Natural Law. We have never surrendered to the United States Government, a foreign government. We maintain our identity as Free Aboriginal Indigenous Peoples who follow the Clan System. We have the Right to live our Way of Life on our Aboriginal Indigenous Lands/territories/soil (Indian Land/Indian District). Lands in Florida (*Echabonmic*) and beyond which includes lands under the 1823 Moultrie Creek Treaty and the 1842/1845 Macomb Treaty and Worth Agreement.

We have the Right to Protect our Freedom and Freedom to Protect our Rights.



5-12-17

Bobby C. Billie

Date

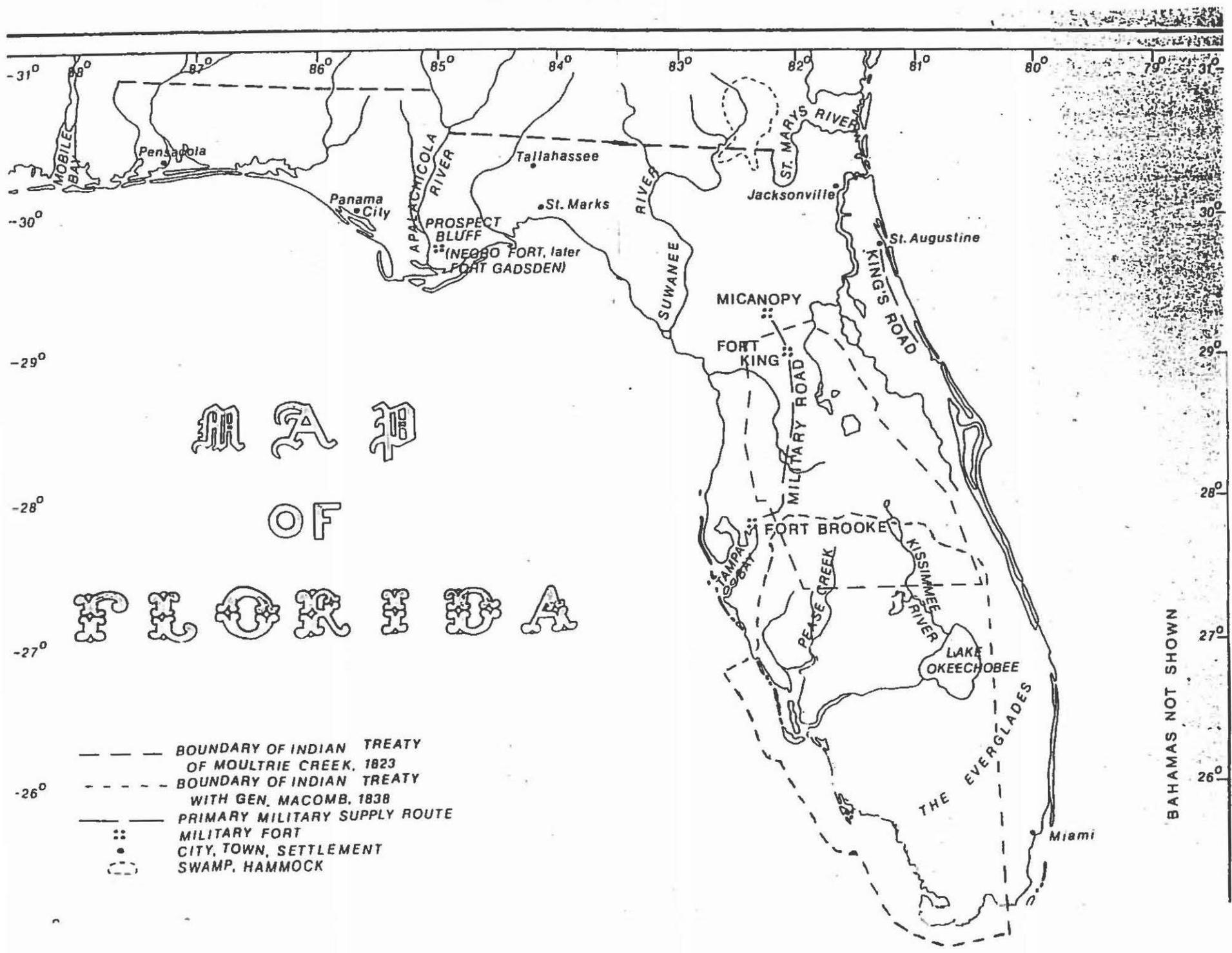
One of the Clan Leaders and Spiritual Leader

Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal People

*Counties within the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal Peoples Aboriginal Indigenous Lands affirmed in the 1842 Agreement are: Collier County, Alachua, Putman, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Hernando, Orange, Pasco, Osceola, Polk, Hillsborough, Manatee, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, Hendry, Seminole, Lee, Broward, Dade, Monroe, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Glades, Desoto, Sarasota, Charlotte, Palm Beach.

*The word "Seminole" is a corruption of the word Simanolee which means "Wild people".

*Echabonmic - the Original Name of Florida before the newcomers invaded our Lands.



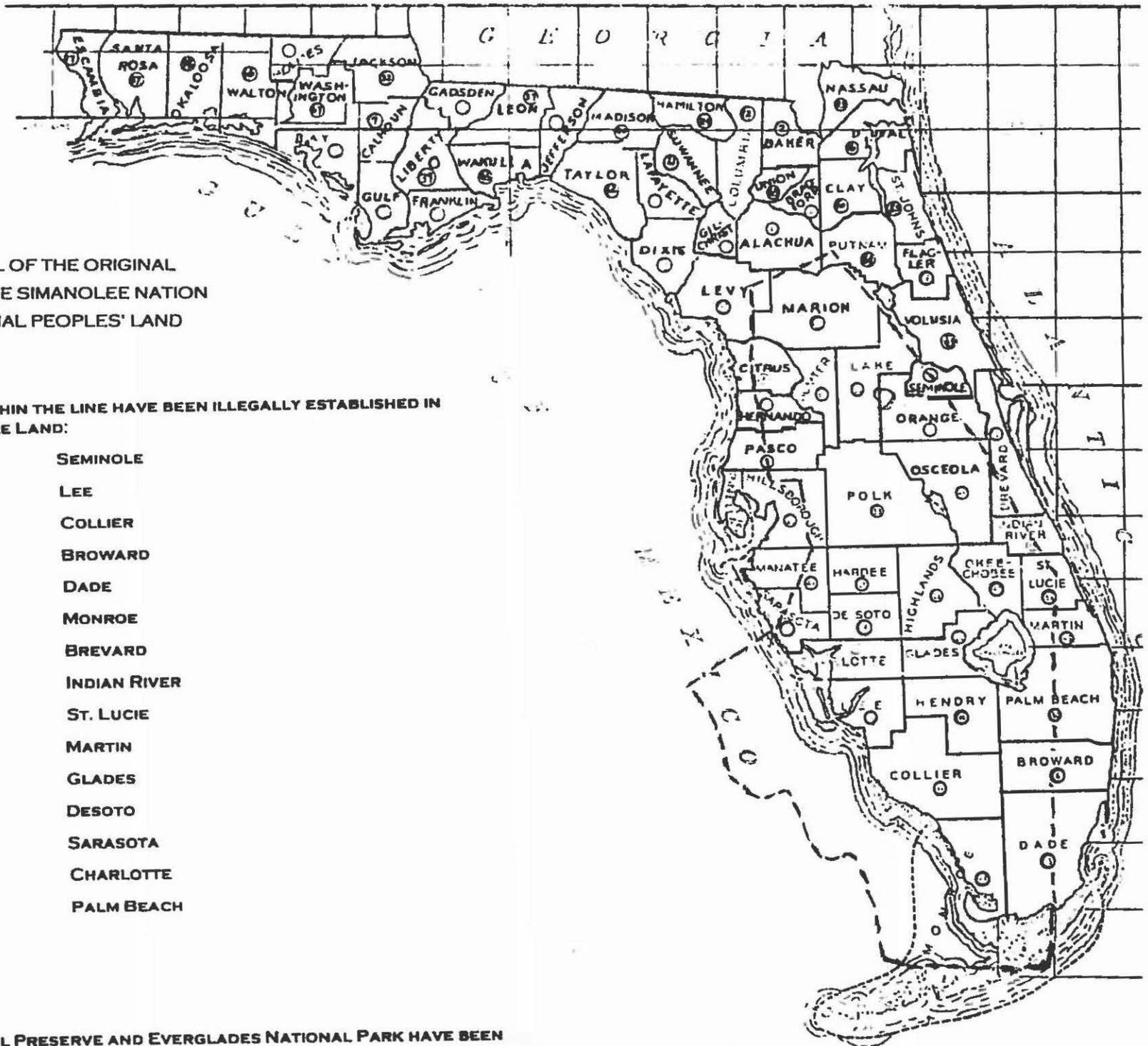
MAP

OF

FLORIDA

- — — — — BOUNDARY OF INDIAN TREATY OF MOULTRIE CREEK, 1823
- - - - - BOUNDARY OF INDIAN TREATY WITH GEN. MACOMB, 1838
- — — — — PRIMARY MILITARY SUPPLY ROUTE
- ⋮⋮ MILITARY FORT
- CITY, TOWN, SETTLEMENT
- ⊞ SWAMP, HAMMOCK

BAHAMAS NOT SHOWN



**COUNCIL OF THE ORIGINAL
MICCOSUKEE SEMINOLE NATION
ABORIGINAL PEOPLES' LAND**

**COUNTIES LOCATED WITHIN THE LINE HAVE BEEN ILLEGALLY ESTABLISHED IN
MICCOSUKEE SEMINOLE LAND:**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| ALACHUA | SEMINOLE |
| PUTNAM | LEE |
| LEVY | COLLIER |
| MARION | BROWARD |
| CITRUS | DADE |
| SUMTER | MONROE |
| LAKE | BREVARD |
| HERNANDO | INDIAN RIVER |
| ORANGE | ST. LUCIE |
| PASCO | MARTIN |
| OSCEOLA | GLADES |
| POLK | DESOTO |
| HILLSBOROUGH | SARASOTA |
| MANATEE | CHARLOTTE |
| HARDEE | PALM BEACH |
| HIGHLANDS | |
| OKEECHOBEE | |
| HENDRY | |

**BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE AND EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK HAVE BEEN
ILLEGALLY ESTABLISHED IN MICCOSUKEE SEMINOLE LAND.**



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

Gina Paduano Ralph
Chief, Environmental Branch
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
701 San Marco Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

August 3, 2017

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2010-3879, Received by DHR: July 29, 2017
Project: *Beach Erosion Control Project in Pinellas County, Florida*

Ms. Ralph:

This office reviewed the referenced project for possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The review was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with the Corps' determination that the proposed project will have no effect on historic properties, provided that project activities continue to take place in areas previously surveyed for cultural resources and reviewed by our office. As noted by the Corps, the use of areas that not previously surveyed for submerged cultural resources will require additional consultation with our office and may require additional cultural resource assessment surveys to ensure that cultural resources are not adversely affected by project activities. Additionally, the Corps will ensure avoidance of the two submerged vessels identified Upham and Sunshine pipeline corridor.

If you have any questions, please contact me by email at Jason.Aldridge@dos.myflorida.com, or by telephone at 850.245.6344 or 800.847.7278.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jason Aldridge".

Jason Aldridge
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Compliance and Review



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. Onis Glenn
Environmental Protection Agency
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104

Dear Mr. Glenn:

In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the Environmental Protection Agency to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph".

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. Greg Garis
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

Dear Mr. Garis:

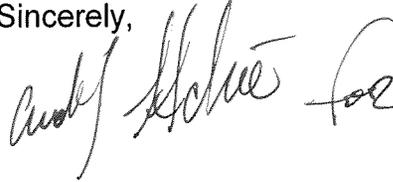
In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gina" being the most prominent.

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. Kipp Frohlich
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600

Dear Mr. Frohlich:

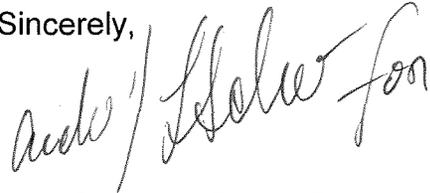
In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph".

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Ms. Virginia Fay
NOAA Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
263 13th Avenue South
Saint Petersburg, Florida 33701

Dear Ms. Fay:

In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the National Marine Fisheries Service to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "G" and a long, sweeping tail.

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

cc:

Mr. Mark Sramek, NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Regional Office, 263
13th Avenue South, Saint Petersburg, Florida 33701

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. David Bernhart
NOAA Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
263 13th Avenue South
Saint Petersburg, Florida 33701

Dear Mr. Bernhart:

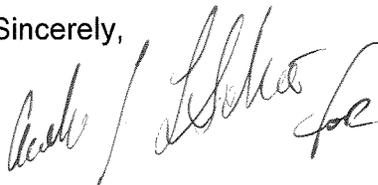
In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the National Marine Fisheries Service to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph".

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

Mr. Jay Herrington
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North Florida Ecological Services Office
7915 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7517

Dear Mr. Herrington,

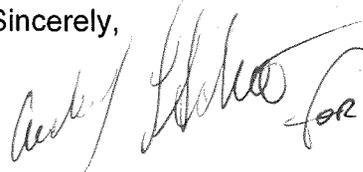
In accordance with regulations pertaining to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014, I am formally inviting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to become a participating agency for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study. Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local government agencies that may have an interest in the project are invited to serve as participating agencies. Roles and responsibilities of participating agencies are defined in Attachment 1. If you choose not to become a participating agency, we will continue to coordinate as we have done in the past.

The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The formulation of the project alternatives will be in accordance with Engineer Regulation ER 1105-2-100 and will fully consider a range of environmental, economic and social factors. Your contribution as a participating agency will help us fully consider the views, needs and benefits of competing interests. Based on information received from the Federal lead agency, cooperating and participating agencies shall identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts of the project, including any issues that could substantially delay or prevent an agency from granting a permit (WRRDA 2014 Section 1005).

We appreciate a response to this invitation within 30 days of the date of this letter. We request that in your letter response that you state formally whether you wish to contribute to the project as a participating agency. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Paul Stodola at (904) 232-3271 or via email at Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph for".

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Attachment 1: Role of Participating Agency

As outlined in E.O. 13807, Section 5 (b)(i): "All Federal cooperating and participating agencies shall identify points of contact for each project, cooperate with the lead Federal agency point of contact, and respond to all reasonable requests for information from the lead Federal agency in a timely manner."

- 1) Participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process starting at the earliest possible time, especially with regard to the development of the purpose and need statement, range of alternatives, methodologies, and the level of detail for the analysis of alternatives.
- 2) Participate in the scoping process and scheduled project delivery team meetings.
- 3) Identify, as early as practicable, any issues of concern regarding the project's potential environmental or socioeconomic impacts.
- 4) Provide meaningful and timely input on unresolved issues.
- 5) Review and provide written comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, on the draft and final NEPA assessments during the scheduled public review periods.



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-0019

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

OCT 30 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This scoping letter is being promulgated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps), in compliance with public coordination requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The purpose of this correspondence is to formally initiate the scoping process as defined by 40 CFR 1501.7 for the Pinellas County, Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management Study and to provide opportunity for comment (see attached study map).

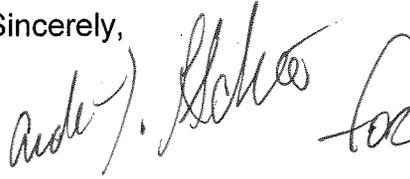
The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control project was authorized in 1964 for a 50-year period of Federal participation from the time of initial construction. As the Treasure Island, Long Key, and Sand Key segments were constructed at different times, their periods of participation expire in 2025, 2030, and 2043, respectively. The Corps is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented. Preliminary alternatives under consideration include, but are not limited to, shoreline revetment, breakwaters, and sand placement as well as non-structural measures. Historically, sand placement has been the recommended plan.

The Corps will hold a Public Scoping Meeting in Pinellas Park to provide information about and solicit comments on this study. The Corps will also be available after the presentation to discuss the proposed project.

WHAT	NEPA Scoping Meeting	
WHEN	Thursday, Nov. 15, 2018 (Pinellas Park) AM	Scoping Meeting 9:00
WHERE	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 4000 Gateway Centre Blvd. Pinellas Park, FL 33782	

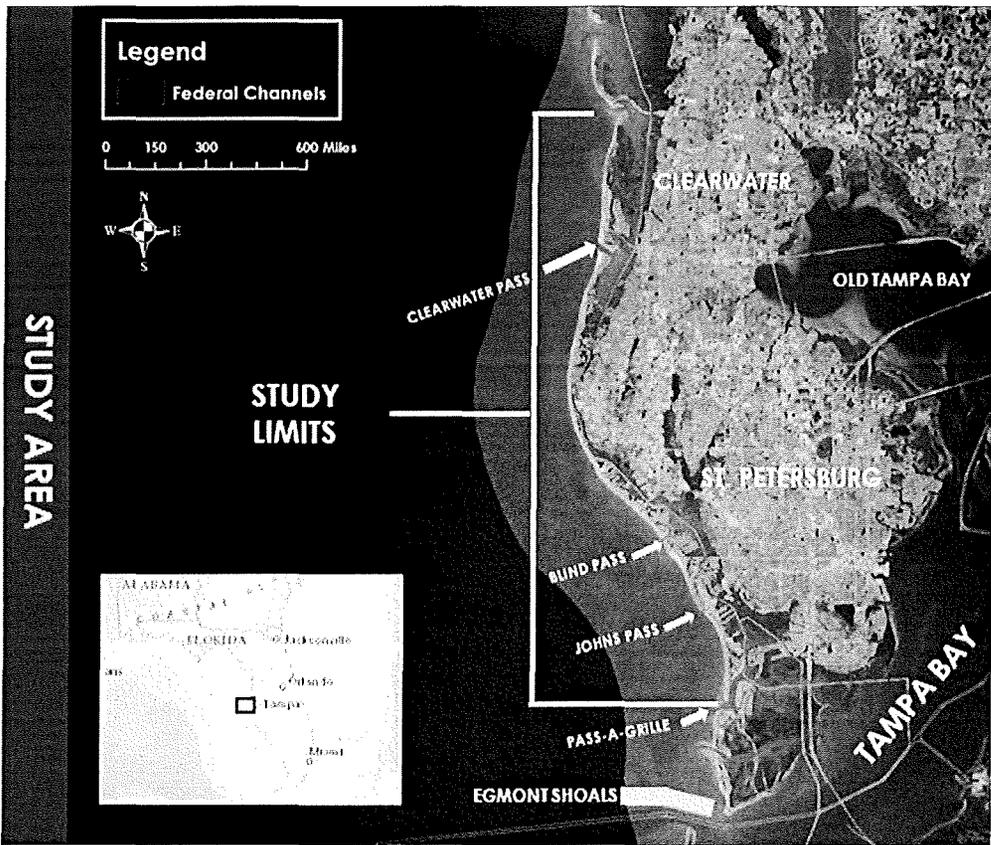
The Corps welcomes your views and comments. Your concerns will be appropriately considered and discussed in a NEPA assessment. Please send your comments and inquiries to Mr. Paul Stodola in writing to the letterhead address or by email (Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil) within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gina Paduano Ralph", written in a cursive style.

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

NOV 27 2018

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers
701 San Marco Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8915

Re: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Participating Agency Request for the Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control Project National Environmental Policy Act Document

Dear Dr. Ralph:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has received your letter dated October 30, 2018, offering the EPA an opportunity to become a "participating agency" to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) in the development of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document for the Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control Project in accordance with NEPA (NEPA; Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1501.6), Executive Order 13807 ("One Federal Decision") and Section 1005 of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014. The EPA understands that the USACE has not decided whether to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and will determine the level of NEPA later in the process. As stated in your letter, the USACE is investigating the possibility of extending the period of federal participation for each of these segments and what structural and non-structural beach erosion control alternatives might be implemented.

The EPA accepts your invitation to become a participating agency. As resources allow, we plan to fully participate in interagency teleconferences and meetings at important milestones. It should be noted that our status as a participating agency has no effect on our authorities under Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA, Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. Similarly, our role as a participating agency does not imply that the EPA will necessarily concur with all aspects of the EA or EIS.

We appreciate the opportunity of working with the USACE as a participating agency on this project. Please contact Ms. Jamie Higgins of the NEPA Program Office as our primary agency representative for this project at (404) 562-9681, or by e-mail at Higgins.jamie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris A. Militscher".

Christopher A. Militscher
Chief, NEPA Program Office
Resource Conservation and Restoration Division

cc: J. Derby, EPA, Water Protection Division



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southeast Regional Office

263 13th Avenue South

St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5505

<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov>

F:SER/NS

NOV 30 2018

Gina Paduano Ralph, Ph.D.
Chief, Environmental Branch
Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
701 San Marcó Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

Attention: Paul Stodola

Dear Ms. Ralph:

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has received your letter dated October 30, 2018, requesting our participation as a participating/cooperating agency on the Pinellas County Florida, Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) Study. NMFS agrees to serve as a participating/cooperating agency for this USACE CSRМ Study. Due to staffing and travel constraints, our participation may be limited to our review and comment on draft National Environmental Policy Act documents, teleconferences, and occasional travel to meetings.

We appreciate your invitation to serve as a participating/cooperating agency for the CSRМ study. Please direct related correspondence to Mr. Mark Sramek at our letterhead address. He may be reached by telephone at (727) 824-5311, or by e-mail at Mark.Sramek@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,

Roy E. Crabtree, Ph.D.
Regional Administrator

cc:
GCERC, Renshaw, Lipsy
F, Leathery, Reid
F/SER, Strelcheck, Blough, Silverman,
F/SER3, Bernhart,
F/SER4, Fay, Dale
F/SER46, Swafford, Sramek
Files



**US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Scoping Comments
for
Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Pinellas County Coastal Storm Risk Management Study (CSRSM) National Environmental
Policy Act (NEPA) Document
December 6, 2018**

Background: On October 30, 2018, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received a letter from the Jacksonville District, USACE as the lead Federal agency announcing that the scoping process had been initiated for the Pinellas County Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRSM) Feasibility Study and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document. The EPA understands that the USACE has not decided whether to prepare an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement and will determine the level of NEPA later in the process. As stated in your letter, the purpose of the study is to evaluate opportunities for continued federal participation for these segments and evaluating an array of structural and non-structural storm risk management measures that might be implemented in Pinellas County, Florida. The EPA recently accepted USACE's invitation to become a participating agency on November 27, 2018. The below scoping comments are based on the very limited information that has been provided by USACE.

Technical Comments and Recommendations:

Wetlands: The EPA recommends the USACE avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and mitigate wetland impacts according to Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines and related regulations. Dredging activities could cause salinity levels to increase, which could convert freshwater/brackish wetlands into saltwater marshes. The EPA also recommends the USACE evaluate potential impacts to increases in salinity levels due to any dredging activities. The EPA recommends the USACE evaluate the potential increases in salinity and document any potential conversion of freshwater wetlands into saltwater marshes and avoid, minimize and mitigate these impacts as appropriate. Additionally, the EPA recommends that the USACE avoid, minimize and mitigate any impacts to Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAVs).

Water Quality: The EPA recommends the USACE evaluate potential impacts related to water quality such as potential increases in salinity, sedimentation, dissolved oxygen and re-suspension of nutrients, etc. and explore opportunities to minimize these potential impacts during the risk management study process.

Groundwater and Drinking Water: The EPA notes that saltwater intrusion is presently an issue with the Floridan aquifer, which is a drinking water source for most of Pinellas County. The EPA recommends the USACE fully and rigorously evaluate the proposed projects impacts on the Floridan Aquifer especially regarding impacts related to saltwater intrusion.

Transportation Infrastructure: From the limited material presented, it is unclear as to whether the USACE will propose improvements to surface transportation systems for evacuation egress as with other CSRMs in Florida. Should USACE propose improvements to surface transportation routes, the EPA recommends USACE discuss any potential transportation improvements especially improvements that might involve expanding transportation infrastructure capacity or construction of any potential new transportation infrastructure. If possible, the EPA also recommends the USACE discuss the number of vehicles these surface transportation projects might increase especially on a daily basis. Also related to transportation improvements, the EPA recommends the USACE disclose any noise or air quality impacts to businesses and neighborhoods. If possible, the EPA recommends that any new transportation projects avoid neighborhoods especially vulnerable communities such as environmental justice communities, elderly facilities and facilities associated with children (i.e., daycares, schools, etc.). The EPA also recommends the USACE include the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) in any discussions regarding transportation improvements.

Noise: As previously discussed, the EPA recommends the USACE discuss noise related impacts associated with any transportation improvements especially features that would expand capacity within the draft NEPA document. The EPA also recommends that the new transportation routes and expanded transportation infrastructure avoid residential neighborhoods and sensitive communities such as environmental justice, children and elderly communities. When appropriate, the EPA recommends the implementation of noise minimization measures (such as noise walls, barriers, vegetative buffers, etc.) as described in FDOT and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) regulations.

Air Quality: As previously discussed, the EPA recommends the USACE discuss air quality (i.e., mobile source air toxics-MSATs) related impacts associated with any transportation improvements especially features that would expand capacity within the draft NEPA document. The EPA also recommend that the new transportation routes and expanded transportation infrastructure avoid residential neighborhoods and sensitive communities such as environmental justice, children and elderly communities.

Environmental Justice (EJ): Also related to the previous comments, the EPA recommends the USACE disclose any impacts to EJ communities especially related to increases in traffic through low income, minority communities. An increase in traffic through EJ communities could increase health impacts associated with air quality (i.e., MSATs) and noise. When possible, the EPA recommends the USACE avoid and minimize impacts to EJ communities.

Recreation: The EPA recommends the USACE document any impacts to tourism and recreation (even temporary) such as beach closures, commercial and recreational fishing impacts, park and boat ramp closures, impacts to diving and snorkeling, etc. Additionally, the EPA recommends the USACE document and disclose any impacts to the local community and economy due to potential impacts to the recreation and tourism industry.

Socioeconomic: The EPA acknowledges the USACE's economic analysis and the benefits to cost ratio that is produced for USACE feasibility studies. For NEPA disclosure, the EPA encourages the USACE to also consider any economic losses due to temporary impacts to the tourism and recreation industry.

Green Infrastructure: When possible, the EPA encourages the USACE to use green and sustainable infrastructure as project measures or features. The EPA also encourages the USACE to consider the concepts of living shorelines and other natural features to reduce damages from storms.

Please feel free to contact Jamie Higgins at higgins.jamie@epa.gov or 404-562-9681.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

10 April 2020

Jane Maylen
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (Acting)
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859

Re: Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project

Dear Ms. Maylen,

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps), is studying the feasibility of coastal storm risk management alternatives at Treasure Island and Long Key, Pinellas County, Florida. These islands are part of an existing authorized Beach Erosion Control Project, and the 50 year period of Federal participation expires in 2025 and 2030 for Treasure Island and Long Key, respectively. The Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (Project) will formulate measures to manage coastal storm risks for an additional 50 year period following the expiration of the existing authorizations.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Corps has determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is initiating consultation with your office. As part of the Project consultation, the Corps has tentatively identified the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking to encompass all areas of proposed ground disturbance, including beach placement, access, staging, construction, and borrow areas (Figure 1). The feasibility study for the Project is ongoing and a preferred alternative/tentatively selected plan has yet to be identified; therefore, the APE may be subject to further refinement as the study progresses.

The alternatives currently under consideration include the dredging and placement of material for storm damage protection at Treasure Island and Long Key. Material would be obtained from a combination of sand sources based on the availability of material from Egmont Shoals, Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet (see Figure 1). Sand could be obtained from both the navigational channels and from the ebb shoals of the inlets. With the exception of the western portion of the previously surveyed Egmont Shoals, the ebb shoals have been previously subjected to cultural resource surveys (DHR No. 2002-5430,

and DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No.2013-02689; DHR No.2001-4093; DHR No.001-5819; DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No. 2000-06210, DHR No. 2000-5820; DHR No. 2001-08376;and DHR No. 2009-03433). All potentially significant targets identified as a result of these surveys were investigated and determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ebb shoals of Clearwater Pass have not been subject to previous archaeological surveys; therefore, the dredging of any areas not contained within the existing and typically dredged federal channel at Clearwater Pass would require additional cultural resources surveys.

The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals borrow area has been utilized as a sand source for nourishing eroded beaches of Pinellas County in past federal undertakings that have not encountered any cultural materials. The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals has been designed to avoid the use of the western portion that is currently associated with the Underwater Archaeological Preserve containing the USS Narcissus. The SHPO previously concurred with the determination of no effect for use of the eastern portion of Egmont Shoals Borrow Area and subsequent beach placement of material along the shoreline of Long Key and Treasure Island in letters dated April 4, 2003, August 4, 2003, July 3, 2013, and July 29, 2017 (DHR No.: 2003-5430, 2003-2216, 2013-02689, and 2017-3879).

The current anticipated project activities may involve the placement of sand on the beach shoreline, with placement refined when the Preferred Alternative is selected. Sand may be placed on the Gulf-fronting shorelines of Treasure Island and Long Key from FDEP Monuments R-126 to R-166 in either a berm or a dune. Placement would be limited to areas where sand placement has occurred in the past.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(1) the Corps kindly requests your comments on the proposed area of potential effects within 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please contact Mr. Ryan Clark with any question or concerns by email at ryan.n.clark@usace.army.mil or by telephone at (904) 232-3634.

Sincerely,



Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure

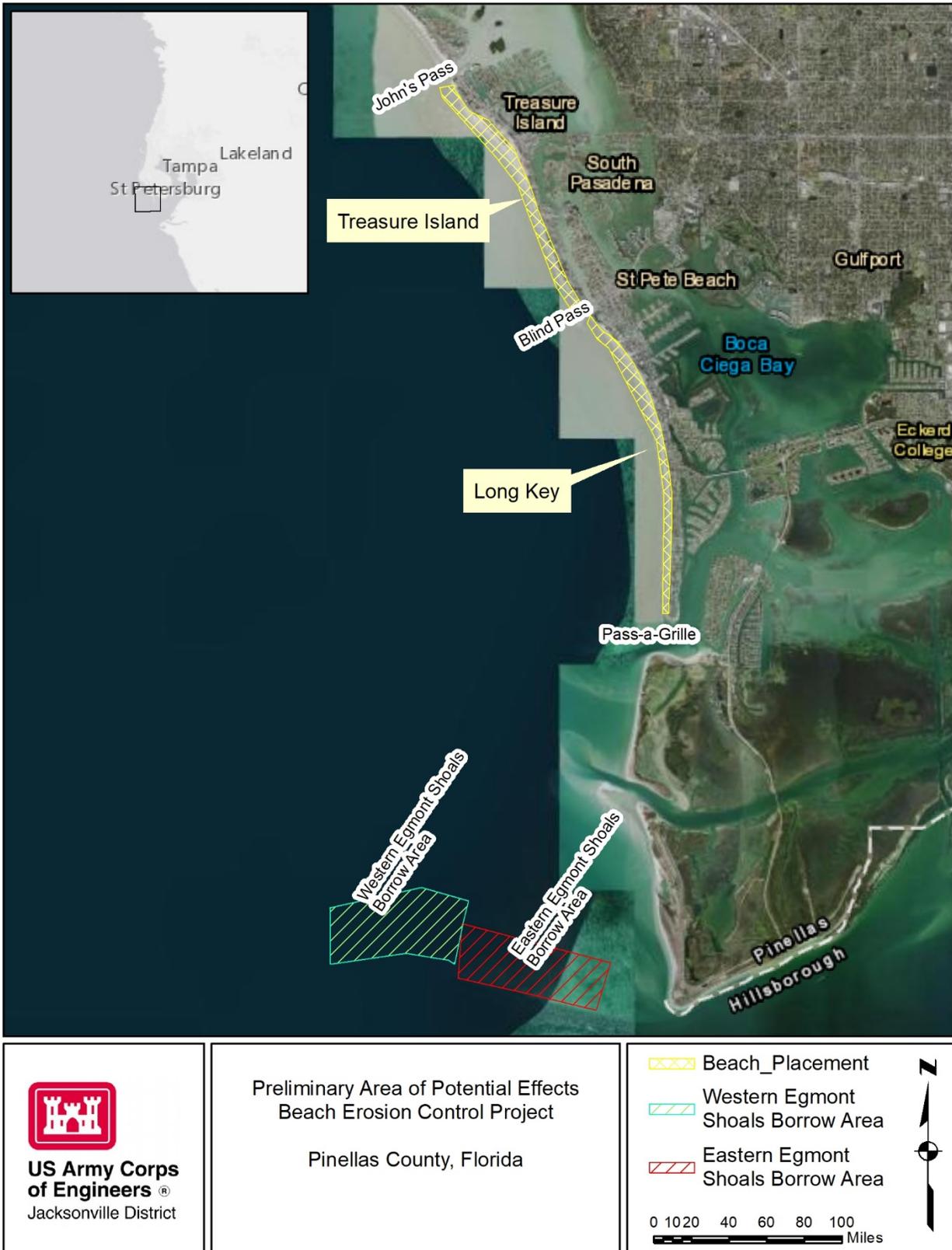


Figure 1. Preliminary APE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

10 April 2020

Mr. Kevin Donaldson, Tribal Representative
NAGPRA, Section 106
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
P.O. Box 44021
Tamiami Station
Miami, Florida 33144

Re: Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps), is studying the feasibility of coastal storm risk management alternatives at Treasure Island and Long Key, Pinellas County, Florida. These islands are part of an existing authorized Beach Erosion Control Project, and the 50 year period of Federal participation expires in 2025 and 2030 for Treasure Island and Long Key, respectively. The Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (Project) will formulate measures to manage coastal storm risks for an additional 50 year period following the expiration of the existing authorizations.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Corps has determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is initiating consultation with your office. As part of the Project consultation, the Corps has tentatively identified the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking to encompass all areas of proposed ground disturbance, including beach placement, access, staging, construction, and borrow areas (Figure 1). The feasibility study for the Project is ongoing and a preferred alternative/tentatively selected plan has yet to be identified; therefore, the APE may be subject to further refinement as the study progresses.

The alternatives currently under consideration include the dredging and placement of material for storm damage protection at Treasure Island and Long Key. Material would be obtained from a combination of sand sources based on the availability of material from Egmont Shoals, Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet (see Figure 1). Sand could be obtained from both the navigational channels and from the ebb shoals of the inlets. With the exception of the western portion of the previously surveyed Egmont Shoals, the ebb shoals have been previously subjected to cultural resource surveys (DHR No. 2002-5430,

and DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No.2013-02689; DHR No.2001-4093; DHR No.001-5819; DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No. 2000-06210, DHR No. 2000-5820; DHR No. 2001-08376; and DHR No. 2009-03433). All potentially significant targets identified as a result of these surveys were investigated and determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ebb shoals of Clearwater Pass have not been subject to previous archaeological surveys; therefore, the dredging of any areas not contained within the existing and typically dredged federal channel at Clearwater Pass would require additional cultural resources surveys.

The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals borrow area has been utilized as a sand source for nourishing eroded beaches of Pinellas County in past federal undertakings that have not encountered any cultural materials. The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals has been designed to avoid the use of the western portion that is currently associated with the Underwater Archaeological Preserve containing the USS Narcissus. The SHPO previously concurred with the determination of no effect for use of the eastern portion of Egmont Shoals Borrow Area and subsequent beach placement of material along the shoreline of Long Key and Treasure Island in letters dated April 4, 2003, August 4, 2003, July 3, 2013, and July 29, 2017 (DHR No.: 2003-5430, 2003-2216, 2013-02689, and 2017-3879).

The current anticipated project activities may involve the placement of sand on the beach shoreline, with placement refined when the Preferred Alternative is selected. Sand may be placed on the Gulf-fronting shorelines of Treasure Island and Long Key from FDEP Monuments R-126 to R-166 in either a berm or a dune. Placement would be limited to areas where sand placement has occurred in the past.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(1) the Corps kindly requests your comments on the proposed area of potential effects within 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please contact Mr. Ryan Clark with any question or concerns by email at ryan.n.clark@usace.army.mil or by telephone at (904) 232-3634.

Sincerely,



Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure

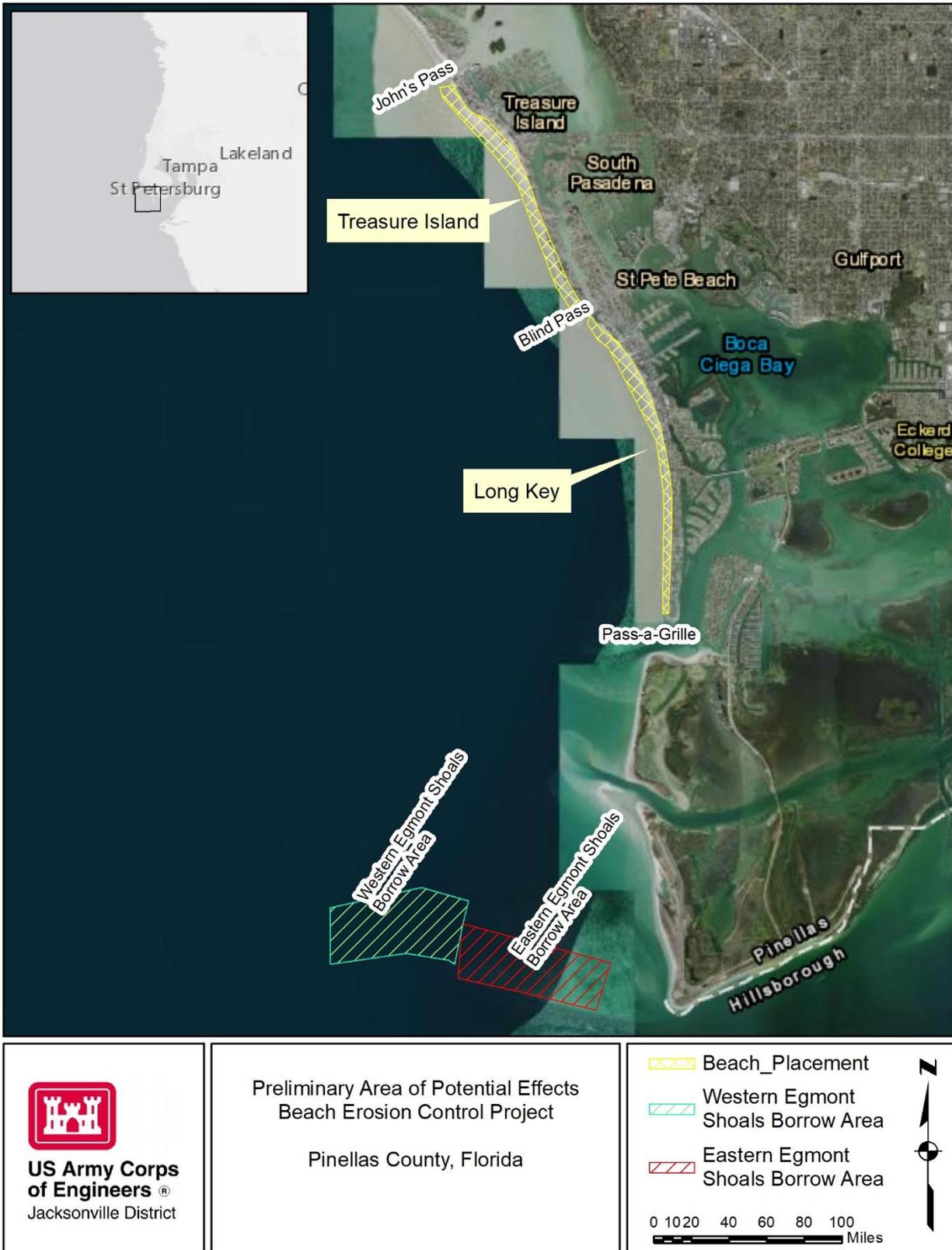


Figure 1. Preliminary APE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

10 April 2020

Paul Backhouse, Ph.D
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida
Ah Tah Thi Ki Museum
30290 Josie Billie Hwy., PMB 1004
Clewiston, FL 33440

Re: Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project

Dear Dr. Backhouse:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps), is studying the feasibility of coastal storm risk management alternatives at Treasure Island and Long Key, Pinellas County, Florida. These islands are part of an existing authorized Beach Erosion Control Project, and the 50 year period of Federal participation expires in 2025 and 2030 for Treasure Island and Long Key, respectively. The Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (Project) will formulate measures to manage coastal storm risks for an additional 50 year period following the expiration of the existing authorizations.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Corps has determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is initiating consultation with your office. As part of the Project consultation, the Corps has tentatively identified the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking to encompass all areas of proposed ground disturbance, including beach placement, access, staging, construction, and borrow areas (Figure 1). The feasibility study for the Project is ongoing and a preferred alternative/tentatively selected plan has yet to be identified; therefore, the APE may be subject to further refinement as the study progresses.

The alternatives currently under consideration include the dredging and placement of material for storm damage protection at Treasure Island and Long Key. Material would be obtained from a combination of sand sources based on the availability of material from Egmont Shoals, Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet (see Figure 1). Sand could be obtained from both the navigational channels and from the ebb shoals of the inlets. With the exception of the western portion of the previously surveyed Egmont Shoals, the ebb shoals have been previously subjected to cultural resource surveys (DHR No. 2002-5430, and DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No.2013-02689; DHR No.2001-4093; DHR No.001-5819;

DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No. 2000-06210, DHR No. 2000-5820; DHR No. 2001-08376; and DHR No. 2009-03433). All potentially significant targets identified as a result of these surveys were investigated and determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ebb shoals of Clearwater Pass have not been subject to previous archaeological surveys; therefore, the dredging of any areas not contained within the existing and typically dredged federal channel at Clearwater Pass would require additional cultural resources surveys.

The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals borrow area has been utilized as a sand source for nourishing eroded beaches of Pinellas County in past federal undertakings that have not encountered any cultural materials. The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals has been designed to avoid the use of the western portion that is currently associated with the Underwater Archaeological Preserve containing the USS Narcissus. The SHPO previously concurred with the determination of no effect for use of the eastern portion of Egmont Shoals Borrow Area and subsequent beach placement of material along the shoreline of Long Key and Treasure Island in letters dated April 4, 2003, August 4, 2003, July 3, 2013, and July 29, 2017 (DHR No.: 2003-5430, 2003-2216, 2013-02689, and 2017-3879).

The current anticipated project activities may involve the placement of sand on the beach shoreline, with placement refined when the Preferred Alternative is selected. Sand may be placed on the Gulf-fronting shorelines of Treasure Island and Long Key from FDEP Monuments R-126 to R-166 in either a berm or a dune. Placement would be limited to areas where sand placement has occurred in the past.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(1) the Corps kindly requests your comments on the proposed area of potential effects within 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please contact Mr. Ryan Clark with any question or concerns by email at ryan.n.clark@usace.army.mil or by telephone at (904) 232-3634.

Sincerely,



Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure



Figure 1. Preliminary APE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8915

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

10 April 2020

Tim Parsons, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Division of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Re: Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project

Dear Dr. Parsons:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps), is studying the feasibility of coastal storm risk management alternatives at Treasure Island and Long Key, Pinellas County, Florida. These islands are part of an existing authorized Beach Erosion Control Project, and the 50 year period of Federal participation expires in 2025 and 2030 for Treasure Island and Long Key, respectively. The Pinellas County, Florida Treasure Island and Long Key Segments, Coastal Storm Risk Management Project (Project) will formulate measures to manage coastal storm risks for an additional 50 year period following the expiration of the existing authorizations.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Corps has determined that the Project constitutes an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) and is initiating consultation with your office. As part of the Project consultation, the Corps has tentatively identified the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking to encompass all areas of proposed ground disturbance, including beach placement, access, staging, construction, and borrow areas (Figure 1). The feasibility study for the Project is ongoing and a preferred alternative/tentatively selected plan has yet to be identified; therefore, the APE may be subject to further refinement as the study progresses.

The alternatives currently under consideration include the dredging and placement of material for storm damage protection at Treasure Island and Long Key. Material would be obtained from a combination of sand sources based on the availability of material from Egmont Shoals, Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet (see Figure 1). Sand could be obtained from both the navigational channels and from the ebb shoals of the inlets. With the exception of the western portion of the previously surveyed Egmont Shoals, the ebb shoals have been previously subjected to cultural resource surveys (DHR No. 2002-5430, and DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No.2013-02689; DHR No.2001-4093; DHR No.001-5819; DHR No. 2003-2216; DHR No. 2000-06210, DHR No. 2000-5820; DHR No. 2001-08376;

and DHR No. 2009-03433). All potentially significant targets identified as a result of these surveys were investigated and determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The ebb shoals of Clearwater Pass have not been subject to previous archaeological surveys; therefore, the dredging of any areas not contained within the existing and typically dredged federal channel at Clearwater Pass would require additional cultural resources surveys.

The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals borrow area has been utilized as a sand source for nourishing eroded beaches of Pinellas County in past federal undertakings that have not encountered any cultural materials. The eastern portion of Egmont Shoals has been designed to avoid the use of the western portion that is currently associated with the Underwater Archaeological Preserve containing the USS Narcissus. The SHPO previously concurred with the determination of no effect for use of the eastern portion of Egmont Shoals Borrow Area and subsequent beach placement of material along the shoreline of Long Key and Treasure Island in letters dated April 4, 2003, August 4, 2003, July 3, 2013, and July 29, 2017 (DHR No.: 2003-5430, 2003-2216, 2013-02689, and 2017-3879).

The current anticipated project activities may involve the placement of sand on the beach shoreline, with placement refined when the Preferred Alternative is selected. Sand may be placed on the Gulf-fronting shorelines of Treasure Island and Long Key from FDEP Monuments R-126 to R-166 in either a berm or a dune. Placement would be limited to areas where sand placement has occurred in the past.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(1) the Corps kindly requests your comments on the proposed area of potential effects within 30 days from receipt of this letter. Please contact Mr. Ryan Clark with any question or concerns by email at ryan.n.clark@usace.army.mil or by telephone at (904) 232-3634.

Sincerely,



Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure

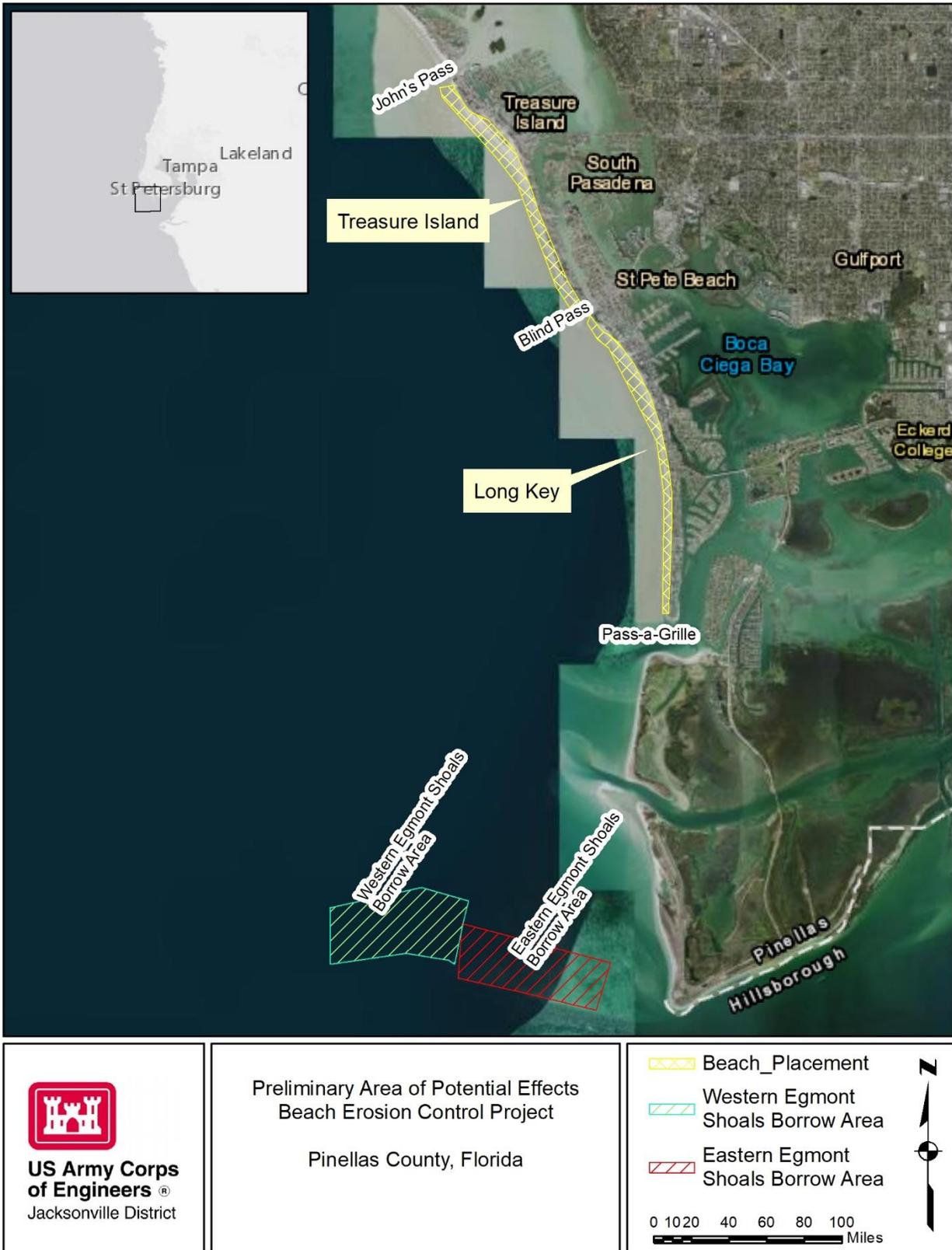


Figure 1. Preliminary APE.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

August 04, 2020

Virginia Fay
Asst. Regional Administrator
NMFS-SERO-HCD
263 13th Ave South
St. Petersburg, FL 33701

Dear Ms. Fay:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, (NEPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation (33 C.F.R. 230.11), this letter constitutes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps) Notice of Availability of the proposed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) feasibility study. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of providing coastal storm risk management focusing on the erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility of structures along two barrier islands, Treasure Island and Long Key (Figure 1), fronting the Gulf of Mexico in Pinellas County, Florida over a period of 50 years. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal.

These sources contain material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events are estimated to occur approximately every five to seven years.

This letter also serves to convey the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Assessment, which is incorporated in the project's draft Feasibility Study and EA and incorporates by reference the prior NEPA documents.

The Corps is initiating coordination with NMFS under the EFH provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). Per the September 3, 2019 and October 2, 2019 EFH Findings between NMFS' Southeast Regional Office and South Atlantic Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Jacksonville District, respectively, the EFH Assessment for the project is integrated within the draft EA. Per the 2019 Findings, the February 2004 "Preparing Essential Fish Habitat Assessments: A Guide for Federal Action Agencies" document, and 50 C.F.R. 600.920(e)(3), an EFH Assessment must include specific items. Each item is addressed in the table below with a reference to where the information is located in the draft Integrated Feasibility Study and EA:

EFH Required Item	Draft EA Location(s)
Description of the Proposed Action	What is the action? - Section 1.5.1 Project Description - Section 4 Alternative 2 (Tentatively Selected Plan) What is the purpose of the action? - Section 1.1 Project Need or Opportunity How, when and where will it be undertaken? - Section 4 Tentatively Selected Plan What will be the result of the action? - Section 5 Environmental Effects
Analysis of the potential adverse effects (individual and cumulative) of the action on EFH and the management species	What EFH will be affected by the action? - Section 2.3.4 and 5.2.4 Essential Fish Habitat What are the adverse effects to EFH that could occur as a result of this action?/ How would they impact managed species?/ What would be the magnitude of effects?/What would the duration be? - Section 5.2.4 Environmental Effects,
Proposed Compensatory Mitigation	- None required
Avoidance and Minimization	- Section 6 Environmental Commitments and Compliance

Additionally, the guidance states that for projects that may have substantial impacts on EFH, additional information may be necessary. The following additional items are considered and addressed throughout the draft EA:

EFH Additional Information Item	Draft EA Location(s)
Results of on-site studies to evaluate the habitat and/or site-specific effects of the project	- <i>Section 1.8: Related Documents</i>
Review of pertinent literature and related information	- <i>Literature cited throughout draft Integrated Feasibility Study and EA</i>

The Corps has determined that the effects of the proposed continued periodic nourishment of the Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the Pinellas County, Florida CSRM would have minimal adverse effects on EFH and no adverse effects on federally managed fish species. The magnitude of the impacts are minor and insignificant. Details on the Tentatively Selected Plan and the EFH assessment can be found in the project's draft EA.

An electronic copy of this study is available for your review at the website listed below. This website also includes information on the dates and times of the virtual public meeting and office hours when the technical members of the study team will be available to respond to questions.

<https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Shore-Protection/Pinellas-County/>

Due to current circumstances with COVID-19, the Corps is requesting that any questions or comments you may have be submitted in writing via electronic mail to Wendy.S.Dauberman-Zerby@usace.army.mil within 30 days of the date of this letter. Correspondence may also be sent to the letterhead address above, however due to limited staff availability at the District office, electronic submittal comments via email is preferred.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
DUNN.ANGELA.E.1300303923
Date: 2020.07.28 09:09:52
-04'00'

Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

cc:

Mr. Pace Wilber, National Marine Fisheries Service, 217 Fort Johnson Road,
Charleston, SC 29412

Mr. Mark Sramek, United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and
Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Regional
Office, 263 13th Avenue South, Saint Petersburg, Florida 33701-5505



Figure 1: Location Map of Study Area – Treasure Island and Long Key Segments



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

CESAJ-PD-EC

August 04, 2020

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD (MFR)

SUBJECT: Coordination Act Report for the Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) Treasure Island and Long Key Segments.

PURPOSE: To document an informal understanding between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Jacksonville District, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), North Florida Ecological Services Field Office.

Background. Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-611, 33 U.S.C. 549a) authorizes the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to review the operation of projects for which construction has been completed and which were constructed in the interest of navigation, flood control, water supply, and related purposes, when found advisable due to significantly changed physical or economic conditions, and to recommend to Congress on the advisability of modifying the structures or their operation, and for improving the quality of the environment in the overall public interest.

Title IV, Division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), enacted February 9, 2018, authorizes the Government to conduct this study at full Federal expense to the extent that appropriations provided under the Investigations heading of the Act are available and used for such purpose.

All 42 miles of the Pinellas County shoreline are authorized for study in the interest of hurricane protection, storm damage reduction, beach erosion control, and other related purposes. This study focuses on the barrier islands of Treasure Island and Long Key. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan consists periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

CESAJ-PD-EC

SUBJECT: Coordination Act Report for the Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Treasure Island and Long Key Segments.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal. These sources contain material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events will occur approximately every five to seven years.

The Corps developed an integrated report including an Environmental Assessment evaluating potential environmental effects in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In addition, the Corps has initiated programmatic Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation pursuant to the 2013 Programmatic Piping Plover Biological Opinion (P³BO) and the 2015 Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion (SPBO) for this study, Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Treasure Island and Long Key Segments. The ESA consultation will also include a species effect determination for the threatened Rufa red knot, which was listed subsequent to the issuance of the P³BO and the SPBO.

Coordination. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq., March 10, 1934, as amended 1946, 1958, 1978, and 1995) requires Federal agencies to consult with the Service regarding the impacts to fish and wildlife resources and the proposed measures to mitigate these impacts. Additional coordination authorities exist through the review process of NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended 1975 and 1982) and the consultations required under the ESA of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 136, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. December 28, 1973). The Corps continues to coordinate and consult with the Service through NEPA and the ESA. Impacts to fish and wildlife resources are addressed thoroughly via these two authorities. The Service will include comments relevant to FWCA in the Services' response to the Corps' ESA coordination letter as well as through the NEPA review process.

Agreement. The undersigned, Corps and the Service, agree to utilize the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) Treasure Island and Long Key Segments Study NEPA review and ESA consultation processes to complete coordination responsibilities under the FWCA. This agreement will avoid duplicate analysis and documentation as authorized under 40 CFR section 1500.4 (k), 1502.25, 1506.4, and is consistent with Presidential Executive Order for Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, released January 18, 2011.

JAY HERRINGTON
Field Supervisor, North
Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services



ANGELA E. DUNN
Chief, Environmental Branch
Engineers

DATE: _____

DATE: 04 August 2020



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

August 04, 2020

Mr. Jay Herrington, Field Supervisor
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
North Florida Ecological Services Office
7915 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7517

Dear Mr. Herrington:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (Corps) would like to initiate coordination with your office under the Programmatic Piping Plover Biological Opinion (P³BO; 2013) and the Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion (SPBO; 2015) on the Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (EA) with Proposed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) feasibility study. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of providing coastal storm risk management focusing on the erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility of structures along two barrier islands, Treasure Island and Long Key (Figure 1), fronting the Gulf of Mexico in Pinellas County, Florida over a period of 50 years. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal. These sources contain

material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events are estimated to occur approximately every five to seven years.

All terms and conditions within the SPBO shall be implemented. Additionally, the standard manatee protection measures would be imposed on all waterborne activities. The Corps has determined that the proposed activity may affect nesting sea turtles and may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the manatee. Critical habitat for these species does not occur within the study area.

Beach nourishment would not occur in "optimal" piping plover habitat as defined by the P³BO. The Corps has determined that the proposed work may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the plover. The rufa red knot was Federally listed as threatened subsequent to the issuance of the P³BO and the SPBO. Critical habitat has not been designated for the rufa red knot; however, this study area is known to provide important habitat for this species. As such, the Corps agrees to implement the Terms and Conditions (T&Cs) within the Incidental Take Statement of the P³BO for the rufa red knot. The Corps has determined that the proposed work may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the rufa red knot. The Corps also looks forward to working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on future conservation measures or T&Cs that will provide additional protection for this species.

An electronic copy of this study is available for your review at the website listed below. This website also includes information on the dates and times of the virtual public meeting and office hours when the technical members of the study team will be available to respond to questions.

<https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Shore-Protection/Pinellas-County/>

Please confirm your review of our effects determinations and applicability of the SPBO and P³BO. Should you determine that the proposed activity is not within the scope of the SPBO or the P³BO, please consider this letter initiation of consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Due to current circumstances with COVID-19, the Corps is requesting that any questions or comments you may have be submitted in writing via electronic mail to Wendy.S.Dauberman-Zerby@usace.army.mil within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Correspondence may also be sent to the letterhead address above, however due to limited staff availability at the District office, electronic submittal comments via email is preferred.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
DUNN.ANGELA.E.13003039
23
Date: 2020.07.28 09:10:18
-04'00'

Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Encls

cc:

Annie Dziergowski, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, North Florida Ecological Services Field Office, 7915 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200, Jacksonville, FL 32256

Tina Nguyen, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, North Florida Ecological Services Field Office, 7915 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200, Jacksonville, FL 32256



Figure 1: Location Map of Study Area – Treasure Island and Long Key Segments



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

August 04, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Regulation (33 CFR 230.11), this letter constitutes the Notice of Availability of the Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (EA) with Proposed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Pinellas County, Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) feasibility study. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of providing coastal storm risk management focusing on the erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility of structures along two barrier islands, Treasure Island and Long Key (Figure 1), fronting the Gulf of Mexico in Pinellas County, Florida over a period of 50 years. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal. These sources contain material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events are estimated to occur approximately every five to seven years.

An electronic copy of this study is available for your review at the website listed below. This website also includes information on the dates and times of the virtual public meeting and office hours when the technical members of the study team will be available to respond to questions.

<https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Shore-Protection/Pinellas-County/>

Due to current circumstances with COVID-19, the Corps is requesting that any questions or comments you may have be submitted in writing via electronic mail to PinellasCountyStudyComments@usace.army.mil 30 days from the date of this letter which is September 4, 2020. Correspondence may also be sent to the letterhead address above; however, due to limited staff availability at the District office, electronic submittal of comments via email is preferred.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
DUNN.ANGELA.E.1300303923
Date: 2020.07.28 09:10:42
-04'00'

Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Encls



FIGURE 1: Location Map of Study Area – Treasure Island and Long Key Segments



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

August 4, 2020

Chris Stahl
Coordinator
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, M.S. 47
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Dear Mr. Stahl:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation (33 CFR 230.11), this letter constitutes the Notice of Availability of the proposed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (EA), and the Federal Consistency Determination (FCD) for the Pinellas County Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRМ) feasibility study. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of providing coastal storm risk management focusing on the erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility of structures along two barrier islands, Treasure Island and Long Key (Figure 1), fronting the Gulf of Mexico in Pinellas County, Florida over a period of 50 years. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal. These sources contain material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events are estimated to occur approximately every 5 to 7 years.

Additionally, the study area includes two Coastal Barrier Resources System

(CBRS) Units and two Otherwise Protected Areas (Figure 2):

- Reefs Unit, P24/P24P (CBRS Unit)
- Sand Key Unit FL-85P (CBRS Unit)
- Mullet Key P24P (Otherwise Protected Area)
- Sand Key Unit FL-85P (Otherwise Protected Area)

The shoreline of Shell Key across the Pass-A-Grill Inlet south from Long Key is within CBRS Unit P24. The Egmont Shoal sediment source is located within the Mullet Key P24P Otherwise Protected Area. While Egmont Shoal is located in Mullet Key, P24P (an Otherwise Protected Area), dredging is not prohibited in Otherwise Protected Areas.

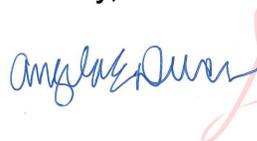
The Corps is requesting a consistency determination pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act and the Florida Coastal Management Program based on the information contained in the draft EA. We understand the final concurrence from your agency will be determined during the review performed as part of the state's environmental permitting process that includes water quality certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

The electronic copy of the proposed FONSI, draft EA, and associated appendices are available for your review at the website listed below. This website also includes information on the dates and times of the virtual public meeting and office hours when the technical members of the study team will be available to respond to questions.

<https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Shore-Protection/Pinellas-County/>

The Corps determined that the proposed project is consistent with Florida's approved Coastal Zone Management Program. Due to current circumstances with COVID-19, the Corps is requesting that any questions or comments you may have be submitted in writing via electronic mail to Wendy.S.Dauberman-Zerby@usace.army.mil within 60 days of the date of this letter. Correspondence may also be sent to the letterhead address above; however, due to limited staff availability at the District office, electronic submittal of comments via email is preferred.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
DUNN.ANGELA.E.1300303923
Date: 2020.08.03 09:59:50
-04'00'

Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosures



FIGURE 1: Location Map of Study Area – Treasure Island and Long Key Segments

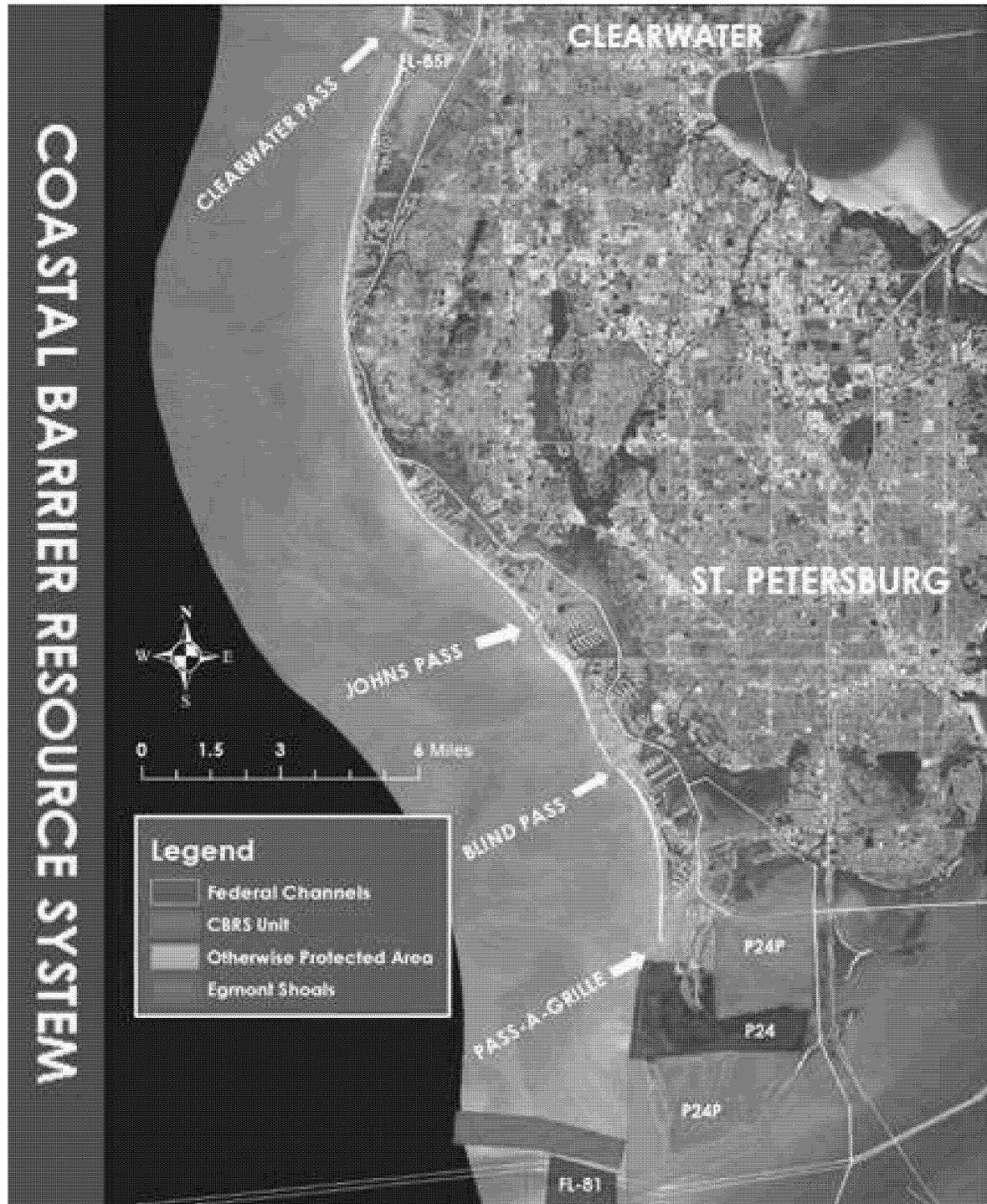


FIGURE 2: Coastal Barrier Resource System Units in the study area.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT
701 SAN MARCO BOULEVARD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32207-8175

Planning and Policy Division
Environmental Branch

August 4, 2020

Mr. Jay Herrington, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North Florida Ecological Services Office
7915 Baymeadows Way, Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32256-7517

Dear Mr. Herrington:

This letter is being sent pursuant to the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) applicability to the Pinellas County Florida Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSR) Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment (EA) with Proposed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of providing coastal storm risk management and focuses on the erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility of structures along two barrier islands, Treasure Island and Long Key (Figure 1), fronting the Gulf of Mexico in Pinellas County, Florida. These two islands were the first segments constructed under the existing Federal beach erosion control project, and the 50-year periods of Federal participation under the existing authority will expire in 2025 (Treasure Island) and 2030 (Long Key). As these areas continue to experience effects from coastal storms, there is need to study continued Federal participation at these locations.

The Tentatively Selected Plan is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (Florida Department of Environmental Protection reference monuments R126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

- A berm extension of up to 100 feet seaward from the dune toe; and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 feet NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 feet seaward.

This plan proposes to use sand from the Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille inlet complexes (including ebb shoals), and from Egmont Shoal. These sources contain material compatible with the native sand within the study area and have sufficient quantity for the 50-year planning horizon. Renourishment events are estimated to occur approximately every five to seven years.

Additionally, the study area includes two Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) Units and two Otherwise Protected Areas (Figure 2):

- Reefs Unit, P24/P24P (CBRS Unit)
- Sand Key Unit FL-85P (CBRS Unit)
- Mullet Key P24P (Otherwise Protected Area)
- Sand Key Unit FL-85P (Otherwise Protected Area)

The shoreline of Shell Key across the Pass-A-Grill Inlet south from Long Key is within CBRS Unit P24. The Egmont Shoal sediment source is located within the Mullet Key P24P Otherwise Protected Area. While Egmont Shoal is located in Mullet Key, P24P (an Otherwise Protected Area), dredging is not prohibited in Otherwise Protected Areas.

The electronic copy of the proposed FONSI, draft EA, and associated appendices are available for your review at the website listed below. This website also includes information on the dates and times of the virtual public meeting and office hours when the technical members of the study team will be available to respond to questions.

<https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Shore-Protection/Pinellas-County/>

Please indicate any restrictions under CBRA on structural and nonstructural shore protection measures applicable to this study. Due to current circumstances with COVID-19, the Corps is requesting that any questions or comments you may have be submitted in writing via electronic mail to Wendy.S.Dauberman-Zerby@usace.army.mil within 30 days of the date of this letter. Correspondence may also be sent to the letterhead address above; however, due to limited staff availability at the District office, electronic submittal of comments via email is preferred.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
DUNN.ANGELA.E.1300303
923
Date: 2020.08.03 11:15:40
-04'00'

Angela E. Dunn
Chief, Environmental Branch

Encls



FIGURE 1: Location Map of Study Area – Treasure Island and Long Key Segments

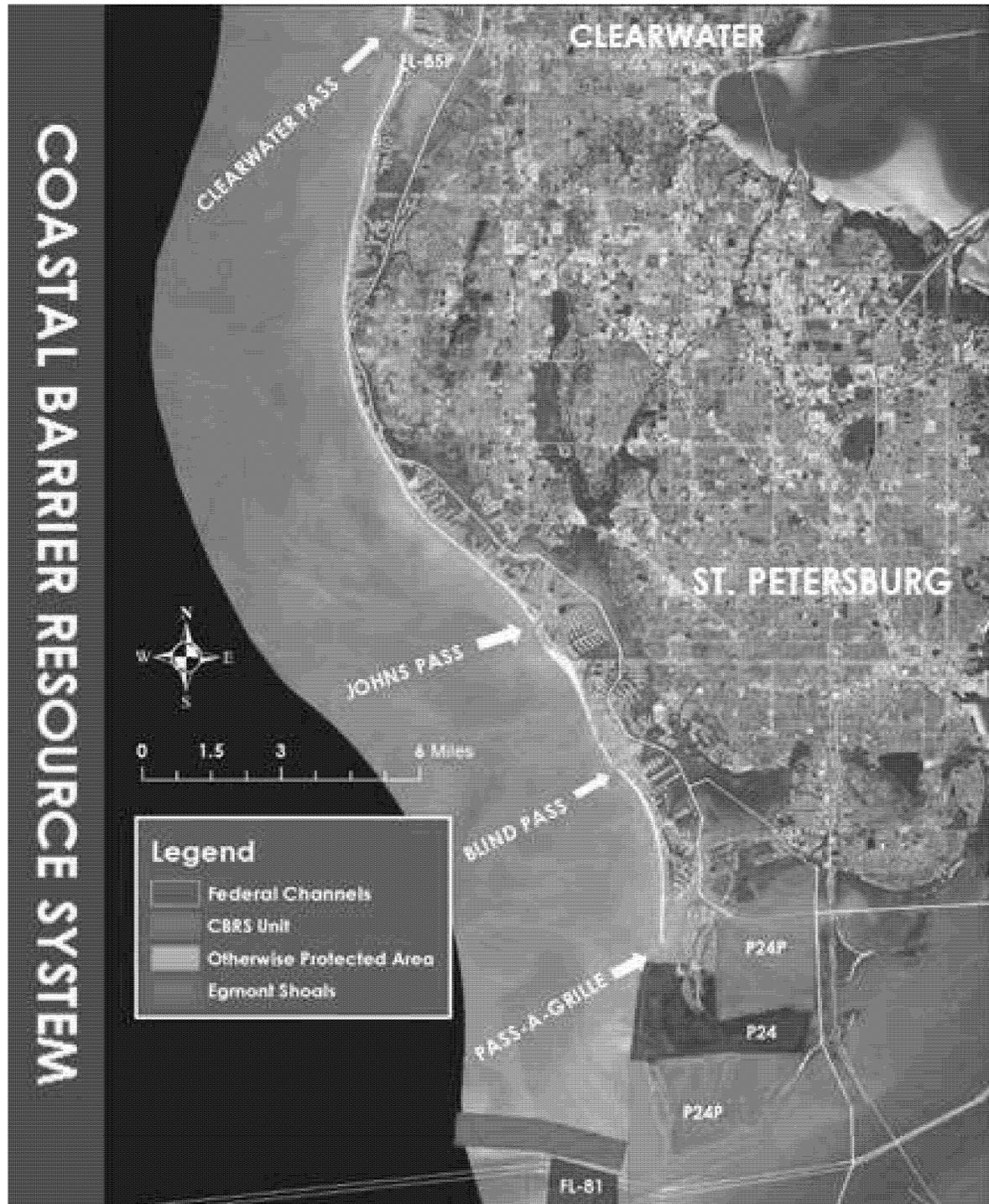


FIGURE 2: Coastal Barrier Resource System Units in the study area.