City of Gulf Breeze

June 5, 2001

Colonel J. David Norwood
Mobile District
Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 2288
Mobile Alabama 36628

Dear Colonel Norwood:

The City of Gulf Breeze has reviewed the Preliminary Restoration Plan for the Deadman's Island Section 206 Aquatic Habitat Restoration Project. We fully support the proposed project at Deadman's Island, Florida, and we stand ready to act as non-Federal Sponsor for construction of the project. Accordingly, we intend to provide the necessary non-Federal costs and all items of local responsibility. We also understand that the non-Federal share of project costs is 35 percent of which credit may be given for in-kind work.

We look forward to construction of this project. Should any additional information be required, please do not hesitate to contact us.(850) 934-5115.

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Eddy
City Manager

(850) 934-5100 • FAX (850) 934-5114
P.O. BOX 640 • 1070 SHORELINE DRIVE • GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA 32562-0640

Hayes, Terry

From: Jacobson, Jennifer L SAM [Jennifer.L.Jacobson@sam.usace.army.mil]
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2005 3:12 PM
To: Hayes, Terry
Subject: Deadman's Island Application

Hi Shane,

As per our conversation, would you please close the permit application #57-0222094-001-DF pertaining to the Corps, Mobile District's Section 206: Deadman's Island restoration project. Due to low funding, the project did not receive funding this FY. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
Jenny Jacobson
251-690-2724

MEMORANDUM

US Army
Corps of Engineers
Mobile District

DATE: 19 May 2003

SUBJECT: **Conversation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding Threatened and Endangered Species, Deadman's Island, City of Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, Florida**

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1. This Memorandum for the Record (MFR) documents the conversation on 19 May 2003 between Ms. Jenny Jacobson of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District and Mr. Jerry Ziewitz of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Panama City Field Office, Panama City, Florida regarding threatened and endangered species at Deadman's Island, City of Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, Florida. Ms. Jacobson advised Mr. Ziewitz of the changed alternative from suspended vinyl sheetpile (initially coordinated on 5 November 2002) to rock breakwater (coordinated on 10 April 2003) and finally to artificial reef structures. Mr. Ziewitz said that there would still be no adverse impacts to any threatened and/or endangered species.

Jenny Jacobson

JENNY L. JACOBSON
Coastal Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

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Enclosure 9

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MOBILE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2288
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36628-0001

RECEIVED
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November 5, 2002

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Coastal Environment Team
Planning and Environmental Division

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

OCT 17 2

Dear Ms. Carmody:

Reference is made to the phone conversation between Mr. Jerry Ziewitz and Ms. Jenny Jacobson, which occurred the week of April 8, 2002 concerning the proposed aquatic ecosystem restoration project at Deadman's Island, Santa Rosa County, City of Gulf Breeze, Florida, and our required coordination under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Under Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was given the authority to restore degraded aquatic ecosystems. As a result, the Mobile District is working with the City of Gulf Breeze, Florida on an aquatic ecosystem restoration project located at Deadman's Island. The City of Gulf Breeze is the non-Federal sponsor for the proposed project, and our point-of-contact is Mr. Dick Smith.

The purpose of the proposed aquatic ecosystem restoration project is to protect an existing salt marsh while increasing the productivity of the Gulf Breeze aquatic area (Figures 1 and 2). The loss of the salt marsh and beach in this area is generally the result of increased erosion from wave energy. The proposed project would restore approximately 45,300 square feet of emergent salt marsh and 2,025 square feet of coastal dune vegetation. Vinyl sheetpile ranging from about 200-feet to 400-feet offshore would be used to protect the project area by reducing the amount of wave energy that reaches the shoreline. The proposed project would stabilize the existing shoreline as well as increase the productivity and diversity of flora and fauna indigenous to the Florida area.

The proposed action consists of vinyl sheetpile sections suspended one foot above the bay bottom and supported at their tops by timber wales spanning between 12-inch (in) round timber piles installed 10 feet into the bay bottom on eight-foot centers (Figures 3 and 4). The bottom of the sheetpile would be supported by an additional row of timber wales spanning between the 12-in timber piles. Twelve hundred and forty feet of vinyl sheetpile would be placed approximately 200-feet to 400-feet offshore, depending upon the shoreline location. Water depths in the area

Harbin, Glen M SAM

From: NMFS HCDPC [NMFS.HCDPC@noaa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 12:48 PM
To: Harbin Glen; Rolfes Sharon
Subject: FP03-DM01-11

The National Marine Fisheries Service has reviewed the Department of the Army permit applications 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(s).

NOTICE NO.	NOTICE APPLICANT	DATE
FP03-DM01-11	COE	9/16/03

SLER 0903

ATTACHMENT B

DATE: November 17, 2003

TO: Wesley Tallyn

FROM: Jack Wu, P.E.
Engineering Evaluation Section

APPLICATION NO. 222094, Deadman's Isle Restoration

I have reviewed the information provided by the applicant regarding the proposed project. The status of the completeness summary questions is as follows:

This project proposes to construct a shore protection structure to protect shoreline and salt marsh from the loss caused by the increased wave energy. The applicant conducted a study for three different types of structures, which are the artificial reef structures, the rock breakwater structure, and the embedded vinyl sheet-pile breakwater, for the proposed project.

Based on my evaluation, I agreed with the applicant finally selection that utilizing artificial reef structures as the proposed action for this project. Artificial reef is a semi-submerged, multiple pyramidal shaped structure with numerous openings on all the structure faces. Because of the typical structure character, the artificial reef can effectively abate high wave and current energy along the placed shoreline. This structure not only have the character for reducing wave and current energy significantly, but also have the advantage for easy to construction without dredging an access channel in order to get the construction materials to the site compared with the rock breakwater structure and embedded vinyl sheet-pile breakwater. Especially, the rock breakwater and embedded vinyl sheet-pile breakwater may hinder circulation flow along the protected area, and therefore cause an adversely impact to the environment and the structure itself. Moreover, this structure, artificial reef, may not have stability problem regarding the applicant

report that it has been successfully tested in a Category 5 Hurricane off the Atlantic coast.

In summary, utilizing the artificial reef structure may reduce wave and current energy to provide shoreline protection and promote vegetation growth along the shoreline. There is no hydrographic objection to this project, and I would recommend approving this project from hydrographic point.

Harbin, Glen M SAM

From: NMFS HCDPC [NMFS.HCDPC@noaa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 12:48 PM
To: Harbin Glen; Rolfes Sharon
Subject: FP03-DM01-11

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NOTICE NO.	NOTICE APPLICANT	DATE
FP03-DM01-11	COE	9/16/03

EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE
OF OKLAHOMA

P.O. Box 350 · Seneca, MO 64865 · (918) 666-2435 · FAX (918) 666-3325

September 22, 2003

Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, District Mobile
Post Office Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001
ATTN: Glenn M. Harbin, CESAM-PD-M

Re: FP03-DM01-11

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for notice of the referenced project(s). The Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma is currently unaware of any documentation directly linking Indian Religious Sites to the proposed construction. In the event any items falling under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are discovered during construction, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe request notification and further consultation.

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe has no objection to the proposed construction. However, if any human skeletal remains and/or any objects falling under NAGPRA are uncovered during construction, the construction should stop immediately, and the appropriate persons, including state and tribal NAGPRA representatives contacted.

Sincerely,

Charles Enyart, Chief
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Gibbens, Dorothy H SAM

From: Gordon Watts [iimr@coastalnet.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 28, 2003 9:36 PM
To: Dottie Gibbens; iimr@coastalnet.com
Subject: Deadman's Target Identification

Unknown Document

Dottie,

Hope this gets to you.....this time. I am also sending it to Robin at TAR to be sure it goes out without a problem. I am also sending it as a part of this message to be sure.

Gordon

Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.
P. O. Box 2494
Washington, North Carolina 27889

25 August 2003

Ms. Dorothy H. Gibbens
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P. O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628-0001

OCT 17 2003

Dear Ms. Gibbens:

I would like to confirm that we have completed our identification and assessment of four magnetic anomalies located by Panamerican Consultants Inc., in the Deadman's Island Project Area in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The site of each anomaly was relocated and buoyed using a Trimble Differential Global Positioning System and Hypack survey software. The source of each signature was additionally refined using a Geometrics 866 proton precession magnetometer and a Discovery hand held underwater proton precession magnetometer. The location of each anomaly was investigated using a gasoline powered hydraulic probe and, if material was identified within a few feet of the surface, it was exposed using a 6-inch induction dredge. Where material was exposed using the induction dredge, it was recorded using measured drawings.

Anomaly Number	Northing	Easting	Intensity	Type	Depth
1	507363	1120797	1,324	Dipolar	4'

Cultural material at the site of Anomaly #1 proved to be a combination of railroad rails, wire rope and chain. It is possible that the

material was associated wi[t] a marine railway located at th[e] ite. Probing to a depth of 10 f[e]_ below the material generating [th]e signature confirmed that the debris was not masking potentially significant submerged cultural resources. As material at the site proved to be debris rather than a potentially significant archaeological resource, no additional investigation of the anomaly is recommended.

Anomaly Number	Northing	Easting	Intensity	Type	Depth
3	507469	1120794	152	Dipolar	3'

Material generating Anomaly #3 proved to be the remains of a dolphin or dock structure piling with a 48-inch by 8-inch iron strap. It is possible that the material was associated with a marine railway or fertilizer plant previously located at the site. Probing to a depth of 10 feet below the material generating the signature confirmed that no potentially significant submerged cultural resources lie underneath the piling and strap. Material at the site proved to be debris rather than a potentially significant archaeological resource and no additional investigation of the anomaly is recommended.

Anomaly Number	Northing	Easting	Intensity	Type	Depth
9	507725	1120714	8,713	Complex	3'

Material generating Anomaly #9 was identified by probing and proved to be a heavy wood structure that resembles of a dock or heavy flooring. Most of the structure lies under more than 7 feet of bottom sediment. Sediment over the surviving remains contained a scatter of stones with at least one concentration immediately on top of the structure. The intensity of the magnetic signature was in large part due to coils of heavy wire in the sediment above the structure.

Systematic probing ultimately identified a portion of the structure within 18-inches of the bottom surface. An induction dredge was used to remove sufficient sediment to document a representative example of the structure. The exposed material proved to be heavy timbers in excess of 12-inches in width and varying from 6 to 12-inches in height. The timbers were attached by staggered iron drift pins 1 1/4 inches in diameter and up to five feet in length. The fasteners were located on centers that ranged from 9 to 12 inches. Several drift pins were fitted with heavy iron plates and additional rods that extended down into the sediment. Two of the pins were fitted with conical cast iron caps. A 4-inch diameter iron pipe also extended down into the sediment below the exposed structure. The wood was badly damaged by teredo worms and cell structure deterioration.

The exposed structure appears to be part of a modern dock or industrial structure. The location and construction suggest that it is associated with a fertilizer plant located at the site in the twentieth century. As the exposed structural material proved to be modern and proposed plans for erosion control will actually stabilize the site, no additional investigation of the anomaly is recommended in conjunction with the proposed project.

Anomaly Number	Northing	Easting	Intensity	Type	Depth
13	507840	1120834	793	Complex	3'

Material generating Anomaly #13 proved to be the remains of a dock structure and barge. The magnetic signature was generated by a combination of iron fasteners, pipes, bollards and a pipe structure associated with the barge. Although the vessel's hull was entirely beneath the bottom surface, probing revealed that the size was approximately 20 by 30-feet.

It is likely that the barge was associated with a twentieth century

fertilizer plant located at the site. Probing to a depth of 10 feet outside the vessel structure confirmed that the vessel is not masking other potentially significant submerged cultural resources. As the exposed structural material proved to be modern and proposed plans for erosion control will actually stabilize the site, no additional investigation of the anomaly is recommended in conjunction with the proposed project.

Ray and I are currently working on the report and should be able to complete it well within the required deadline. We appreciate the opportunity to work with Mobile District and hope that our services will contribute to the successful completion of the Deadman's Island stabilization project.

Best regards,

Gordon P. Watts, Jr.
Director