



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southeast Regional Office

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F/SER31:JBH

SER-2014-13886

JUL 31 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR: F/HC3 – Leslie Craig

FROM:

for F/SE – Roy E. Crabtree, Ph.D.

Miles M. Croom

SUBJECT:

Deepwater Horizon-Early Restoration Plan Phase III: St. George Island Bulkhead Improvements, Franklin County, Florida

This memorandum responds to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Restoration Center's (RC) April 9, 2014, letter and supporting biological assessment requesting National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) concurrence under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) with the RC's project-effects determination for the proposed repair of a bulkhead on St. George Island, Florida. You determined that the proposed activities are not likely to adversely affect five species of sea turtles (leatherback, hawksbill, green, loggerhead, and Kemp's ridley), Gulf sturgeon, and smalltooth sawfish, and will not modify designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 13 nor adversely affect the critical habitat's essential features. NMFS's findings on the project's potential effects are based on the project description in this response. Any changes to the proposed action may negate the findings of this consultation and may require reinitiation of the consultation with NMFS.

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Early Restoration

Under the Oil Pollution Act, designated agencies of the federal government and affected state governments act as trustees on behalf of the public. The Trustees are charged with recovering damages from the responsible parties to restore the public's natural resources that sustained injuries. NOAA shares trusteeship with the other natural resource trustees over all of the resources that will benefit from these restoration actions. The Trustees developed the Early Restoration selection process to be responsive to the purpose and need for conducting Early Restoration. Early Restoration project selection is a step-wise process comprised of: (1) project solicitation; (2) project screening; (3) negotiation with BP; and (4) public review and comment.

The Trustees released a Phase I Early Restoration Plan (ERP) in April 2012, a Phase II ERP in December 2012, and a draft Phase III ERP on May 6, 2013. On June 26, 2014, the Trustees released a final Phase III Plan. These plans contain a series of restoration actions that may be selected independently by the Trustees. NMFS has previously completed consultations on the Phase I ERP projects and 30 of the projects included in the Phase III ERP.¹

The Phase I ERP consists of 8 projects that address an array of injuries and are located throughout the Gulf (See Appendix 1). Specifically, Phase I includes 2 oyster projects (1 in Louisiana and 1 in

¹ Neither of the Phase II ERP projects involve in-water work and, therefore, NMFS did not receive a request for section 7 consultation.



Mississippi), 2 marsh projects (1 in Louisiana and 1 in Alabama), a nearshore artificial reef project in Mississippi, 2 dune projects, and a boat ramp enhancement project in Florida. Consultations on the Phase I projects were completed on April 2, 2012. NMFS determined that one of the marsh projects and both dune projects would have no effect on listed species and that other projects are not likely to adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat under NMFS's purview. NMFS evaluated potential impacts on listed species (5 species of sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon and smalltooth sawfish) from placement of material, site exclusion, and dredging, and determined that these effects will be discountable or insignificant because of the species' mobility and ability to find suitable habitat for foraging in the surrounding areas. NMFS also evaluated potential impacts to sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon from fishing activities associated with the artificial reef project and determined that the effects are discountable because the enhancement of the existing artificial reefs is not expected to induce new fishing effort or increase the risk of harmful interactions between recreational fishers and listed species. The boat ramp project will enhance two existing boat ramps and allow an additional 92 vessels to be launched from two new public boat ramps. The purpose of these projects is to relieve traffic and congestion at other boat ramps in the areas. NMFS determined that any increase in vessel strike risk to sea turtles is discountable because the new boat ramps are likely to be used by people who currently have vessels and a previous NMFS analysis concluded that a typical dock or marina project in Florida that introduces less than 300 new vessels to an area will have an insignificant or discountable effect on sea turtles.

Three of the Phase I projects (1 boat ramp, 1 oyster project, and the nearshore artificial reef project) are located in Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. The boat ramp is located in Unit 9 and the oyster project and artificial reef projects are located in Unit 8. NMFS determined that the boat ramp project is not likely to adversely affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 9 because the construction will occur in the same footprint and will be the same dimensions as the existing piers, any increases in turbidity are expected to be localized and temporary and insignificant, and the texture and quality of the sediments and its ability to support prey items are expected to be the same pre- and post-project. NMFS similarly concluded that the oyster project and artificial reef project will not adversely affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 8 because the placement of clean, toxin-free material will not alter water or sediment quality and the addition of this material to existing hardbottom will not alter prey availability.

To date, NMFS has completed 15 consultations covering 30 individual projects (See Appendix 2) out of a total of 35 projects in Phase III. These projects are 4 artificial reef projects (3 in Texas and 1 in Florida), 2 oysters projects (1 in Florida and 1 in Alabama), 4 living shoreline projects (1 in Alabama, 1 in Mississippi and 2 in Florida), 10 Florida boat ramp/dock projects, 1 scallop enhancement project in Florida, 1 Florida beach enhancement project, 1 North Breton Island, Louisiana, restoration project, 1 Mississippi fishing pier project, 2 observation/canoe launch docks in Florida, 1 Florida erosion control project, 1 Florida small fishing pier, 1 Florida oyster reef and salt marsh enhancement, and 1 Florida fish hatchery project. As with the Phase I projects, NMFS evaluated potential impacts on listed species (5 species of sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon) from placement of material, site exclusion, and dredging, and determined that these effects will be discountable or insignificant because of the species' mobility and ability to find suitable habitat for foraging in the surrounding areas. NMFS also evaluated the impacts of noise created from construction, where applicable, and determined that the risk of short- or long-term exposure to harmful noise is discountable, and any sounds heard by them will have insignificant health effects. NMFS determined that the potential impacts to sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon from fishing activities associated with the 4 artificial reef projects are discountable because the enhancement of the existing artificial reefs is not expected to induce new fishing effort. NMFS also determined that the risk of

vessel strike impacts to turtles from future use of the artificial reef sites is discountable because use of the site will generally coincide with fair weather patterns and calm sea states that will allow boaters to detect and avoid any sea turtles in their path.

Fifteen of the Phase III projects (3 living shoreline projects, 1 Florida artificial reef project, 1 Florida fish hatchery, 3 boat ramp projects, 1 beach enhancement project, 2 Florida oyster reef projects, 1 scallop enhancement project, 1 erosion control project, and the 2 observation/canoe launch docks) are located in Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. The living shoreline projects are located in Units 8, 9 and 13. The Florida fish hatchery is located in Unit 9. The boat ramp projects are located in Units 9 and 13. The beach enhancement project is located in Unit 11, the oyster projects are located in Units 9 and 13, the scallop enhancement project is located in Units 9, 10, 12, and 13, the erosion control project is located in Unit 12, and the observation/canoe launch dock projects are in Units 10 and 12. NMFS determined that the scallop enhancement project and Florida fish hatchery project will have no effect on Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and that the other projects are not likely to adversely affect the essential features of Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (water quality, sediment quality, prey abundance, and safe and unobstructed migratory pathways). The oyster reef projects will place clean, non-toxic material over existing hardbottom, which will make any impacts to water quality, sediment quality, or prey abundance discountable. The beach enhancement project will improve sediment quality and effects to prey abundance, water quality and migratory pathways will be insignificant because the work will take place in shallower water than normal foraging depths, any increased turbidity will be temporary and within natural background levels, and sand placement in the shallow waters along the beach will not interfere with migration. The Florida artificial reef project will have no effect on the sediment quality. The effects to water quality and prey abundance will be insignificant because turbidity will be temporary and within natural background levels and will not reduce prey availability overall in the areas surrounding the modules. Any impacts to migratory pathways will be discountable because the reef structures are in open water and spaced out sufficiently for Gulf sturgeon to move. The installation of the 8-inch-diameter seawater intake pipe for the fish hatchery project will have no effect on sediment quality. The effects to water quality and prey abundance will be insignificant because the turbidity will be temporary and within natural background levels and will not reduce prey availability in the areas surrounding the pipe. The boat ramp and dock projects will have no effect on sediment quality. The effects to water quality and prey abundance will be insignificant because turbidity will be temporary and within natural background levels and will not reduce prey availability overall in the areas surrounding the ramps or docks. The erosion control structure project will have no effects on sediment quality as the composition of the dredge materials to be placed behind the groins are expected to be similar or identical to what is currently present. The effects to water quality and prey abundance will be insignificant because turbidity will be temporary and within natural background levels and will not reduce prey availability overall in the areas surrounding the modules. Last, the living shoreline projects may temporarily increase turbidity and displace some prey species but these impacts are expected to be insignificant. With respect to prey abundance, the living shoreline projects are expected to have long-term beneficial impacts by increasing prey abundance in adjacent areas.

Current Project

This project is part of the Phase III ERP and is located at 29.67278°N, 84.86833°W, in Apalachicola Bay, immediately east of the Bryant Patton Bridge on St. George Island in Franklin County, Florida (Figure 1). The applicant proposes to repair approximately 275 feet (ft) of degraded bulkhead by removing existing, damaged/collapsed sections of the concrete sheet bulkhead, placing new sections of sheet pile, and constructing a new cap (Figure 2). The new sheet piles will be either push-driven

to final depth or installed via a combination of push-driving and use of a vibratory hammer to drive the piles a minimum of 3 feet (ft) below the mud line. Riprap behind the existing, damaged/collapsed bulkhead will be removed and replaced. After bulkhead installation, crews will install approximately 100 ft of rubber bumpers to the open-water side of the bulkhead using hand-held tools from a combination of upland areas and work skiffs in the water.

The construction work will mainly take place using heavy equipment located in upland areas. Best management practices for erosion control associated with the bulkhead work will be implemented and maintained at all times during construction. The entire project area will be enclosed by an in-water turbidity barrier that will be secured to shore. The in-water use of silt curtains and the possible dewatering of work areas will further help limit the scope, nature, and extent, of any turbidity impacts. The applicant will implement and adhere to NMFS's *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions*, dated March 23, 2006. It is anticipated construction activities will be completed in 1 year.



Figure 1. Image showing the project location (©2014 Google, Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO)

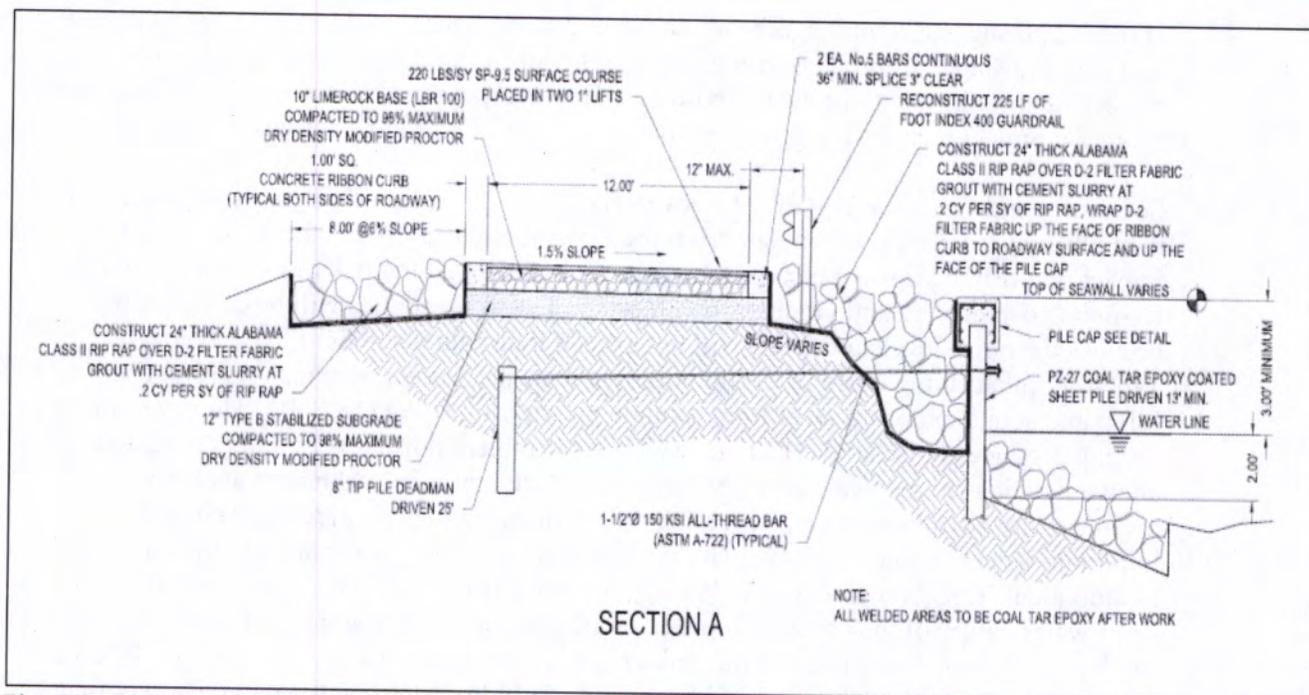


Figure 2. Diagram of bulkhead replacement

Three ESA-listed species of sea turtles (the endangered Kemp's ridley, the threatened loggerhead,² and the threatened/endangered green³) and the threatened Gulf sturgeon may be present in the action area and may be affected by the project. The proposed project also falls within ESA-designated, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 13, which may be affected. We believe leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish are extremely unlikely to be present. These turtles' very-specific foraging and life history requirements are not met in or near the action areas; leatherbacks are deepwater, pelagic species while hawksbills are associated with coral reefs. Smalltooth sawfish distribution has contracted to peninsular Florida and, within that area, they can only be found with regularity off the extreme southern portion of the state. Therefore, any effects to leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish from the proposed project are discountable.

Species Analysis

NMFS has identified the following potential effects to sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon and has concluded that the species are not likely to be adversely affected by the proposed actions for the following reasons

1. Sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon may be temporarily unable to use the site for foraging or shelter habitat due to avoidance of construction activities, related noise, and physical exclusion from areas blocked by turbidity curtains. These effects will be temporary and insignificant, given the availability of alternate similar habitat nearby, small project footprint, and turbidity controls that will only enclose a small portion of the project site and will be removed upon construction completion. The high nesting density for loggerhead sea turtles on the Gulf side

² Northwest Atlantic Ocean distinct population segment (DPS)

³ Green turtles are listed as threatened except for the Florida and Pacific coast of Mexico breeding populations, which are listed as endangered.

of the island suggests that loggerhead sea turtles, in particular, could enter the project area despite the distance from the opening at Government Cut into Apalachicola Bay to the project site (a minimum distance of 6 miles). However, sea turtles are mobile and will likely avoid the project area during in-water work as a result of noise and activity.

2. Sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon may be adversely affected by pile-driving noise associated with the bulkhead repair. Based on data from the Federal Highway Administration (2012)⁴ on impact pile-driving noise thresholds for fish, we believe that the risk of noise-induced injury from the push driving and vibratory hammering of steel sheet piles will be discountable because the noise levels produced will not exceed injury thresholds for these species. Vibratory pile driving noise levels do not exceed the peak pressure threshold (206 decibel [dB]) and sound exposure level from a single pile driving strike (187 dB). However, pile-driving produces noise above 150 dB, well above ambient noise levels, and is expected to elicit an avoidance response from sea turtles and Gulf sturgeon. Although avoidance responses are advantageous at preventing direct injury, effects on individuals may be important if they disrupt feeding, mating, migration, sheltering, or indirectly increase the risk to individuals (e.g., via predation). We believe these effects will be insignificant due to the open-water nature of the construction site, availability of similar alternate habitat nearby, small project footprint, short and intermittent duration of pile installation, long distance from the nearest pass out into the Gulf of Mexico, and turbidity controls that will only enclose a small portion of the project site. Additionally, the implementation of the *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions* will further reduce the risk as work must cease if sea turtles are observed less than 50 ft from moving equipment. This distance is less than the injurious threshold distances for fish (74 meters [m]) and sea turtles (16 m).

NMFS has also considered the effects of this project in conjunction with the effects associated with the Phase I and Phase III projects that have previously undergone section 7 consultations and concludes there are no additive effects of the overall projects that rise above the level of effects considered for each of the individual projects. The potential impacts to listed species from construction activities are limited in time and place, and cease to exist once the project is complete.

Critical Habitat Analysis

The in-water construction takes place in Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, thus it may be affected. The following features are essential for the conservation of Gulf sturgeon present in Unit 13: (1) abundant prey items; (2) water quality and sediment quality necessary for normal behavior, growth, and viability of all life stages; and (3) safe and unobstructed migratory pathways necessary for passage within and between riverine, estuarine, and marine habitats. Of these essential features, NMFS believes water quality may be temporarily affected by disturbance to the bottom sediments during pile-installation activities. The effect is expected to be insignificant, given that increases in turbidity will be temporary and minimized by the use of turbidity curtains. In addition, sediments will settle out of the water column quickly, and/or tidal currents will disperse the disturbed sediments to baseline conditions.

NMFS has also considered the effects of this project on Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in conjunction with the effects associated with the Phase I and Phase III projects that have previously undergone

⁴ Federal Highway Administration. 2012. Technical Guidance for Assessment and Mitigation of the Hydroacoustic Effects of Pile Driving on Fish. Final. February (ICF 645.10). Prepared by ICF International, Seattle, WA.

section 7 consultations. We conclude there are no additive effects of the overall projects that rise above the level of effects considered for each of the individual projects. The potential impacts to water and sediment quality from construction activities associated with all of these projects are localized and temporary. Similarly, any impacts to prey abundance will be localized and although some projects may displace some prey species, none are expected to reduce overall prey abundance in the project area or critical habitat unit. NMFS previously consulted on 4 Phase III projects (1 living shoreline project, 1 boat ramp project, 1 oyster enhancement project, and 1 scallop enhancement project) also located in Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 13 and determined the projects may affect migratory pathways but that any effect will be insignificant.

Finally, we concur with your project-effect determinations that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, leatherback, hawksbill, or green sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 13.

This concludes the NOAA RC's consultation responsibilities under the ESA for species under NMFS's purview. Consultation must be reinitiated if a take occurs or new information reveals effects of the action not previously considered, or the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, or if a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

We've enclosed additional relevant information for your review. We look forward to further cooperation with you on other projects to ensure the conservation of our threatened and endangered marine species and designated critical habitat. If you have any questions about this consultation, please contact Joyce Barkley-Hahn, Consultation Biologist, at (727) 551-5741, or by email at joyce.barkley-hahn@noaa.gov.

Attachment: *Sea Turtle and Smalltooth Sawfish Construction Conditions* (Revised March 23, 2006)

File: 1514-22.C

Appendix 1 Phase I Early Restoration Plan Projects with corresponding Public Consultation Tracking System (PCTS)

Ref.	PCTS Tracking #	Project	Description	Determinations
P1-1	SER-2012-889	Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation – NRDA Early Restoration Project	Project proposed involves the creation of marsh within the project footprint of the larger Lake Hermitage Marsh Creation Project. The primary goals of the Project are: (1) to restore the eastern Lake Hermitage shoreline to reduce erosion and prevent breaching into the interior marsh, and (2) to re-create marsh in the open water areas south and southeast of Lake Hermitage. The marsh creation project will substitute approximately 104 acres of created brackish marsh for approximately 5-6 acres (7,300 linear feet) of earthen terraces.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon. The project is not located in designated critical habitat. All activities associated with the Lake Hermitage Restoration project are outside the known range of Gulf sturgeon. Sea turtles are not likely to be at the dredge site in the Mississippi River, which is 70 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, sea turtles are not likely to be at the marsh restoration site.
P1-2	SER-2012-889	Louisiana Oyster Cultch Project	Project involves (1) the placement of oyster cultch onto approximately 850 acres of public oyster seed grounds throughout coastal Louisiana, and (2) construction of an oyster hatchery facility that will produce supplemental larvae and seed. The project consists of placing oyster cultch material on public oyster seed grounds to produce seed- and sack-sized oysters to compensate the public for impacts to oyster areas exposed to oil, dispersant, and response activities.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon. The project is not located in designated critical habitat.
P1-3	SER-2012-889	Mississippi Oyster Cultch Restoration	Project consists of placing oyster cultch material on public oyster seed grounds in the footprint of existing oyster cultch areas to produce seed- and sack-sized oysters to compensate the public for impacts to oyster areas exposed to oil, dispersant, and response activities.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.
P1-4	SER-2012-889	Mississippi Artificial Reef Habitat	Project includes the deployment of artificial reefs in bays and nearshore Mississippi Sound waters in and off of Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties, Mississippi	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.
P1-5	SER-2012-889	Marsh Island (Portersville Bay) Marsh Creation	Project involves the addition 50 acres of salt marsh to the existing 24 acres along Marsh Island in the Portersville Bay portion of Mississippi Sound in south Mobile County, Alabama. This entails the construction of a permeable segmented breakwater, the placement of sediments, and the planting of native marsh vegetation.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon. The project is not located in designated critical habitat.
P1-6	SER-2012-889	Alabama Dune Restoration Cooperative Project	Project will restore 55 acres of dune habitat by installing sand fencing and planting native dune vegetation in Orange Beach and Gulf Shores, Alabama	Project will have no effect on listed species or designated critical habitat under NMFS jurisdiction. NMFS does not believe there will be any direct or indirect effects to our listed species or designated critical habitat, as all activities will occur solely in upland areas.
P1-7	SER-2012-889	Florida Boat Ramp Enhancement and Construction Project	Project will entail repairing the existing Navy Point Park public boat ramp, located in a developed residential area in Pensacola Bay, and constructing the new Mahogany Mill public boat ramp that will be located in a commercial and industrial area in Pensacola Bay	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. The Navy Point project is not likely to adversely affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in Unit 9, Pensacola Bay. The remaining boat ramp projects are not located in designated critical habitat.
P1-8	SER-2012-889	Florida (Pensacola Beach) Dune Restoration	Native dune vegetation will be planted on the primary dune on Pensacola Beach in Escambia County, Florida	This project will have no effect on listed species or designated critical habitat under NMFS jurisdiction. NMFS does not believe there will be any direct or indirect effects to listed species or designated critical habitat, as all activities will occur solely in upland areas.

Appendix 2 Phase III Early Restoration Plan Projects with corresponding Public Consultation Tracking System (PCTS)

Reference	PCTS Tracking #	Project	Description	Determinations
P3-1	SER-2014-12910	Texas Artificial Reefs Corpus	3 projects are designed to install artificial reefs in Texas coastal waters. They are not located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (68 FR 13370, March 19, 2003), nor proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat (78 FR 43005, July 18, 2013).	The project effect determinations of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles).
P3-2	SER-2014-12916	Texas Artificial Reefs Freeport		
P3-3	SER-2014-12920	Texas Artificial Reefs Matagorda		
P3-4	SER-2014-12924	Alabama Oyster Culch	The applicant proposes to restore and enhance 319 acres of oyster reefs within historic footprint of oyster reefs in Mobile Bay. It is not located within any designated or proposed critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon).
P3-5	SER-2014-12925	Hancock County Living Shorelines	The applicant proposes to reduce shoreline erosion and restore oyster and marsh habitat by (1) use of breakwater materials to reduce shoreline erosion, (2) creation of 46 acres of salt marsh, and (3) enhancement of 46 acres of oyster reef habitat that have historically supported oyster habitat. It is located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 8, but not within proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon). Leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles were withdrawn.
P3-6	SER-2014-12926	Swift Tract Living Shorelines	The applicant proposes to reduce shoreline erosion by creating breakwaters (8,500 ft) from natural materials (15,800 tons of riprap and 2,200 yd ³ of bagged oyster shell). Covering 2.9 acres of fine-grained sediment. It is not located within any designated or proposed critical habitats.	The project effect determinations of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon) or designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. Leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish were withdrawn.
P3-7	SER-2014-13016	FL Pensacola Bay Living Shorelines	The applicant proposes to reduce shoreline erosion by expanding existing breakwaters at 2 sites (25,000 tons of riprap, covering 5 acres of fine-grained sediment total) and backfilling marsh areas with 102,000 yd ³ of fill, total. It is located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 9, but not within proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon) or designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. Leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish were withdrawn.
P3-8	SER-2014-13083	FL Cat Point Living Shorelines	The applicant proposes to reduce shoreline erosion by expanding an existing breakwater structure (up to 0.3 miles) and creating 1 acre of salt marsh habitat. It is located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 13, but not within proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon) or designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat. Leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles and smalltooth sawfish were withdrawn.

P3-9	SER-2014-13017	Beach Enhancement Project at Gulf Island National Seashore	The applicant proposes to remove fragments of asphalt and road-base material from a long, thin area approximately 20 feet (ft) by 2 miles long (211,200 ft ² or ~4.8 acres) in the inter- and sub-tidal zone within the GUIS. The project is located within Gulf Sturgeon Critical Habitat Unit 11 (68 FR 13370, March 19, 2003) and is approximately 4 miles east of Proposed Loggerhead Critical Habitat Unit LOGG-N-33 (78 FR 43005, July 18, 2013).	The project effect determinations of the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon) or designated or proposed critical habitats for these species.
P3-10	SER-2014-13018	North Breton Island Restoration	The applicant proposes to dredge 3.7 million cubic yards (yd ³) (2.8 x 10 ⁶ cubic meters (m ³)) of sand, silt, and clay materials, using a cutterhead dredge, from 1 or more sites within offshore shoals borrow sites from a water depth range of 6-20 feet (ft) or 1.8-6.1 meters (m) deep mean lower low water (MLLW). The in-water project footprint is 38 square miles (mi ²) or 98.4 square kilometers (km ²); 41.4 mi ² (or 106.4 km ²) including proposed North Breton Island restoration. The project is not located within Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (68 FR 13370, March 19, 2003), nor proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat (78 FR 43005, July 18, 2013).	The project effect determinations of the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon).
P3-11	SER-2014-13026	MS Popp's Ferry Causeway Park	The applicant proposes to install 4 fishing piers and 1 overlook pier, covering approximately 5,000 ft ² of open water with vibratory hammering. It is not located within any designated or proposed critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed action are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon). Leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles were withdrawn.
P3-12	SER-2014-13079	FL Oysters Cultch	The applicant proposes to restore and enhance oyster populations in Pensacola and Apalachicola Bays in FL (total placement of 42,000 yd ³ of cultch material over 210 acres of previous oyster reefs). It is located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Units 9 and 13. It is not located in proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, or Gulf sturgeon) or Gulf sturgeon designated critical habitat.
P3-13	SER-2014-13080	FL Scallop Enhancement	The applicant proposes to restore and enhance scallop production by the placement of scallop spat into FL coastal waters. It is located within designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Units 9, 10, 12, and 13. It is not located in proposed loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effect determinations of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles, smalltooth sawfish, or Gulf sturgeon) and no effect on Gulf sturgeon designated critical habitat.
P3-14	SER-2014-13081	FL Artificial Reef	The applicant proposes to build and deploy artificial reefs offshore in Florida coastal waters in 5 Florida counties (Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, and Bay Counties). The project spans 123 miles (107 nautical miles [NM] or 198 kilometers [km]) along the coast of Florida in the nearshore as well as the offshore zone. Some project sites are located within Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 11, although there are no sites in loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat.	The project effects determination of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles) and are not likely to adversely affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 11.
P3-15	SER-2014-13077	FL Gulf Coast Marine Fisheries Hatchery/Enhancement Center	The applicant proposes to construct and operate a saltwater sportfish hatchery, on a 10-acre vacant lot, to enhance recreational fishing opportunities through aquaculture, in Pensacola Bay, Escambia County, Florida.	The project effects determination of the proposed actions are not likely to adversely affect ESA listed species (leatherback, Kemp's ridley, hawksbill, loggerhead, or green sea turtles) and are not likely to adversely affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 9.
P3-16	SER-2014-13124	FL Big Lagoon State Park Boat Ramp	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 9.

P3-17	SER-2014-13131	FL Gulf Breeze Wayside Park Boat Ramp	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 9.
P3-18	SER-2014-13127	Franklin County Waterfront Park Improvements	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 13.
P3-19	SER-2014-13135	FL Enhancement of Franklin County Parks and Boat Ramps: Indian Creek Park	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-20	SER-2014-13119	FL Port St. Joe Frank Pate Boat Ramp Improvements	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-21	SER-2014-13140	FL Walton County Lafayette Creek Boat Dock Improvements	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-22	SER-2014-13277	Panama City St. Andrews Marina Boat Ramp	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-23	SER-2014-13272	Parker Earl Gilbert Boat Ramp	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-24	SER-2014-13085	FL Wakulla County Marshes Sand Park Improvements	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-25	SER-2014-13278	City of St. Marks Boat Ramp	The applicant proposes to renovate existing boat ramps and/or adjacent boat docks in Florida coastal waters.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.
P3-26	SER-2014-13270	FL Bayside Ramchettes Park Improvements	The proposed improvements include constructing a new parking area, a picnic table, an observation dock, and steps from the shoreline into the water allowing access to the bay.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 12.
P3-27	SER-2014-13275	FL Navarre Beach Park Coastal Access and Dune Restoration	The proposed project will construct new infrastructure to increase the public's opportunities to safely access coastal resources, including the beach and waters of Santa Rosa Sound. The project includes design and construction of two new beach-access boardwalks from the existing pavilion/parking lots to the Santa Rosa Sound and a new dock for launching canoes/kayaks.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 10.
P3-28	SER-2014-13086	FL Norriego Point Restoration	The proposed project is to enhance and increase the public's enjoyment of the natural resources by stabilizing ongoing erosion and re-establishing Norriego Point through the use of erosion control structures (groins) and placement of dredged sand fill.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 12.
P3-29	SER-2014-13101	FL Apalachicola River Fishing Viewing - Cash Bayou	The activities will improve public access at Cash Bayou by providing a small fishing and wildlife observation pier, a parking area with an entrance kiosk, and an information station along State Route 65, east of the Cash Creek Bridge.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles or Gulf sturgeon.

P3-30	SER-2014-13276	NW FL Estuarine Habitat Restoration, Protection, and Education	The project will improve and lengthen the existing interactive boardwalks, expand existing intertidal oyster reefs, and restore a degraded salt marsh.	Project is not likely to adversely affect sea turtles, Gulf sturgeon, or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat Unit 10.
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