



2020 Session: Week 8 Late-Session Update

By Pepper Uchino & Deborah Flack

As we enter the final stretch, the budget is starting to take shape. We expect the presiding officers of each chamber to announce allocations this week, which is the amount of money given to each appropriations subcommittee chair to spend within their respective silos during the conference process. Weeks 3-5 were all about the budget, with marathons in the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees, full committees, and at the mid-way point of session, floor votes in both the House and Senate—with opportunities at each stop along the way for amendments. This update will provide a brief status report on priority appropriation issues and an informal House and Senate comparison of coastal-related appropriations line-items. The final budget negotiations are now ongoing, so if you are interested in any specific budget items, now is the time to tune in.



APPROPRIATIONS

The Appropriations Conference Report is SB 2500, which ultimately becomes the 2020/21 General Appropriations Act, since the Senate hosts this year's budget conference. As the Chairs of the environmental appropriations subcommittees, Senator Debbie Mayfield will be the Chair, and Rep. Holly Raschein will be the Co-Chair of the Conference Committee on Agriculture & Environment. While spending plans started approximately \$1.5 billion apart, with the Senate at \$92.8 B and the House budget (HB 5001) is \$91.4, the gap has narrowed significantly. At this point in the process, beach program funding is in an envious position, but we must remain vigilant going forward as final silo allocations are released. Many budgetary decisions have yet to be made because of budget and policy differences, not only in terms of actual funding amounts for specific programs/activities, but also in funding sources (trust funds vs. General Revenue, recurring vs. non-recurring).

Next Page

Inside this Edition

In Memoriam

[John R. Morgan, II, P.L.S.](#)

1952 - 2020

[#FSBPATECH20 - Wrap Up](#)

[Numerical Modeling of Circulation Patterns within the Fort De Soto Park Bay Evaluating Influences of Causeways, Bridges, and Seagrass Beds on the Flow Field](#)

by C. Gray Vickery

[Local Project Financing](#)

by Annie Mercer, ASBPA Fellow

[Federal Project Status Updates - March 2020](#)

USACE Jacksonville District

[FDEP Agency Updates](#)

[Job Opportunity Check it Out @](#)

[Palm Beach County](#)

[Senior Professional Engineer](#)

Statewide Beach Management Program

The traditional beach program has enjoyed funding of \$50M from Week 3 when the subcommittee's chairs' recommendations were unveiled, through the full appropriations committees, to this past week's floors votes. If realized it will be the fourth year in a row, but the first time from a single source, the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF). If this holds true, it will be our ultimate reason to celebrate. Consider this time last year when we had \$44.4M in the Senate budget and were pleased going into the budget conference process with \$29.5M in LATF dollars.

The budget line-item in both bills reads

*Grants and Aids to Local Governments and Nonstate Entities - Fixed Capital Outlay
Beach Projects - Statewide
From the Land Acquisition Trust Fund \$50,000,000*

With the 2019 coastal management legislation now in statute (Chapter 161, F.S.), the extensive proviso in the GAA we had become accustomed to is no longer necessary. However, just for comfort and reassurance to legislative members and local coastal governments it further states as it has in recent years, "from the funds in Specific Appropriation 1676, any remaining unencumbered surplus funds shall be available for beach and inlet management projects in continued priority order, based on readiness to proceed."

At every stop along the way, statewide beach project funding of \$50M has been highlighted by House and Senate chairs, culminating with Chair Rashchein's recognition of both beach funding for FY 2020/21 as well as the sponsor of HB 325: Coastal Management, "and for Representative LaMarca there is \$50 million to fund Florida's beautiful beaches."

If the conference process goes by script, statewide beach funding should not be a conference issue, agreed upon with the first side-by-side exchange, which even with FSBPA's long history might be a first! Use of trust funds vs. general revenue as well as recurring vs. non-recurring differences in the environmental budget silo, as well as some major differences in program funding levels, however, might spill-over into other program areas like statewide beach management.

Other Coastal-related Appropriations Issues or BeachWatch Expressed Member Interests

There was no need to prepare a side-by-side of the Senate and House positions for beaches. We can't comparatively do so for the numerous water quality and resource protection program differences we want to highlight. We will have to wait until the budget conference process and professional appropriations staff efforts to pair up the differences and reallocate within a number of individual line-items. That said, we hope the following comparative budget highlights are informative and prove helpful. We aligned shared House and Senate line-items and referenced funding sources. There are common themes like House greater reliance on General Revenue or non-recurring trust funds, and Senate targeting recurring trust funds that will have to be reconciled in Conference. As background, keep in mind the Governor's Everglades and Water Quality Initiative called for \$625 million for the next 3 years (6/30/23). This amount or more will be there when the GAA for FY 20-21 is passed; however, the proportion of recurring trust funds has yet to be determined and House and Senate differences in specific line-item amounts must be resolved to close out this conference subcommittee.

Finally, we need to examine and get a better handle on hurricane-related line-items found throughout the budget, especially dollars for the state match for FEMA grants. Several differing gross figures were verbally highlighted in recent budget discussions, most in the \$225-250 million range for multiple storms, with specific mention of Hurricanes Michael and Irma. Our beach focus, if identifiable, will be on state match for FEMA Cat G.

Same Line-item and amount in SB 2500 and HB 5001

- 1613 Water Quality Enhancement (incl Blue-Green Algae Task Force) H, S \$10.8M GR
- 1619 Innovative Technology grants to combat nutrient enrichment- H, \$10M GR
S, \$5M GR
- 1633 (S) and 1634 (H) Springs, \$50M, LATF
- 1901 Red Tide Research (S \$2.9 M, H \$3M) GR
- 1902 Harmful algal blooms (H, S \$600,000) GR

Same Line-items, different amounts and/or funding sources

- 1619 Innovative Technology grants to combat nutrient enrichment- H, \$10M GR
S, \$5M GR
- 1622 Alternative Water Supply (S, H \$40M, S LATF, H GR)
- 1635 Water Projects (S \$41.5M, H \$30M, both non-recurring GR)
- 1737 FL Resilient Coastline Initiative (S \$10M GR, H \$5.5M GR + \$500K grants (1747)
- 1641B Coral Reef Protection Projects (S \$10M GR, **H \$10M out of 1641 \$122M.**)
- 1641A IRL Water Improvement Projects (S, \$25M GR, may be funds in H 1641 \$122)
- 1641 Water quality improvement grants (**House line-item of \$122M**, all GR) includes
\$50% match from local governments for waste and stormwater improvements,
Septic to sewer, nutrient loads, etc. \$15M for specific river watershed projects)
- 1661 Water treatment projects (TDMLs) (S \$25M GR, H \$50M- \$40M of it LATF)

Major funding/policy differences

- 1583 Land Acquisition (Florida Forever) Senate \$92M LATF, House \$20M non-recurring LATF - 1583A Working Waterfronts Senate \$2M LATF, and Senate states their FF total is \$125M (assume some other minor allocations in Ag or FWC, but also debt service)
- 1584 Florida Communities Trust (Senate \$10M GR, not funded in HB 5001)
- 1728 Florida Recreation Development Assistance Program, (First time fully funded in Years). In Senate budget for \$12.3 M, mix of GR and Florida Forever Trust Fund. Not funded in House.

[Back to Main Page](#)

#FSBPATECH20 -- Wrap Up

Thank you Attendees, Speakers, Sponsors, Exhibitors and Volunteers

The 33rd National Conference on Beach Preservation is in the books! The conference kicked off on February 5th with a warm welcome from Mayor Jen Ahearn-Koch, City of Sarasota, introduced by our friend and colleague, Michael Poff, who was thrilled to moderate the opening session. He and his co-worker, Vadim, started the conference with presentations on the Manasota Key Beach Project, giving attendees an interesting overview about one of the southwest coast's local beaches. Following the opening presentations were over 65 additional speakers, making a re-cap of the highlights incredibly difficult. They were all just that good.

It is not a stretch to say this was a tremendous conference thanks to the hard work of the speakers; but also from the sweat equity graciously shared by the planning committee, moderators and volunteers; the generous financial support from our sponsors; and to the exhibitors for bringing their expertise and really cool swag. Lastly, we can't forget to thank the attendees – all 270 of you. You made the event memorable, especially for the organizers! And if you weren't able to attend, most of the conference power point presentations will be available on FSBPA's website next week.

Again this year, we were pleased to offer a student scholarship which provided an opportunity for students to showcase their work by having poster abstracts to present and display to attendees during the professional exchange breaks. The student scholarship was

sponsored by Michael Poff who had the following to say about this year's program, "Coastal Engineering Consultants is proud to partner with FSBPA in sponsoring the Student Scholarship Program. We were privileged to receive five outstanding abstracts this year. Two of the students, Brooke Gilbert and Charles "Gray" Vickery, were able to attend the conference and present their research and accomplishments.

Charles is a first year Master's Student at the University of South Florida. He has set up and is running a numerical modeling program on circulation patterns utilizing CMC to evaluate the



Charles "Gray" Vickery

influences of the causeway, bridges and seagrass beds on the flow field within the Fort De Soto Park Bay system. His research is discussed in the [next article](#).



Brooke Gilbert

Brooke is a senior at Pine Crest High School. She has completed an initial investigation of the effects of *G. parvispora* on decreasing *K. brevis* populations in Red Tide blooms. Her initial findings are very promising. Brooke wrote about her experience and agreed to let me share her [letter](#) with FSBPA members. Please take a few minutes to read what it means to have the opportunity to network from a student's perspective.

We congratulate Charles (first place) and Brooke (second place) for winning student scholarships, and hope to see them at next year's conference."



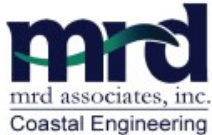
Michael Poff presenting the first place scholarship to Charles Vickery



Chris Creed making his presentation

Next Page

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[Back to Main Page](#)

Numerical Modeling of Circulation Patterns within the Fort De Soto Park Bay Evaluating Influences of Causeways, Bridges, and Seagrass Beds on the Flow Field

Authors: C. Gray Vickery, Jun Cheng, Ping Wang, Jacob Adam

Introduction - Fort De Soto Bay

Fort De Soto Park Bay is an estuarine water body located landward of Mullet Key that provides sanctuary to a variety of native seagrass and mangrove species. Two land bridge constructed in the 1960s bisect the estuary interior and obstruct tidal flow. Two bridges were installed on each causeway in 2004 and 2016, respectively, to promote tidal flushing in the southern part of the bay in an effort to improve water quality conditions (e.g. temperature, dissolved oxygen), restore seagrasses, improve fish passage, and improve hydrological connectivity (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Top: Overview map of Fort De Soto Park Bay depicting location of circulation bridges and field equipment; **Bottom left:** Ground view of bridge 1; **Bottom right:** Ground view of bridge 2

Objectives

This study is part of a larger project to monitor and assess water quality and marine habitat changes over a three-year period post-construction of the two bridge openings. The specific goal of this circulation study is to quantify circulation in the bay under various simulated scenarios, using a calibrated and verified numerical model, the Coastal Modeling System (CMS) developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Because the model allows for manipulation of parameters affecting the flow field, such as the friction exerted by seagrasses, it serves as a powerful tool for investigating circulation response to future restoration, dredging, or infrastructure projects.

Field Data Collection

Field data were collected *in-situ* over a four-week period to measure flow velocities at the two bridge openings, as well as tide level fluctuations at five strategic locations within the bay (Fig. 2). Two spring – neap cycles were captured during the four weeks of data collection. Bathymetry data were also collected to ensure that the model captured up-to-date and accurate water depth. Measured tide level fluctuations were used to drive the CMS flow simulation, while the velocity data was used to verify the model's predictive skill.

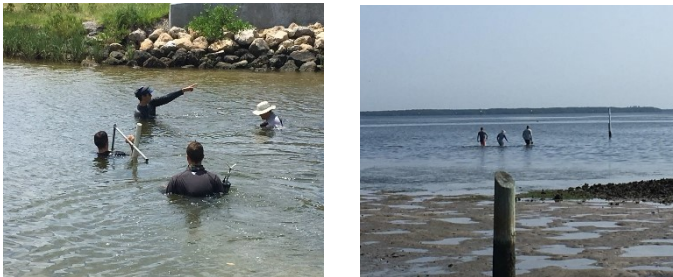


Fig. 2. Left: Field installation of velocimeters; **Right:** Field installation of tide level gauges

Establishing the Modeling Domain

A 2.5 X 4 km quadtree area was used as the numerical modeling domain. The model grid sized range from 8 X 8 m in the estuary interior, to 2 X 2 m in the vicinity of the bridges (Fig. 3). This allows for heightened spatial resolution in the areas where *in-situ* velocity data were gathered. Because dredged channels and seagrass beds exert different frictional forces, each environment was digitized within the model and assigned unique friction coefficients. Digitization was accomplished using aerial imagery and bathymetric data.

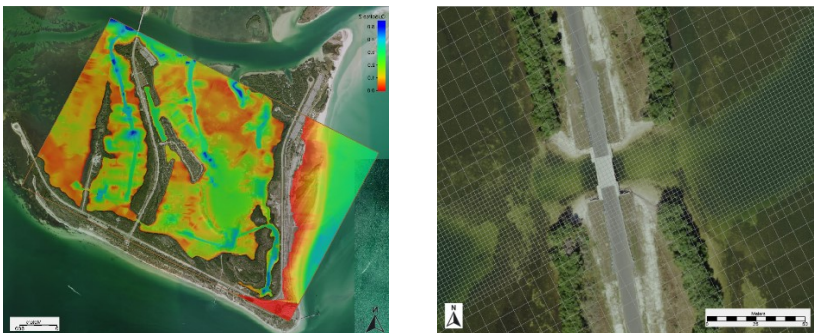


Fig 3. Left: Full extents of modeling domain; **Right:** Close up view of grid design

Model Production Runs

A baseline scenario was developed with existing bathymetry to simulate the natural flow patterns within the bay. **This scenario serves as the baseline for comparing with other cases.** Three production runs were executed to examine the influence of the bridge openings on circulation patterns by subtracting the results of the following three cases from the baseline conditions: **without both bridges, without bridge 1, and without bridge 2 (Fig. 6).**

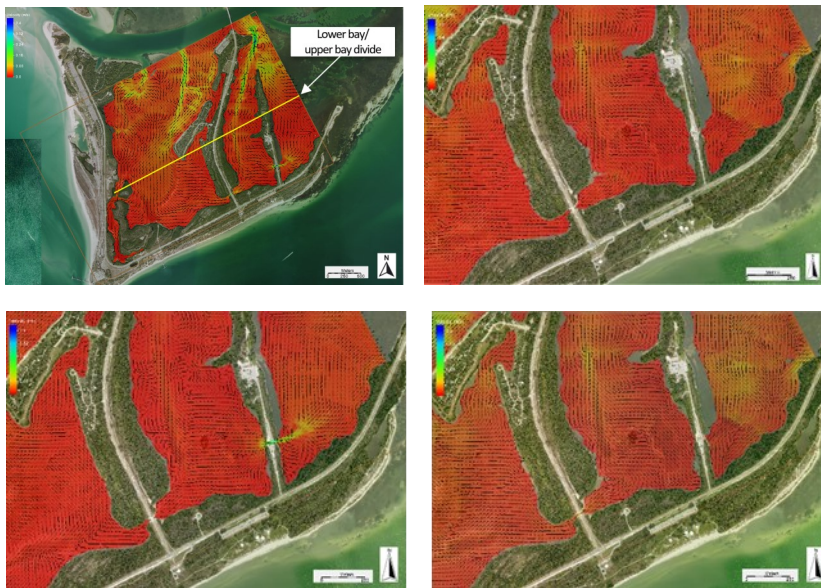


Fig. 6. Model production runs. **Top left:** Baseline scenario during peak flood stage; **Top right:** Both bridges blocked; **Bottom left:** Bridge 1 blocked; **Bottom right:** Bridge 2 blocked

Tidal Prism Analysis

Volumetric discharge calculations were made at each bridge for an entire tidal cycle, and compared with the total prism for the same period to determine what percentage of the total estuarine volume flows through the two bridges, and how this percentage is affected by altering the bridge configuration. **Prism analysis indicates that the bridge openings convey approximately 25% of the flood tidal prism and 12% of the ebb prism within the southern part of the bay.** One explanation for flood discharge being significantly larger than ebb discharge is that a percentage of ebb currents are flowing eastward toward Conception Key. However, further research is needed to confirm this assumption.

Artificial manipulation of the bridge configuration demonstrates that discharge at one bridge decreases when the other bridge is closed, suggesting a strong hydrologic link between the two bridges. Closure of bridge 1 resulted in 2.5% reduction in discharge at bridge 2 during the flood tide, and a 1% reduction during the ebb tide. Conversely, closure of bridge 2 resulted in a 1.8% reduction in discharge at bridge 1 during the flood tide, and a 1.02% reduction during the ebb tide (Fig. 7).

		Both Bridges Open		Bridge 1 Blocked		Bridge 2 Blocked	
Lower Bay	Flood Discharge (m ³)	Q _{B1}	69700	Q _{B2}	189800	Q _{B1}	48700
		Q _{B2}	218700				
		Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	288400				
	Ebb Discharge (m ³)	Q _{B1}	69700	Q _{B2}	115500	Q _{B1}	53000
		Q _{B2}	131100				
		Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	200800				
	Percent of Flood Prism (m ³)	Q _{B1}	6.21%	Q _{B2}	16.91%	Q _{B1}	4.34%
		Q _{B2}	19.48%				
		Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	25.69%				
Percent of Ebb Prism (m ³)	Q _{B1}	4.25%	Q _{B2}	7.04%	Q _{B1}	3.23%	
	Q _{B2}	7.99%					
	Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	12.24%					
Total Bay	Percent of Flood Prism (m ³)	Q _{B1}	2.30%	Q _{B2}	6.25%	Q _{B1}	1.60%
		Q _{B2}	7.20%				
		Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	9.50%				
	Percent of Ebb Prism (m ³)	Q _{B1}	1.57%	Q _{B2}	2.60%	Q _{B1}	1.19%
		Q _{B2}	2.95%				
		Q _{B1} +Q _{B2}	4.52%				

Fig. 7. Summary of tidal prism analysis, where Q_{B1} = discharge at bridge 1, and Q_{B2} = discharge at bridge 2. Percentages were obtained by comparing flooding and ebbing discharges with total prism for the entire modeling domain, and prism for the southern part of the bay (i.e., lower bay).

Conclusions and Next Steps

- The CMS-flow model accurately reproduced the measured flow velocities through the two bridges, and revealed a complicated counterclockwise flood-tide circulation pattern within the bay (Fig. 6). This model, therefore, provides a valuable tool for assessing circulation patterns.
- Production runs and prism analysis indicate that tidal exchange near the southern end is strongly influenced by the two bridge openings, with approximately 25% of the flood tidal prism in the southern part of the bay passing through the bridge openings. The discharge through one bridge decreases when the other bridge is artificially closed during the modeling, suggesting a strong hydrologic link between the two bridges.
- Total volumetric discharge through the two bridge openings is significantly larger during the flood tide (25% of lower prism) than the ebb tide (12% of total prism). Further research is needed to determine possible explanations for this difference.
- Ongoing and future production runs will quantify other effects of human activities, such as causeway construction, mangrove alteration, and channel dredging, as well as the friction exerted by seagrass beds, on circulation patterns.

[Back to Main Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Letter from Student Brooke Gilbert

FSBPA,

Nothing smells worse than dead fish rotting on the beach. When I began researching Red Tide, I didn't realize how this experience would change my life. Instead, I thought of the layer of slimy algae I had to swim through whenever I went scuba diving. I thought of all the dead fish that washed up on the beach by the hundreds. And, I thought of the people hospitalized resulting from inhaled toxins released during another Red Tide bloom.

During my sophomore year, I began working on my science research project that focused on combating Red Tide, a harmful algal bloom that affects coastal areas in Florida and the Gulf Coasts. Despite the lack of funding, resources, and mentorship, I was determined to find the answer to my research inquiries and make a difference in the community. After networking with city mayors and university professors, I found myself driving 220 miles away from home to obtain a *Karenia brevis* sample from the Mote Marine Lab in Sarasota. With the assistance of Mr. Jon Albee and others at the Urban Farming Institute, we were able to convert an empty warehouse space into a fully functional lab. After many mishaps and countless hours setting the lab up properly, I was finally ready to begin collecting data. While conducting my research on Red Tide, I was inspired constantly by the results I was collecting in the lab. After many months of mistakes, the experiment was working and the results were exhilarating!

This past February, I had the privilege of attending the Florida Shore and Beaches Preservation Association Conference in Sarasota. At the conference, I experienced the joy of sharing my research results with individuals who might receive the information with as much excitement as myself. It was a privilege meeting and networking with so many professionals in the scientific community of which I desire to be a part of in the future. When I was granted the opportunity to present at the conference, experienced scientists and engineers were able to review my work and give me their feedback. I cannot thank FSBPA enough for such an invaluable experience which has propelled the course of my work and changed some of my perspectives on certain issues I have encountered during the course of my research. Experiencing the professional environment and networking at the conference has inspired me to work on implementing my research in the field to further impact my community. The FSBPA conference experience reminded me of why I am driven to keep pushing the inquiry further by imagining the difference my work will make in the future.

At the conference, I was able to immerse myself among a niche of people who were devoted in their own unique ways to preserving our environment. Hearing about their different experiences and being recognized as not only a student, but a scientist within the community, validated my work and reminded me why I had begun working on this project in the first place. The attitude I have taken away with me after the conference, along with some of the new connections I have made and discussions I took part in, I see myself working towards making my research vision a reality. Experiences in which I get to share my passions and work are the moments which have inspired me to push for greater things and towards impacting my community and local environment.

I would like to personally thank Ms. Teri Besse and Mr. Michael Poff at Coastal Engineering Consultants for providing me this opportunity and the student poster session scholarship.

Thank You,
Brooke Gilbert



Brooke Gilbert presenting her findings to attendees at the 2020 Tech Conference

Local Project Financing

By Annie Mercer, ASBPA Fellow

Greetings FSBPA Members. I would like to share the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association's (ASBPA) white paper highlighting ways communities can fund coastal management projects. Please take a few minutes to read the 2-page fact sheet starting below, or read the full report through the following link: [Local Funding for Coastal Projects: An Overview of Practices, Policies, and Considerations.](#)

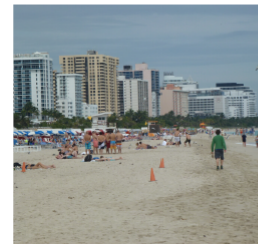
For more information, please email me at annie.mercer@asbpa.org.



LOCAL FUNDING FOR COASTAL PROJECTS

AN OVERVIEW OF PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND CONSIDERATIONS

Funding for coastal projects has evolved since the first project left sand on the shores of Coney Island, New York in 1923. The increasing size of projects, science, and environmental parameters have led to variations in cost. Federal projects are usually funded up to 65% federal funds and 35% local cost share funds. Some states have dedicated funds to support beach renourishment, but these funds can be as fickle as the federal process. Communities seeking autonomy in their projects can utilize local funding strategies to fully or partially fund projects.



Miami Beach, FL



Palm Beach, FL

Creating a funding strategy should begin by considering community and regional characteristics which influence funds available to be collected for a project. Local demographics, populations, use patterns, and existing tax structures influence availability and support for projects. Regional approaches focusing on sharing costs through sand or sediment investigations, shoreline surveys, environmental permitting, numerical modeling, and mobilization can lead to significant cost savings. Further, many partnership opportunities exist at the federal, state, and local levels for communities to utilize when funding a project.

FUNDING TOOLS: TRADITIONAL AND EMERGING

SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS

Many communities use variations of "special taxing districts" to generate revenue based on who benefits from a project.

INLET MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

Inlet management districts are taxing districts established for the construction and maintenance of inlets not federally maintained.

INLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS

Inland navigation districts are taxing districts established to develop and fund long-range plans for maintenance of inland waterways, such as the intercoastal waterway, and for disposal of dredge material.

EROSION CONTROL DISTRICTS

Erosion Control Districts are taxing districts specifically set up to address coastal erosion and will have specific taxes and beach management plans.

GEOLOGIC HAZARD

ABATEMENT DISTRICTS

A Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD, also referred to a Geologic Hazard Assessment District) is a taxing district, which may have an independent government agency administering it, to address multiple geological threats.

SALES, EXCISE, AND USE TAXES

Sales, excise, and use taxes are based on goods purchased or services rendered.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

BONDS

Environmental Impact Bonds (EIBs) are a pay-for-success debt financing mechanism, designed to reward superior outcomes and provide a means to involve local asset owners in aspects of funding the transaction.

PARAMETRIC INSURANCE

A parametric insurance policy compensates the buyer based on measurable physical characteristics of storm being met or exceeded.

CATASTROPHE BONDS

Catastrophe bonds, or 'cat bonds', are financial instruments designed to help states, cities or other owners of large assets manage the financial risks associated with potentially devastating natural disasters and have been used by private and public sectors sponsors around the globe.

USER FEES

User fees can take many forms but are based on direct use of the beach or coastal resource.

GREEN BONDS

Green bonds are a subset of conventional bonds. Their unique characteristic is the specification for the proceeds to be invested in projects generating environmental benefits.

RESILIENCE BONDS

Resilience Bonds could become a new catastrophe bond-like product which provides funding for project-based risk reduction solutions.

asbpa

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[Back to Main Page](#)



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Federal Project Status Updates - March 2020

PLANNING STUDIES:

Dade County Feasibility Study

The purpose of this study is to address protection of critical infrastructure, reduction of structure damages, and evacuation route protection in response to the risks and effects of coastal storms and associated impacts such as sea level rise, storm surge, and extreme wind and tidal effects. Team is working toward a tentatively selected plan for August 2020.

South Atlantic Coastal Study

The South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) is a study authorized by the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 2016. This study will identify coastal risk and vulnerabilities due hurricane and storm damage as a result of sea level rise in regions from North Carolina to Mississippi. This study is expected to take 4 years to complete and is expected to identify the reconnaissance-level analysis of coastal risk and vulnerability as well as potential solutions to be studied in greater detail in the future. The Tier 1 analysis for SACS, which includes a geoportal that shows risk for the coastal areas in the South Atlantic Division, has been completed. Work on the Tier 2 analysis, which focuses on more detailed analyses is being conducted.

Ft. Pierce Shore Protection Project

The last renourishment was completed in June 2018. Work for the next and final renourishment needed prior to the expiration of federal participation in November 2020. This is dependent on obtaining funds in the Fiscal Year 2020 workplan. A General Re-evaluation Report (GRR) was completed by St. Lucie County and sent to congress. Approval of this GRR would extend federal participation for another 50 years.



Lee County Shore Protection Project – Gasparilla Island

The Lee County Shore Protection, Gasparilla Island Segment, has been approved by ASA(CW).

Pinellas County Shore Protection Project

The Pinellas County Feasibility Study is on schedule. The tentatively selected plan milestone is scheduled for April 2020.

ENGINEERING AND DESIGN:**Broward County Shore Protection Project - Segment II**

The design of plans and specifications for Broward County SPP Segment II is underway. The schedule for the project has been revised. Award of the contract is expected to occur in September 2020, with construction occurring in November 2020.

Broward County Shore Protection Project - Segment III

The design of plans and specifications for Broward County SPP Segment III is underway. Award of the contract is expected to occur in October 2020, with construction occurring in November 2020. The county is currently obtaining a Water Quality Control permit, Environmental Assessment, and Biological Assessment in support of a Department of the Army permit.

Dade County Renourishment

There are 4 separate contracts being prepared over the next 3 years. Contract A will cover a truck haul project to Surfside Beach. Contract B is a truck haul to Miami Beach Hot Spots. Contract C is the renourishment of Bal Harbour. Contract D will cover Sunny Isles and the remaining portion of Miami Beach. Contracts A and B are currently under construction. Contract C is expected to be Awarded in August 2020 and Contract D is expected to be awarded in November 2020.

Flagler County Shore Protection Project

The design of the plans and specifications for the Flagler County Shore Protection Project are being developed. The contract is expected to be advertised in May 2020.

Manatee County Shore Protection Project

The Project Delivery Team (PDT) is working on the plans and specifications. Award of the contract is anticipated to occur in early 2020. The construction event requires approximately 800,000 cy of material to be placed along Anna Maria Island. Sand will also be placed on Coquina Beach as part of a non-federal addition to the project. The anticipated award date for the contract is in March 2020.

Palm Beach County Shore Protection Project

Jupiter Carlin: Construction is underway and expected to be completed by April 2020.

Ocean Ridge: Contract for Ocean Ridge was awarded to Great Lakes Dredge and Dock for \$8.6 million with construction start date of 3 March 2020.

Delray Beach: Construction started in February 2020.

North Boca Raton: Construction is expected to start in March 2020.

Mid-town: Construction is expected to start in March 2020.

•Sarasota County - Lido Key

Bids received in July 2019 were higher than the awardable range. PDT is analyzing options to continue pursuit of an award.

St. Johns County Coastal Storm Risk Management Project – Vilano and South Ponte Vedra

The design of the plans and specifications for the project are being developed. Award of the construction contract is expected to occur in July 2020.

St. Lucie Coastal Storm Risk Management – South Segment

This is a new project that will be funded with funds from the supplemental bill. Plans and specifications were started in September 2018 however St. Lucie County has requested the project to be pushed back by 2 years due to concerns with real estate and the need to obtain the required non-federal funding. Advertisement for this contract is expected to occur in 2021 with construction occurring in late 2021 and completing in 2022.

[Back to Main Page](#)

FDEP Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection Updates



Reorganization News

The Office welcomes David Overstreet as Business and Planning Program Administrator. We are working to align personnel, programs and resources to better address coastal protection, restoration and resiliency.

The Beaches Funding Program Administrator Dena VanLandingham has retired, and Hanna Tillotson has stepped in. Interviews to hire a new Project Manager will take place shortly.

The Local Government Funding Request FY 2020-21 and Long Range Budget Plan were transmitted to the Legislature and included 46 different projects, which total \$82.1 million in state funding; Beach Projects: 35 for total of \$71.3 million and Inlet Management Projects: 11 projects for total of \$10.8 million. Details are posted on the Programs webpage. Rulemaking for the program is underway.

The Coastal Engineering and Geology Program lost Dr. Jennifer Steele to the federal Marine Minerals Program in New Orleans and will be recruiting for a new geologist.

The Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program has been busy visiting the many restoration, nourishment and ports projects under construction. Leatherbacks are nesting already, with the earliest nest documented to date on Hutchinson Island in mid-February. Please be sure to check your permits for appropriate monitoring requirements, and coordinate with the turtle monitor.

Justin Lashley, a planner and permit manager with the Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program, is leaving the department for the Corps Mobile Office. Recruitment for a new person is underway.

The 2020 Strategic Beach Management Plan is expected to be released in March. New or updated Inlet Management Plans for Port Everglades, Pass-a-Grille and Blind Pass have been posted to the web page.

CCCL General Permits Expanded

Here's a reminder that the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) 2018 rule updates included an expansion of project types eligible for CCCL General Permits under Chapter 62B-34, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). General Permits are available for single family houses, decks, garages, and other projects requiring CCCL permits but located well upland from the beach and sensitive dunes.

What coastal construction types are eligible for CCCL General Permits?

- single family dwellings, garages and pools not more than two feet below existing grade,
- landscaping, minor structures, exterior lighting and other minor activities associated with single family construction eligible for a General Permit,
- other minor structures such as dune walkovers, lifeguard stands or decks,
- minor reconstruction of seawalls and revetments, and
- dune restoration.

Next Page

The State of Florida protects our beaches and dunes from coastal construction that can damage the beach-dune system, accelerate erosion, provide inadequate protection to upland structures, endanger adjacent properties or interfere with public beach access or sea turtle nesting.

Buildings, structures and construction activities located in beachfront areas seaward of a coastal construction control line (CCCL) established by the state under section 161.053 of the Florida Beach and Shore Protection Act must be approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. To streamline this regulatory process while providing full protection for beaches and dunes, CCCL General Permits offer simplified application and approval procedures as described in section 161.053 (18), Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62B-34, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C). These procedures provide for project approval within 30 days of a complete application submittal.

For more information on CCCL General Permits, visit <https://floridadep.gov/rcp/coastal-construction-control-line>, email CCCL@dep.state.fl.us or call 850/245-8336 and ask for the CCCL Permit Manager for your county.

Back to Main Page

John R. Morgan, II, P.L.S.
December 27, 1952 - February 11, 2020
Chief Surveyor
Morgan & Eklund, Inc.



John Morgan, President of Morgan & Eklund (M&E), passed away suddenly and unexpectedly on the morning of February 11, 2020. John was broadly recognized and admired as a hydrographic surveying expert, who supported FSBPA for his entire 42-year career in Florida. Beyond John's family, John had many friends and colleagues throughout Florida's professional coastal community. Those relationships were established over his professional career in Florida that began in 1978 and throughout focused on survey support of beach restoration.

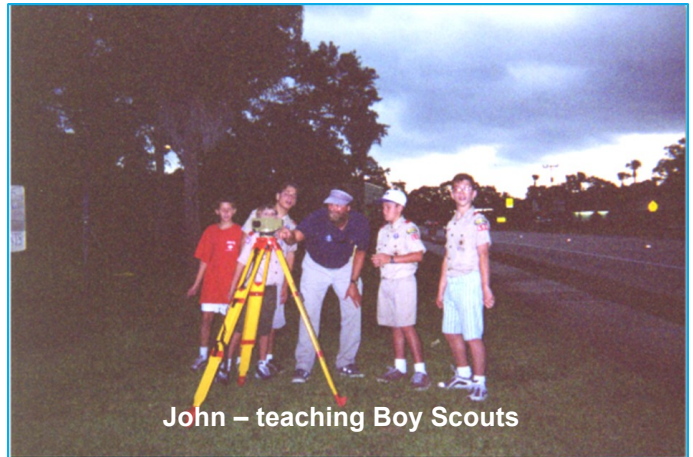
John was born and raised in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, a mountainous region in northeast Pennsylvania. John's mother was a nurse and his father was the local District Attorney, who aspired for John to also become an attorney. John had different ideas; in 1974, John earned a B.A. in Environmental Science from the University of Virginia, where John was an active and enthusiastic member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. John subsequently studied Survey Technology at Penn State, which led him to perform beach surveys on Cape Hatteras, where John started surfing and greatly enhanced his passion for beaches.

In 1978, John began his Florida career at A.V. Strock & Associates (AVS), one of the first coastal engineering firms in Florida. John headed the hydrographic survey arm of AVS; he led AVS from beach profile surveying by "rod, chain, and level" to use of state-of-the-art dynamic positioning developed by Trimble employing GPS technology. In 1985, John, with Ron Eklund, and David Coggin, established their own firm, Morgan & Eklund, Inc. In 2017, M&E was acquired by Continental Shelf Associates (CSA), where John continued to lead survey services and expanded the business to include geophysical, oceanographic and metocean survey services. Over the many years of his career, John served a broad range of clients including the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, coastal engineering firms, dredging contractors, water management districts, and other surveyors in support of beach projects in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River, Brevard, Volusia, St. Johns, Okaloosa, Collier, Sarasota, and Lee counties.

John trained and developed the careers of numerous people in the coastal and hydrographic surveying world including those at CSA and at many other firms.

Next Page

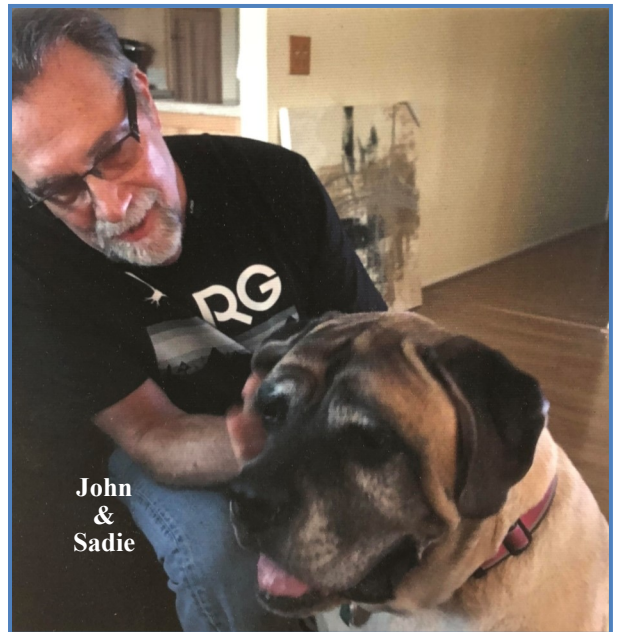
John was quick to share his professional experience to the benefit of others – even the Boy Scouts. Beyond John’s professional contributions, every encounter with John was an uplifting experience. John ceaselessly evoked a positive, engaging and contagious energy. John’s sense of humor, readiness to “yuk-it-up”, and make everyone comfortable around him will be sorely missed.



John – teaching Boy Scouts



John - “yuking-it-up”
circa 1980



John
&
Sadie



Our thanks to Michael Walther for putting this tribute together.

Shoreline

A monthly electronic publication of the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FSBPA Conferences

September 16-18, 2020

FSBPA Annual Conference

Hyatt Regency Coconut Point, Bonita Springs, FL



Other Dates of Interest

January 14 - March 13, 2020

2020 Legislative Session

March 24-26, 2020

ASBPA Coastal Summit

Washington, DC

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[Back to Main Page](#)