

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Issuance of a Negotiated Agreement for Use of Outer Continental Shelf Sand from Borrow Area Modified N-1 for the South Ponte Vedra Beach and Dune Restoration Project, St. Johns County, Florida

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Department of the Interior (DOI) NEPA Implementing Procedures, St. Johns County, Florida (FL) prepared an environmental assessment (EA) for independent evaluation and potential adoption by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). The EA considers whether authorizing use of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) sand from a portion of Borrow Area N-1 Modified, in the South Ponte Vedra Beach and Dune Restoration Project (Project) would have a significant effect on the human environment and whether an environmental impact statement (EIS) should be prepared. BOEM contributed to the preparation of the EA, then conducted its own independent review before adopting the document. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is a cooperating agency due to the potential of federal financial assistance via the Public Assistance Program (Category G). FEMA plans to apply its “Beach, Inlet Shoreline, and Dune Nourishment and Restoration Actions in Florida Programmatic Environmental Assessment” (<https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/environmental-historic/nepa/programmatic-environmental-40>), but contributed to the project-specific assessment as well.

The following NEPA and technical documents previously prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or BOEM are incorporated by reference:

- 2017. *St. Johns County, Florida - South Ponte Vedra Beach, Vilano Beach, and Summer Haven Reaches – Coastal Storm Risk Management Project, Final Integrated Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District. March 2017. Includes impacts from dredging a portion of N-1 and R-84 to R-104 of placement. Accessed at: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/Divisions-Offices/Planning/Environmental-Branch/Environmental-Documents/> (Click “+St Johns” and scroll down to the project name.)
- 2020. *Use of Outer Continental Shelf Sand from Borrow Area N-3 for the South Ponte Vedra Beach Restoration Project Environmental Assessment*. Prepared by St. Johns County. September 2020. Includes placement impacts from R-76 to R-103.5. Accessed at: https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/marine-minerals/St-Johns-South-Ponte-Vedra-Beach-2020-EA-FONSI_0.pdf
- 2024. *St. Johns County, Florida, Ponte Vedra Beach Coastal Storm Risk Management. Final Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District. February 2024. Includes impacts from dredging a portion of N-1 and R-76 to R-103.5 of placement. Accessed at: <https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/Divisions-Offices/Planning/Environmental-Branch/Environmental-Documents/> (Click “+St Johns” and scroll down to the project name.)

Proposed Action

St. Johns County is proposing a beach and dune restoration project to nourish critically eroded sections of its shoreline to protect adjacent infrastructure and improve habitat and community resilience. The Project is intended to reduce risks to life, property, infrastructure, and natural resources by improving the resiliency of the coastal system against continued erosion and future storm events. BOEM’s proposed action is the issuance of a Negotiated Noncompetitive Agreement (NNA), which would authorize the use of offshore sand from the Borrow Area N-1 Modified (Attachment 1). The County requested federal financial assistance from FEMA under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), Public Law 93-288, as amended. FEMA’s federal action is the consideration and potential provision of financial assistance to support construction of the Project. The Project will be separately permitted by USACE pursuant to the Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act.

St. Johns County is proposing to use Borrow Area N-1 Modified to dredge up to 2.1 million cubic yards (mcy) of material for the renourishment of the South Ponte Vedra Beach Nourishment Project. Within the next five years, under separate request, evaluation and leasing decision, St. Johns County may request and use up to 1.5 mcy of additional material from Borrow Area N-1 Modified for a second renourishment effort, with the total volume removed not to exceed 2.5 mcy. The EA covers this full potential, although that is not the leasing decision at hand. The Project includes placing beach-compatible material (in compliance with Rule 62B-41.007, Florida Administrative Code) along approximately 5.5 miles of beach. Table 1 describes elements of the proposed beach placement design in more detail.

Table 1. Four sections of proposed berm and dune restoration projects along the St. Johns County shoreline (including Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) R Monuments).

Design Feature	Location	R-76 to R-79	R-80 to R-83	R-84 to R-101	R-102 to R-103
Dune	Max Elevation	15 ft	15 ft	14 ft	16 ft
	Crest Width	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft
	Seaward Slope	4H:1V	4H:1V	4H:1V	4H:1V
	Landward Slope	4H:1V	4H:1V	4H:1V	4H:1V
Berm	Max Elevation	12 ft	11 ft	11 ft	11 ft
	Width	40 ft	40 ft	40 ft	40 ft
	Berm Slope	100H:1V	100H:1V	100H:1V	100H:1V
	Seaward Slope	15H:1V	15H:1V	15H:1V	15H:1V

The offshore borrow area is located approximately 3.5 to 5 nautical miles (NM) offshore Guana River Wildlife Management Area (R-36 to R-42) on the OCS in the BOEM South Atlantic Planning Area. The Borrow Area N-1 Modified is part of a large sand deposit previously delineated by USACE as part of the St. Johns County Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRSM) Feasibility Study (USACE, 2024). This larger area is known as

Northern Offshore Borrow Area (NOBA) which is located off the coast of St. Johns County with an estimated 400 million cy of sand. The N-1 Modified area, a subset of NOBA, contains approximately 2.5 mcy of sand (Attachment 1). St. Johns County previously used a smaller portion of N-1 (2.3 mcy from a portion named Borrow Area A) in 2024 for the North Ponte Vedra restoration project.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

The 2024 St. Johns County CSRSM Feasibility Study and the Final EA for the St Johns County CSRSM Project provides a detailed description of project alternatives (Section 3.4). The EA for this Project incorporates the previous alternatives analysis by reference. The Project (R-76 to R-103.5) falls within the USACE (2024) study area (R-01 to R-103.5). The County's preferred alternative for the Project, similar to the authorized federal CSRSM project, is dune and beach nourishment to ensure a consistent beach profile along the St. Johns County shoreline. The preferred alternative for the federal CSRSM project includes a 10-year nourishment interval. The beach placement section proposed for this Project was previously renourished in 2022 utilizing Borrow Area N-3. The abbreviated renourishment cycle for this effort is necessary due to coastal erosion from Hurricanes Ian, Nicole, and Debby.

Additional alternatives were considered for the Project area. These alternatives included: Real Estate Buyouts; Seawalls; Revetments; Beach Nourishment (multiple designs - with and without seawalls and revetments); and Dunes and Vegetation. The EA analyzes the preferred dune and beach nourishment, seawall-reinforced dune, real estate buyouts, and no-action alternatives.

Environmental Effects

The 2025 EA and other environmental documents incorporated by reference evaluate impacts associated with dredging and placement operations along St. Johns County beaches. St. Johns County identified a suite of environmental commitments necessary to avoid, minimize, and/or reduce and track any foreseeable adverse effects that may result from the Project. St Johns County is responsible for implementing all environmental requirements prior to, during, and after construction, as described in the EA.

BOEM independently reviewed all NEPA documents and evaluated the adequacy of the documents confirming that the analyses and any underlying assumptions, considering any substantial new circumstances or information about the significance of adverse effects that bear on the analysis, and determining that reliance on the analysis is appropriate. BOEM found that there was no information, circumstances, or changes in the proposed action or its effects that would lead to a finding of significantly different effects relative to those documents incorporated by reference.

Significance Review

BOEM analyzed the significance of potential effects of the Project considering both the potentially affected environment and the degree of effects. Connected actions, including on-and-off site mobilization and beach placement activities, were considered in previous NEPA analyses, and those analyses were incorporated by reference in the 2025 EA.

BOEM considered the affected area and resources potentially present in both spatial and temporal contexts. The proposed action is considered site-specific. The area of direct fill placement includes 220 acres of dry sandy beach, intertidal flat/surf zone, and shallow subtidal habitat. Borrow N-1 Modified is located within a larger flat topped and low relief shoal with an estimated total volume of 178 mcy. Effects would be limited to the placement site (including the pipeline corridors for conveying sediment to the beach) and the immediate dredging area, both of which are dominated by storms and physical processes of waves and currents. Effects would generally be limited to the 3-month to 6-month construction window and the time interval associated with equilibration of the placement material, recovery of the disturbed borrow area, and any habitat change along the beach. The EA does consider the potential for an additional use of 1.5 mcy within the next five years and identifies the same type of effects but lesser intensity due to the reduced volume. Both the placement site and dredging site are expected to equilibrate in the intervening time. BOEM considered the following when evaluating the degree of effects:

(i) Short- and long-term effects

Potential short-term effects associated with the Project would be localized and generally reversible. The Ponte Vedra Beach Nourishment Project used Borrow Area Modified N-1 in 2024. That project utilized 2.2 mcy of OCS sand from the southern portion of the borrow area (200 acres of the 520 acres) to renourish a section of North Ponte Vedra Beach. Impacts on current patterns or tidal flow have not been observed; similar to that previous project, any hydrodynamic effects related to this Project are expected to be limited to the immediate dredging area. Dredging in the borrow area will permanently reduce available sand resources offshore, but the habitat type will not change, except for slight change in water depth.

In the long-term, Borrow Area N-1 (a portion of Modified N-1), and adjacent borrow areas N-2 and N-3, lie within the larger NOBA, which encompasses 79 square miles (50,560 acres) and contains an estimated 400 mcy of beach quality sand. USACE oversees a federal project which includes this portion of the St Johns County coastline [St Johns County Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRMS) Project – Ponte Vedra Beach]. The St Johns County CSRMS Project also proposes to utilize the NOBA at regular intervals. In addition, the County may continue to utilize Borrow Area N-1 for their local projects. The 2024 Project analysis estimated a 10-year renourishment interval for the northern portion of Ponte Vedra Beach. The N-1, N-2, and N-3 borrow areas are a small portion of the greater outer continental shelf sand shoals off the northeast coast of Florida. The borrow areas themselves represents a fraction (<20% in area and volume) of a larger sand shoal complex off the St. Johns County coast. Thus, the current and future dredging areas do not represent a significant portion of the surrounding shoals in the region. While the dredging of the N-1, N-2, and N-3 borrow

areas may alter the morphology of these shoals, the large presence of similar features adjacent to these shoals ensures that the broader scale geological feature remains functional as a sand shoal complex.

Borrow Area Modified N-1 occupies roughly 520 acres of seabed, and the borrow area design allows for a maximum post-dredge cut depth of -51 ft NAVD88. The dredge will maintain a consistent cut depth across each section of the borrow area to optimize material recovery, as well as improve dredging efficiency. Dredging will not be allowed to create anoxic depressions or pit. The post dredge cut depths would not impact water circulation or accumulate fine sediments.

Dredging of Borrow Area Modified N-1 would temporarily impact benthic epifaunal and infaunal organisms and result in the loss of some infaunal species. However, post-dredge sediment characteristics will equilibrate and conform with pre-dredge conditions to support quick recovery of benthic invertebrate communities. In addition, benthic species will recruit and recolonize in the short-term after dredging given similar species in surrounding habitat and no additional dredging events are scheduled to occur within the borrow area. Recovery of the benthic population is expected within 1 to 2 years after dredging ceases. Future dredging activities could introduce another cycle of disturbance and recovery. Impacts are anticipated to the nearshore and intertidal soft bottom communities of the beach placement site; however, they are expected to recover within a similar timeframe through recruitment from surrounding communities.

Current sea turtle nesting opportunities along the Project area are diminished because of long-term chronic beach erosion and frequent storm damage, resulting in lower quality nesting habitat. Despite this, loggerhead, green, and leatherback sea turtles continue to nest. Hawksbill and Kemp's ridley sea turtles occur in coastal waters of St. Johns County, but do not currently nest within the Project area. Nesting habitat may be affected over the short-term, until the beach and dune system equilibrates postconstruction to the natural slope. Migratory and shore birds may experience minor, short-term interruptions to foraging or resting activities linked to prey smothering or turbidity increases. St. Johns County will implement measures to avoid effects to migratory birds, hatchlings, or eggs. The expanded beach should provide for improved nesting habitat since the Modified N-1 sand composition meets the State of Florida's sediment criteria for native beach compatibility. Although construction activities and staging of equipment may affect existing dune vegetation, the Project includes measures to avoid vegetated areas and requires revegetation of areas that are disturbed. Use of a consistent cut depth in the borrow area will optimize hopper dredge material recovery, improve dredging efficiency, and reduce sea turtle entrainment risk by the trailing suction hopper dredge. St Johns County will avoid and/or minimize effects to protected species and designated critical habitat in accordance with requirements outlined the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion for beach placement activities (2015), the USFWS Programmatic Piping Plover Biological Opinion (2013), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) South Atlantic Regional Biological Opinion (SARBO) (2020).

The borrow area and surrounding 150-m turbidity mixing zone are located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for spiny lobster, penaeid shrimp, and snapper/grouper. The marine water column and soft bottom (subtidal) habitats are located within the Project area. There are no Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) and no chartered fishing grounds or rock-bottom habitats within the Project area. St Johns County will implement avoidance and minimization measures to minimize effects on fish species and fish habitat, including but not limited to adherence to the State Water Quality conditions at the edge of a 150-meter mixing zone, avoiding or minimizing construction overlap with peak recruitment windows for benthic infaunal assemblages and federally managed species, and avoidance of hard bottom.

Other expected short-term effects from the Project include: beach access closures in active construction zones and pump out locations, restricted boating navigation and temporarily increased turbidity at the dredge and placement sites, localized and minor noise level increases at the dredge site, and public safety risks posed by the short-term operations of beach construction equipment. These effects are likely limited to the 3-month to 6-month construction period. The Project would result in improved visual amenity and long-term recreational opportunities.

(ii) Beneficial and adverse effects

BOEM considered potential effects to the physical environment, biological resources, cultural resources, and socioeconomic resources. Some coastal sand dependent species (e.g., native and migratory shorebirds, sea turtles) may experience temporary disruptions to foraging and nesting during and following construction (see above). However, the birds and sea turtles that use the beach for foraging or nesting should benefit in the long term from higher quality habitat. St Johns County plans to implement standard shorebird monitoring and sea turtle nesting protocols (as required by the SPBO and P3BO if the construction timing overlaps with the nesting season). Dune vegetation would help create higher quality habitat to improve ecosystem function.

Dredging activities within Modified N-1 overlap with the distribution of threatened loggerhead (Northwest Atlantic Distinct Populations Segment (DPS)) and green sea turtles (North Atlantic DPS), and endangered leatherback, hawksbill, and Kemp's ridley sea turtles protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As previously noted, placement of sediment on the beach may affect nesting sea turtles (loggerhead, leatherback, and greens), piping plovers, and rufa red knots. The sand placement area and nearshore waters of the Project area are included under the NMFS neritic (marine) critical habitat area Neritic Critical Habitat Unit LOGG-N-14 for the loggerhead sea turtle. The entire Project area is also located within the proposed green sea turtle nearshore and sargassum critical habitat marine environments. Loggerhead and green sea turtles regularly nest and leatherback sea turtles occasionally nest within the Project area. The Project has the potential to adversely affect nesting loggerhead, green, and leatherback sea turtles and their hatchlings. Given the large size of designated critical habitat and temporary nature of short-term turbidity elevations during dredging within the borrow area, the Project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect neritic

nearshore reproductive critical habitat within Unit LOGG-N-14 for the loggerhead sea turtle and proposed nearshore and sargassum habitat for the green sea turtle.

St. Johns County will adhere to all applicable conservation measures, Project Design Criteria (PDC), Reasonable and Prudent Measures (RPMs), and Terms and Conditions (T&Cs) outlined in the revised 2020 NMFS SARBO, the 2013 USFWS P3BO, and the 2015 USFWS SPBO. In addition, adherence to other state and federal requirements, including sediment compatibility requirements, dredging operational constraints, standard migratory bird protection protocols, etc. would avoid and/or minimize effects.

Seafloor-disturbing activities (e.g., dredging, anchoring, pipeline placement, etc.) would occur during proposed construction activities. USACE and St. Johns County conducted cultural and hard bottom resource clearance surveys in the Project area, including Borrow Area Modified N-1, nearshore pipeline corridors, and beach placement area. No significant targets were identified in the beach placement area, pipeline corridors, or borrow area. Four historic structures are documented adjacent to the Project area (8SJ3883, SJ3884, SJ3890, SJ3891); however, these structures are not within the Project footprint and will not be affected by construction activities. A survey completed in 2020 identified two deep buried relict channel formations located within the middle of Borrow Area Modified N-1, crossing east-west. The current borrow area design and proposed dredge cuts ensure that this submerged feature will not be disturbed. The elevation of the top of the submerged feature is within depths of -60.5 to -68.5 ft NAVD88. The proposed max dredge cut depth for the borrow area is -51 ft NAVD88. No adverse effects to historic or pre-contact resources are expected. As lead agency, USACE initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) on October 21, 2025. The SHPO concurred with the finding of no adverse effect to historic properties (by letter dated November 25, 2025) and no additional comments were received following a 30 day-review period.

There are no hard-bottom resources in the borrow area, placement area, and pipeline corridors, as verified by surveys. Project construction activities are required to meet all state Water Quality Certification conditions, including turbidity monitoring, in accordance with FDEP Joint Coastal Permit (JCP) requirements [FDEP Permit No. 0340616-003-JC and Modification No. 0340616-005-JN (issued June 16, 2025)]. The Project will provide indirect recreation benefits (e.g., beach access, surfing, shore fishing, wildlife viewing) by expanding the beach berm and improving overall ecosystem function with the planted dune. The St. Johns County shoreline is already at near maximum capacity, so increased potential for development is not likely.

(iii) Effects on public health or safety

The Project is not expected to cause significant effects to public health and safety. Temporary disruption to recreation would occur in small alongshore stretches as the construction progresses along the beach and could pose a minor public safety risk. The County will mitigate this risk with signage, fencing, and construction management personnel. Construction of the beach would provide storm damage protection of existing

infrastructure and help reduce any public safety issues. Emissions from construction equipment may temporarily affect air quality in the immediate vicinity of operations. Noise would temporarily increase at the placement locations during construction, and then would return to ambient levels after project completion. The construction equipment at the beach placement site could pose a minor public safety risk.

To determine the Project's Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) risk, USACE prepared a risk assessment, as did the County. Based on the discovery of MEC (primarily 20 mm projectiles) in Borrow Area N-1 during previous construction cycles, the risk probability assessment indicates a moderate to high risk. During the 2024 construction cycle, 201 MEC items were found during the beach fill operations over the course of the 82-day project. During this Project, St. John's County will implement $\frac{3}{4}$ inch munitions screening at the beach fill pump out. BOEM will review the MEC Protocol Plan prior to construction. Trained Ordnance and Explosive Safety Specialists (OESS) will execute screening and monitoring procedures on site during dredged material placement to mitigate risk. These measures would lower public safety risk and are common industry practices.

(iv) Effects that would violate a Federal, State, Tribal, or local law protecting the environment

The dredging and placement activities associated with the Project are within scope of the NMFS SARBO (2020), including all supersede procedural requirements associated with using MEC screening on the drag heads. The Project is within scope of the USFWS SPBO (revised 2015) and the P3BO (2013). St. John's County will comply with all relevant reasonable and prudent measures (RPMs) and associated terms and conditions (T&Cs).

The proposed action complies with the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Marine mammals are not likely to be adversely affected by the Project and incorporation of safeguards to protect threatened and endangered species during construction (e.g., vessel speed requirements, protected species observers, etc.) would also protect non-listed marine mammals in the area.

USACE and BOEM coordinated with the Florida Division of Historical Resources and SHPO and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The SHPO agreed that the Project will not adversely affect historic properties listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places provided avoidance of any nearshore targets. The County will immediately cease operations and notify BOEM and SHPO if an unexpected discovery occurs. USACE transmitted tribal consultation letters on October 16, 2025, and did not receive any tribal response letters during the review period

The FDEP provided a modification to an existing consolidated JCP associated with a prior project within the same beach placement footprint [FDEP Permit No. 0340616-003-JC and Modification No. 0340616-005-JN (issued June 16, 2025)]. The JCP constitutes a finding of consistency with Florida's Coastal Management Program, as required by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA); the JCP also

constitutes certification of compliance with Florida water quality standards pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1341).

(v) Economic Impacts

Beach nourishment projects in St. Johns County, FL, play a vital role in supporting the local economy by enhancing coastal resilience, driving tourism and recreation, and restoring valuable habitat. Visitors are drawn to the area for recreational activities such as swimming, boating, and fishing, which support local businesses, including hotels, restaurants, and tour operators. Additionally, waterfront properties contribute to the area's economic landscape, with high-value real estate generating demand for vacation rentals and property tax revenue. The region also benefits from commercial and recreational fishing, with charter services and seafood markets relying on the productive waters offshore. The Project reduces the potential for economic damage to the aforementioned uses of the St. Johns County coast. A study by the FDEP indicates that for every dollar spent on beach restoration, there is an estimated \$8 return in tourism revenue and reduced storm damage.

(vi) Effects on quality of life of the American people

Economic and recreational opportunities at the St. Johns County, FL beaches improve the quality of life of residents and visitors. The Project will reduce future risk to the evacuation route state road A1A and maintain accessible and safe evacuation routes for St. Johns County residents. Beach nourishment projects in St. Johns County protect vital infrastructure and property from storm damage but also preserve vital habitats that are part of the beach experience. These projects contribute to the overall well-being of the community by maintaining the natural beauty and function of the coastline, which is integral to the region's lifestyle, aesthetic, and economy.

Consultations and Public Involvement

USACE published a public notice on August 11, 2025. USACE and BOEM considered all comments and integrated responses, as appropriate, in preparation of the EA. This Finding will be made available to the public on boem.gov.

Mitigation and Monitoring

St. Johns County is responsible for complying with all environmental mitigation measures and monitoring requirements engendered by Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, including those identified in the 2025 EA and related consultations (Attachment 2). St. Johns County will prepare an environmental compliance matrix to document and track all environmental mitigation requirements and identify roles and responsibilities for implementation to ensure compliance prior to, during, and after construction. Additionally, the dredging contractor will be required to provide an environmental protection plan that verifies compliance with relevant environmental requirements. Implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring requirements will ensure effects are not significant.

Any mitigation or monitoring uniquely specified by BOEM in its negotiated agreement is done pursuant to the authority established by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and 30 CFR part 583. Other Project mitigation is engendered by various authorities, including the vested authority of USACE, as well as environmental laws, such as ESA, CWA, and CZMA. Other federal or state agencies shall be responsible for enforcement of other mitigation measures. BOEM may terminate its authorization, or refer St. Johns County to enforcing agencies, if the County does not comply with mitigation measures (30 CFR part 583).

Conclusion

BOEM considered the consequences of entering into a negotiated agreement authorizing use of OCS sand from Borrow Area Modified N-1 for this Project. BOEM contributed to the preparation of the 2025 EA and then conducted its own independent review before adopting it. BOEM finds that the 2025 EA complies with Section 108 of NEPA (§4336b), relevant provisions of the Department of the Interior (DOI) NEPA Implementing Procedures, and BOEM Environmental Guidance.

Based on the evaluation of potential effects and associated mitigation measures discussed in the 2025 EA and previous NEPA documents incorporated by reference, BOEM finds that entering into a negotiated agreement, with the implementation of the mitigating measures, does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, in the sense of NEPA Section 102(2)(C), and would not require preparation of an EIS.

Attachments

Attachment 1 – Project Map

Attachment 2 – Environmental Assessment - South Ponte Vedra Beach and Dune Restoration Project, St. Johns County, Florida (2025)

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ATTACHMENT 1
Project Map

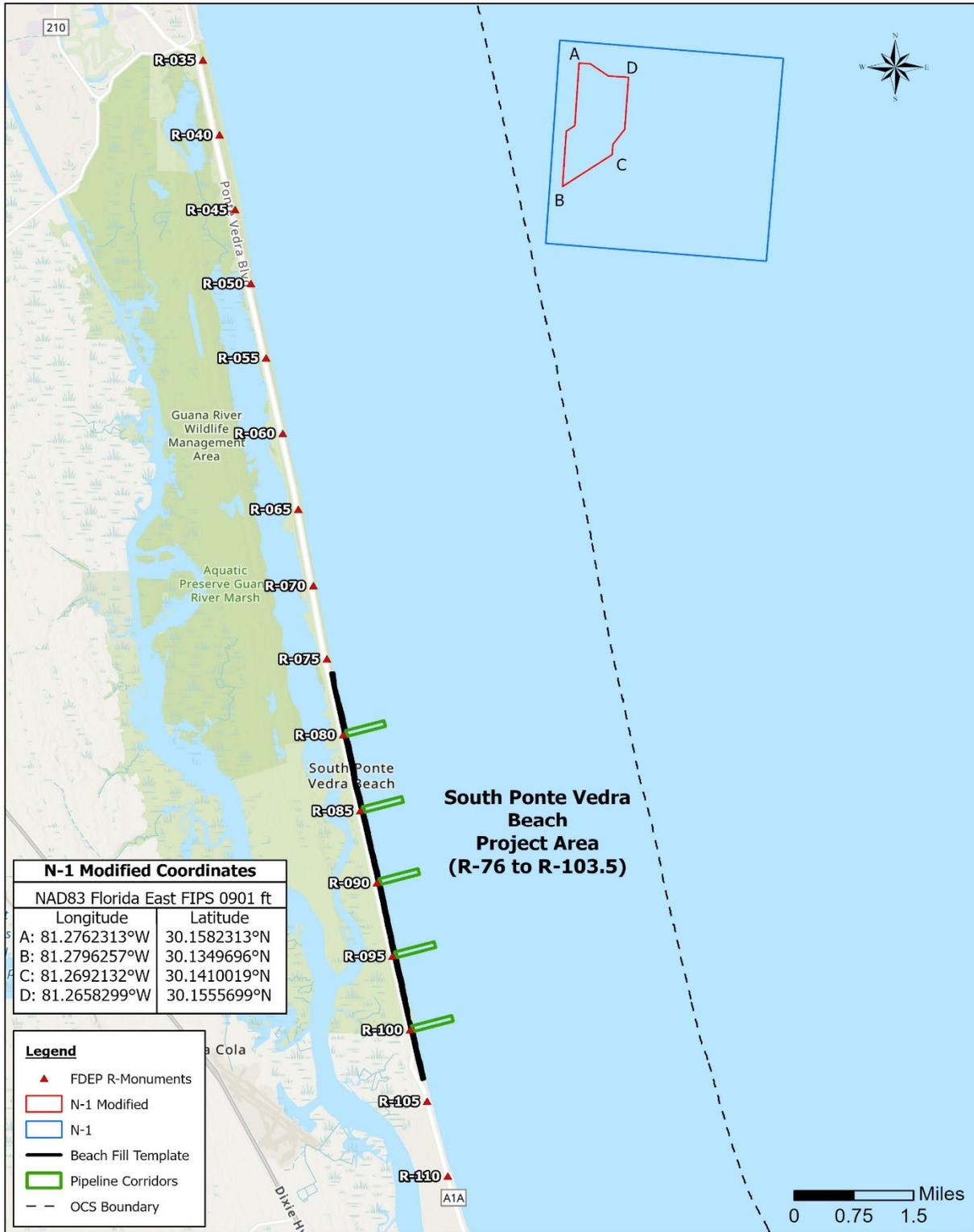


Figure 1. Project map of the South Ponte Vedra Beach and Dune Restoration Project and Borrow Area N-1

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ATTACHMENT 2
**Final Environmental Assessment - South Ponte Vedra Beach
and Dune Restoration Project, St. Johns County, Florida
(2025)**