

Shoreline

January 2013

news from the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

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26th Annual Tech Conference February 13-15, 2013

The Omni Jacksonville Hotel Jacksonville, FL

Hotel Reservation Deadline:

JANUARY 11, 2013

Conference Registration:

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26th Annual National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

February 13-15, 2013 * Omni Jacksonville Hotel * Jacksonville, FL

Last chance to make your hotel reservation! - January 11, 2013

Do not delay in making your hotel reservation since the Omni Jacksonville can only guarantee the rate until this Friday, January 11! After this date, the room rate and rooms are **NOT** guaranteed. Call 1-800-843-6664 and be sure to mention FSBPA to receive the group rate of \$129 single or double room or you can go online and reserve. [Click here to make your reservation online.](#)

Save \$50, early conference registration ends January 11, 2013.

If you haven't registered for the conference, now is the time to do it, plus you'll save \$50 if you register by this Friday, January 11. We have made it really easy – you can go to the [conference website](#) and register online. It's simple, fast and convenient.

If you have not had a chance to review the entire **conference program**, be sure to read the highlights on the following page and then go to, www.fsbpa.com/techconference.htm check out the most current program.

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WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- State Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Agencies
- Coastal Engineers and Coastal Industry Interests
- City and County Elected and Administrative Officials
- City and County Environmental Resource Managers and Beach Management Coordinators
- Inlet Districts and other Special Interest Districts
- Academic Researchers
- Legislators and Legislative Staff
- Local and Regional Planners
- Tourist Development Councils / Convention & Visitors Bureaus
- Hotel and Resort Interests
- Environmental Groups and Alliances
- Other General Government and Coastal/Ocean Associations
- Coastal Geologists and Biologists
- Coastal Residents and other Interested Citizens



Palm Beach County DERM Monthly Report

Calendar of Events

About Shoreline

Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

Please make sure you plan to join us for the upcoming technical conference. We anticipate many outstanding presentations, covering a variety of topics. As in years' past, Thursday will be busy with concurrent sessions running all day. Please make sure to review the conference program prior so that you can plan which sessions you want to attend. **The program can be found at <http://www.fsbpa.com/documents/2013BeachTechProgram.pdf>.**

With much expressed interest in the topic of hardbottom, two highly anticipated sessions have been devoted to the subject that you will not want to miss! We've even allotted a bit of time following each of these two sessions for extended discussion by the presenters and audience. Some other highlighted presentations include an update on the Longboat Key permeable adjustable groin project, the sand relocation project in Miami-Dade, and the technical details of the large-scale Southeast Florida Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination (SAND) study.

You will also find sessions and presentations on inlet management, regionalization of projects, dune vegetation management, coastal modeling, and sea level rise. A few coastal engineering consultants have also teamed together to bring us a presentation on the impacts to various southwest Florida and eastern Gulf Coast Panhandle beaches from Tropical Storm Debby and Hurricane Isaac. Finally, a "NEPA for Newbies" presentation will provide an excellent overview of the National Environmental Policy Act.

As you can see, you won't want to miss out! Please join us in February.

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“Tech Conference” Information February 13-15, 2013

SAVE \$50 - **early registration** is only available **through January 11, 2013**. There are 3 ways to register:

- 1. ONLINE:** www.FSBPA.com/techconference.htm
- 2. MAIL:** Form and payment to:
FSBPA
PO Box 13146
Tallahassee, FL 32317-3146
- 3. FAX or EMAIL:** Form and credit card information to (850) 201-6782 or Email: mail@fsbpa.com
[Print the conference registration form](#)



If you would rather register by fax or mail, click on the link above to open the registration form in a pdf file format. Type your information directly into this pdf file and print. Then simply mail or fax your form to the address or number listed above.

Hotel reservations should be made directly with the conference hotel, the **Omni Jacksonville Hotel**, Jacksonville, Florida.

THE RESERVATION DEADLINE IS FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 2013.

After this date, the group rate **IS NOT** guaranteed.

[Click here to make your reservation online.](#) Or call 800-843-6664

Standard rooms, single or double are **\$129 plus tax**.

Finally, should you have any interest in conference sponsorships, exhibits, advertisements, or questions regarding conference or hotel registration, please contact us at (850) 906-9227 or mail@fspba.com.

We hope you will join us February 13th - 15th at “America’s largest annual conference on beach preservation technology.”



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GOVERNMENTAL UPDATE

By Debbie Flack (1/8/2013)

A New Year, but not a new me! You have to question spending New Year's Day waiting on a vote on the Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Bill scheduled in the House of Representatives, which was to follow the "fiscal cliff" vote, but never occurred. Since then, I have spent far too much time trying to figure out what the Senate bill that passed on December 28 and the two House companions say and how they differ. I have bothered many of you, Congressional staff, and friends at the Corps too much. And yet, it still remains a maze with major funding headings in the Corps of Engineers section having quite different eligibility thresholds and limitations. If there is a light at the end of the tunnel, it would be that we all might know considerably more by next Tuesday, January 15, when the House is currently scheduled to try again. If final consideration by both chambers does not occur relatively soon, this \$50 billion emergency funding package is likely to get caught up in the next fiscal double-whammy—the debt ceiling and spending cuts.



Both the House and Senate bills, in current form, have some promising provisions in terms of funding for storm damaged federally-authorized beach nourishment projects in Florida. Yet they are less than ideal, and to meet expectations and past accomplishments it would truly take a marriage of the best of both bills in terms of both Construction (CG) funding and 100% Federal Rehabilitation (FCCE, Flood Control & Coastal Emergencies) funding. Unfortunately, that is **not going to happen**.

A part of the Senate bill's FCCE funding (\$578 M of \$1,008 B under this heading) is available for **all natural disasters** which would include Sandy and Debby in Florida, but the competition will be fierce including flood control, and the focus (including all remaining FCCE funds) is clearly on Sandy and Isaac as mentioned and use restricted to the North Atlantic (NAD) and Mississippi Valley (MVD) divisions of the Corps of Engineers. The House version focuses solely on Sandy, with part of the FCCE allocation (the \$578M figure) not exclusively restricted to NAD.

Construction General (CG) dollars are for supplemental funding to bring a certain group of projects back to their design profile (after addressing storm-related sand losses using FCCE funds). This coupling of funding under two separate Corps accounts was employed for emergency recovery in Florida on one occasion (2005-06) for our state's extensive storm damage. I believe it was a first that no one thought was possible then, but no one now can argue over its need and justification for Sandy recovery in New York and New Jersey. It maximizes cost-saving by adding pre-nourishment (supplemental) to storm sand losses and reduces the mob/demob costs at the very least; but clearly goes beyond storm damage recovery which in theory is the sole purpose of this funding package.

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The House bill leaves a crack in the door, by providing almost \$3.5 billion for post-Sandy construction (CG) and then specifying \$2.9 billion is targeted for the North Atlantic Division. That puts about a half-billion construction dollars outside of that NAD restriction. Whether it can or would be used to supplement Florida's nine East Coast federally-authorized projects is uncertain, but with the apparent Senate rejection of this possibility it may be a moot point. Clearly, the Senate bill envisions greater geographic distribution as well as use for these construction (CG) dollars. And the Senate Committee message is they do not have Florida Sandy or Debby CG supplemental funding in mind. It is easy to tell you what the \$2.9 billion can be used for in the Senate Bill, and that is "natural disasters" (obviously more open-ended than House version's exclusive focus on Sandy), in the North Atlantic Division or Mississippi Valley Division. The Senate also gives the Corps Secretary the discretion to transfer up to a \$499,000,000 of these construction dollars to "other accounts to address previous natural disasters following normal policies and cost-sharing." I spent far too much time trying to take advantage of this provision in the Senate bill, but it obviously has an anticipated use that doesn't involve Florida or perhaps even beach damages elsewhere. I am not giving up, and still have our Senator's staff trying to get a better understanding. I don't expect Florida interests to be able to overcome this Senate position, and hold out little hope of getting the House to address Debby, although a few of Florida's key delegation members are still working both issues.



Pinellas County: Treasure Island, Tropical Storm Debby



Brevard County, Sebastian Beach

The entire funding strategy for Florida's recovery from 2012 storm damages and determining what federal dollars might become available transitions this discussion to FSBPA's 2013 advocacy agenda and appropriation priorities for the upcoming Florida Legislative Session. Just to throw out some frightening numbers from the three separate funding lists I have been working on, with the benefit of Corps and local government input, will give you a sense of overwhelming need and urgency to repair Florida's storm damaged beaches in order to sustain their contribution to Florida's economic recovery, both in terms of tourism and future storm protection. Just the 13 federally-authorized projects that were impacted by Tropical Storm Debby and Hurricane Sandy have Corps total estimated storm damages of approximately \$150 million. We have fairly complete FCCE numbers by individual project for Debby suggesting 100% Federal Rehabilitation Assistance in the \$25 M range or well-over one-third of the total costs to restore the southwest coast federal projects to their design profile. We don't have project-specific FCCE estimates for our East Coast federal projects yet, but conservatively can currently employ a 20% estimate and hope it get that percentage up to or above Debby numbers for our Sandy counterparts. These FCCE estimates are the most secure pot of potential federal money in the current supplemental emergency appropriations bills, especially for Sandy sand losses.

Obviously, without federal CG funding to supplement these emergency dollars, the burden on the state and local sponsors increases disproportionately. We will share and discuss the alternatives with our local governments and the Legislature in detail. At the very least, we will secure the FCCE dollars and go forward from there, either delaying expenditure until full construction dollars are secured, going forward without federal match(CG), and/ or marrying with 2013-14 routine funding assistance. It will take creativity, reasoned and supported arguments, and strong political will. It will be a difficult and challenging lift.



Broward County, Fort Lauderdale, A1A



*Indian River County Post Sandy 11-1-12
Sea Oaks Development*

Then there is a third group of projects that escape even a conceptual strategy at the current time. We have almost \$55 million in Sandy-related sand losses for nonfederal beach and dune nourishment projects from Brevard through Broward County. If Florida had an emergency FEMA declaration, these would be referred to as FEMA Category G (beach) projects eligible for federal participation in the cost of replacement of storm-induced sand losses. Now they and their coastal communities are waiting to see the results of the Governor's appeal of the FEMA November 29 denial. Even before that point, PDAs (project damage assessments by FEMA and FDEM teams) were being questioned and written cost-sharing policy was being over-ridden and reduced in the field. At least for the short-term, FSBPA,

with member input from our affected local government members, has identified these projects, "qualified" cost estimates, and is trying to keep this distinct and critical need before legislative committees and affected lawmakers.

Committee meetings here in Tallahassee over the next two weeks will be used to brief members and get them the information they need to bring these 3 distinct project groupings into the 2013 Appropriations process, keeping in mind at some point the routine 2013-14 local government funding requests will be introduced into the mix as well. Once again these 2013-14 funding assistance requests far exceed any reasonable expectations in terms of dollars and sheer numbers, and given the necessary focus on storm damage recovery even modest expectations may not be realized this session. The rumor mill is not encouraging regarding the Governor's budget recommendations, but I suggest we wait and see. His support for statewide beach management has been evident in recent deliberations involving both the budget and substantive legislation.

Diana Ferguson (Rutledge & Ecenia, legislative services) and I are available to you on an as-needed basis over the next several months, and may in fact enlist your involvement with local delegation members on specific project needs. If you have local decision-makers scheduled to visit Tallahassee, please give us a head's up so we can hopefully put them to good use. In the meantime, I look forward to seeing many of you in Jacksonville next month for the Board Meeting and Tech Conference, if only briefly because of appropriations committee meetings that week in Tallahassee.

The American Beach Nourishment Experience: A Comparative Assessment of Florida's Program with the Nation

Tom Campbell and Quin Robertson*

Introduction

Florida beaches have been managed for almost 50 years with erosion control programs that use beach nourishment as their primary tool. The Florida program has been part of a nationwide erosion control program that has restored and nourished beaches since 1923. This article compares the history of the Florida program with the erosion programs within the United States including the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coastlines. The data utilized in this report updates the data obtained for the Finkl, Benedet and Campbell (2006) paper and evaluates how recent storm activity (e.g., 2004 hurricanes) have affected the management of American and comparatively Florida beaches. Data sources include the papers cited below, Western Carolina University's database, Florida Department of Environmental Protection reports, California GIS data, Surfrider State of the Beach reports, and the industry including local sponsors, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and consultants. While this list should not be considered exhaustive, it is comprehensive for the purposes of analyzing regional trends using beach nourishment as a tool for mitigating coastal erosion.

The American Beach Management Experience

Most well-known and highly visited beaches in the nation are restored beaches. Unfortunately, the public in most cases is unaware of this fact. Every coastal state with a beach has a coastal program that has placed sand on the beach. Many states use beach nourishment as their primary tool to restore and maintain their public beaches for both recreational and protective qualities. Each state program is different due to the varied national and local political and citizen support. Beach Nourishment projects have been constructed by every level of government although the larger projects tend to have federal funding as part of their funding mix. As you see in the following discussions a number of communities have been creative in getting past roadblocks to get their beaches restored.

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** an invited encore presentation from FSBPA's September 2012 Annual Conference.*



Figure 1. Beach nourishment project history for Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic US coastlines. Size and color refer to the amount of cubic yards placed per project.

Since 1923 there have been over 2,000 beach nourishment projects nationwide on which 1.5 billion cubic yards of sand have been placed. As you can see on Figure 1, beach nourishments are distributed all along the nation’s oceans and gulf shorelines. Figure 2 shows the distribution by state that is clearly dominated by California, with 41%. California’s large projects were built between 1930 and 1970.

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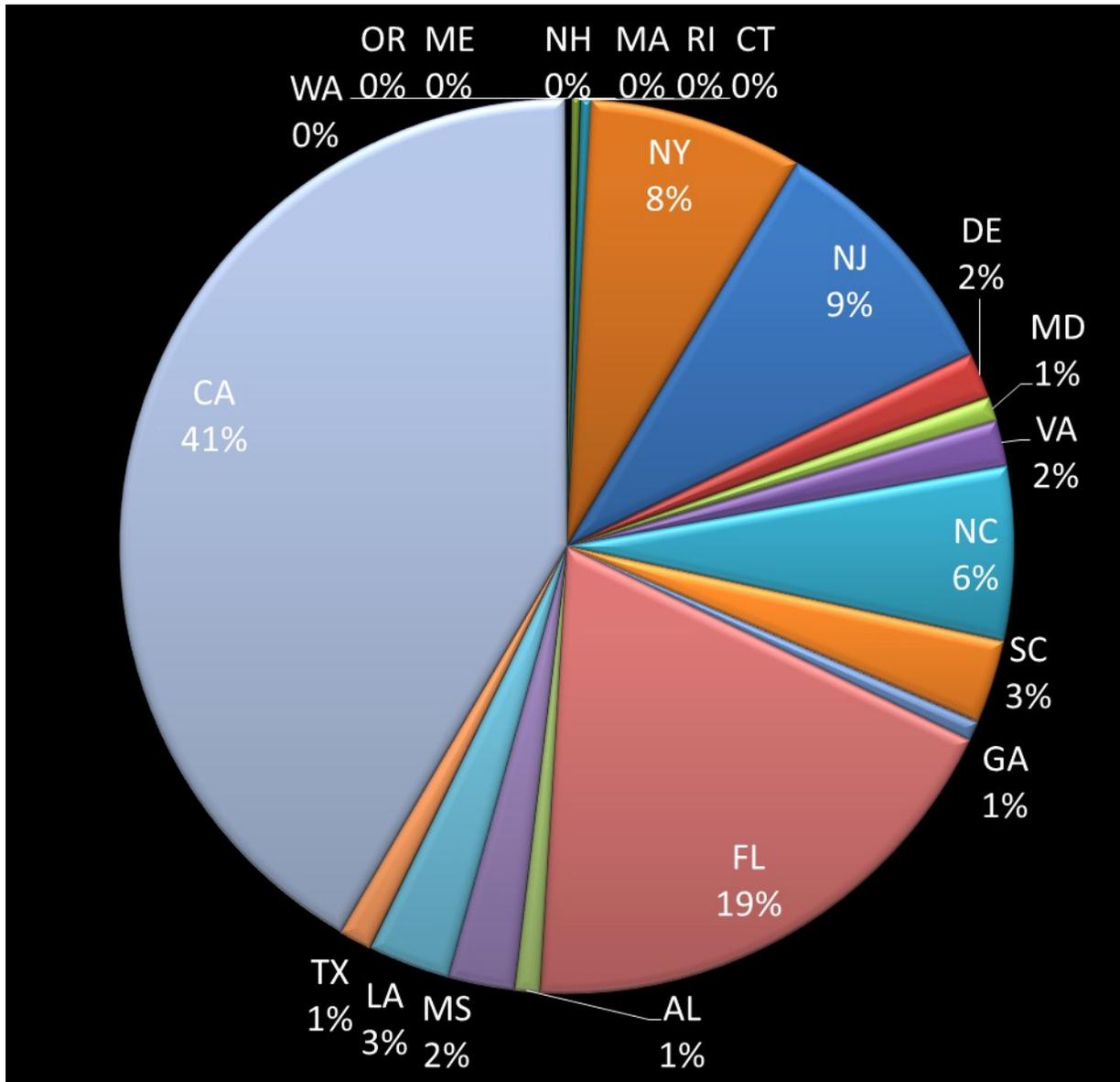


Figure 2. Distribution of percentage of total volume placed by state.

The Beginning.

The first large scale beach nourishment in the US was in 1923 at Coney Island, in Brooklyn New York, the primary author's home town. Each year when school ended in the 1950's and 60's, Tom's dad (a Coney Island cop at the time) took him and his sister to Coney Island to ride the Steeple Chase, Cyclone, and Parachute Jump (Figure 3) and enjoy Nathan's famous hot dogs. At the time Tom had no clue that Coney Island was a restored beach, but the annual experience may have subliminally guided his career choice to become a coastal engineer.



Figure 3. Parachute jump in 1939 (Library of Congress LC-G605-00456).

Florida

Florida beaches have received more than 300 million cubic yards of sand along their east and Gulf coastlines making up 19% of the total national volume (Figures 1 and 2). The State of Florida recognizes the importance of beach-generated tourism revenue and often supports projects with funding depending on qualifications and funding availability. Since 2004, Florida has placed more than 59 million cubic yards of sand which represents 31% of the national volume during that time period (Figures 4 and 5). The relative increase in volume and projects is likely due to the devastating hurricane seasons of 2004 and 2005 and the significant reduction of projects along the California coastline.

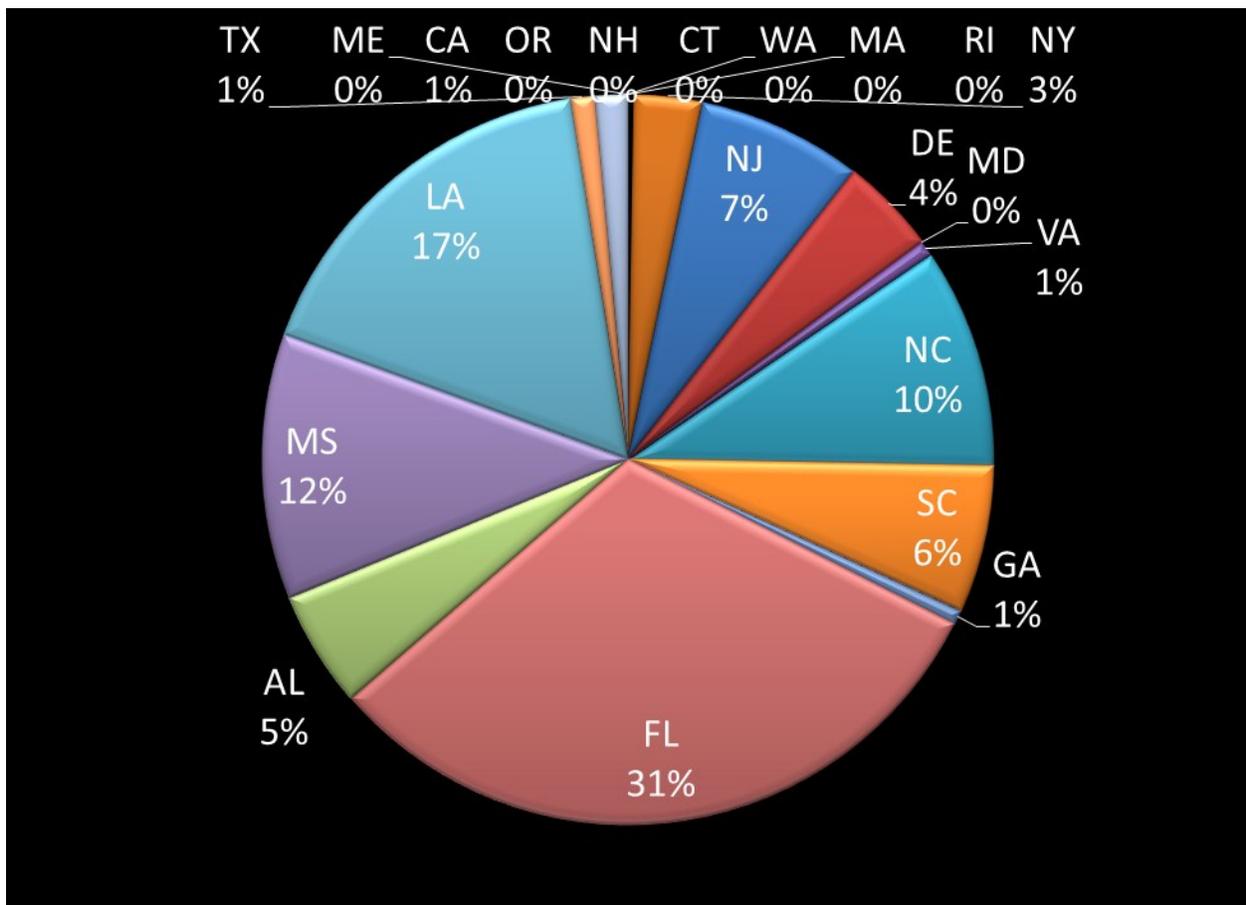


Figure 4. Distribution of percentage of volume placed by state since 2004.

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Figure 5. Beach nourishment projects with relative size (cubic yards) since 2004.

California and the Pacific Coast

California beaches have received over 600 million cubic yards of sand mostly coming from beneficial use projects where adjacent navigation projects were dredged and the material was placed on the beach. One of the largest sand placements on an American beach was Imperial Beach in California where 14 million cubic yards of sand was placed on the beach in 1936 widening it by as much as 900 feet. This was a fill of opportunity since the sand for the project came from San Diego Harbor. This project and others like it in California makes the state the leader for beach nourishment volume placed. Flick (1993) writes that while most Californians view their beaches as natural, there would be very little beach in California without these fills of opportunity.

Recent nourishment trends in California have been less impressive. Beach nourishments have been few and concentrated to the south in the Los Angeles and San Diego areas. Continuing federal projects appear to be stalled by difficulty in getting through a federal process that may favor eastern US beaches where frequent hurricanes create larger storm benefits.

The notable exception has been the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) programs with their unique mix of funding from the Navy and local sponsors. SANDAG projects were initially under-filled to get the program started, but an additional 1.4 million cubic yards sand is being added this year. West coast beach fills north of California have been small fills with no major beach nourishment programs.

New England

There have been a number of smaller fills in the New England area that have mostly come from navigation projects. Recent attempts at permitting larger scale beach nourishments like on Nantucket have met with strong environmental opposition and resistance by fishing interests. Permitting for large scale nourishments have been unsuccessful largely due to environmental and fishing concerns.

New York and New Jersey

There are a number of very successful coastal protection projects in New York and New Jersey where coastal engineering programs have been going strong for almost a century. Federal projects along the south shore of Long Island include Coney Island, Rockaway, Plumb Beach and Gilgo. These are urban beaches that are used heavily by New York residents with millions of visits each year. The recently nourished Plumb Beach successfully protected the extremely busy Belt Parkway from significant damage due to Hurricane Sandy.

Federal projects have been planned further east in Long Beach and Fire Island but have been delayed by objections of surfers (Long Beach) and resistance of the Department of the Interior that controls the Fire Island National Seashore (Fire Island). On Fire Island, the communities have joined forces to nourish their beaches on a smaller template and as an interim measure waiting for the federal project (Fire Island to Montauk Point) to be finalized. These interim projects successfully reduced the devastating effects of Hurricane Sandy, but larger projects in the future will be necessary for the communities to fully realize the protective qualities of beach nourishment.

The Village of West Hampton Dunes sued the federal government and won a large settlement that forced the government to taper the updrift groins and provide perpetual nourishment to the West Hampton Dunes Beach. Since the settlement, several beach nourishment projects have been installed that mitigated Hurricane Sandy's storm surge.

New Jersey has one of the most active beach programs in the nation with over 130 million cubic yards of sand placed along 54 miles of the Jersey shore. One of the largest beach nourishments occurred in the 1980's from Sea Bright to Ocean Township where 20 million cubic yards of sand buried a large groin field in Sea Bright and Monmouth Beach and created a wide beach in front of the rock sea wall changing the nature of the coast in that area.

Seabright and Monmouth beaches had land rights/beach access issues but their then Congressman Howard passed Federal legislation that made the problems go away long enough to build the project. The State agreed to develop public beaches over time to address public access issues and they continue to work on fulfilling the agreement that would affect a number of historic beach clubs along the coast.

Delaware, Maryland and Virginia

The beach nourishments in these states comprise about 5% of the nation's nourishment placement. These are actively maintained beaches and very successful programs. The State of Delaware started their beach program which includes Rehoboth, Bethany and Dewey beaches while the federal program was being restudied for authorization. For more than 30 years the State restored the beaches until the federal program was approved in 2003. Since that time the Corps has maintained these beaches on a four to six year nourishment interval.

The federal Feasibility Study for Ocean City Maryland was being finalized just as administration support for recreation projects was withdrawn. The study showed over 50% of the benefits was recreational which could have killed the project. However, the state and local governments made a deal with the Corps that they would build the recreational beach with local funds which would be followed by federal construction of the storm protection portion of the fill. This enabled the project to move forward.

The original federal storm protection plan for Virginia Beach was to build a high seawall to protect the development. The Corps worked with the locals to develop a final plan that included both a sand storm berm and a floodwall in the back of the beach to provide flood protection during major storms. It is the combination of the restored and nourished beach and the seawall that provides the storm protection today.

North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia

About 10% of the US nourishment program occurs in these three southern states. North Carolina leads the group with 6% followed by South Carolina (3%) and Georgia (1%). Those percentages have increased since 2004 to 10%, 6% and 1%, respectively. The Carolinas sustained significant erosion due to hurricanes during that period much like Florida and the Gulf coast. These numbers would likely be larger if it were not for the recession and limited federal funding. In 2009, the state of North Carolina removed any state funding should the project not have a federal match. However, successful non-federal projects like Nags Head in 2011 and North Topsail Beach which is currently being constructed contributes to North Carolina's total.

Beach nourishment has been widely successful in South Carolina. Following several initial nourishment projects in the 1990s, South Carolina beaches now require reduced sand volumes to maintain beach width with erosion rates (Kana, 2012).

Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas

Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi have seen large volume increases in beach nourishment since 2004 (Figure 5). Each state is working to keep their barrier islands intact following hurricanes like Katrina and Ike as they provide protection to infrastructure on the mainland. USACE is currently taking on a large project in Mississippi which will reconnect Ship Island which was split into two during Hurricane Camille in 1969. The project is part of the Mississippi Coastal Improvement Program and is predicted to require moving more than 22 million cubic yards.

Louisiana is currently rebuilding their barrier islands with more than 30 million cubic yards placed since 2004 as part of their master plan. Many of the barrier islands have been restored under the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act, (CWPPRA pronounced kwĭp-rŭh). This is a federal/state cost share agreement involving five federal agencies (USACE, NMFS, USFWS, NRCS, and EPA) and Louisiana's

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). The state has also constructed coastal projects using funds from the Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) and funds received due to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

In Texas, land rights issues have derailed a recent beach nourishment project that was underway in West Galveston and continue to affect the progress of other nourishment programs. Despite major impacts from Hurricane Ike, Texas has not seen the flow of federal funding or sand to their beaches that Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida have since 2004 (Figure 5). The Texas GLO is actively working to solve land rights issues along the Texas coast and develop a robust beach nourishment program similar to their Gulf States neighbors and hopes to qualify their program for appropriate levels of federal funding which has seemed to elude them up till now.

Summary

The nation's beach nourishment programs have been successful in protecting upland infrastructure and improving economies. Florida's active federal, state and local coastal nourishment programs along with several dynamic hurricane seasons have made it a leader in beach nourishment in both projects (more than 80) and volume placed (more than 56 million cubic yards) since 2004 (Figures 4 and 5).

Although historically California has the most volume placed, recent large scale projects in California are few and far between and are primarily located in the San Diego region. Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and New Jersey round out the top five states based on volume placed since 2004. New Jersey has an active federal program with state matching that has maintained beaches since their federal authorizations in the 1980s.

Louisiana and Mississippi have large nourishment programs to maintain the protective qualities of their barrier islands that have been significantly reduced due to destructive hurricanes.

Works Cited

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US Army Corps
of Engineers

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Federal Project Status Updates -- January 2013

FEASIBILITY STUDIES:

- **Flagler County** – Final production runs were begun in BeachFX for the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP). As the TSP is being identified, the environmental team is moving forward with the Environmental Assessment portions of the report. The draft report is scheduled for completion in February, in order to start District Quality Control (DQC) and preparations for the TSP Milestone meeting in spring 2013.
- **St. Lucie County** – The Team submitted Feasibility Scoping Materials on March 2, 2012. Per the new planning modernization guidance, the team completed a risk register and is completing the rescoping plan. The Sponsor continues to move ahead with planning for a more immediate non-Federal initial nourishment project. The Federal feasibility study is separate and will investigate feasibility of many alternatives, including initial and periodic nourishment. This project is on hold until further Federal funding is made available.

OTHER MAJOR PLANNING REPORTS:

- **Brevard County Mid-Reach General Reevaluation Report (GRR)** - The final agency and public review of the GRR has been completed. The Director's Report has been submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Army where it is currently awaiting final approval.
- **Jupiter/Carlin Shore Protection Project** - Palm Beach County has started a 934 report/NEPA document for Jupiter/Carlin Segment to extend Federal participation for the next renourishment. The Sponsor will be running the Beach-fx model. Federal participation has expired under the existing cost sharing agreement and congressional funds were not appropriated for this project segment during fiscal year 2010. Corps' involvement continues to be to support the sponsor in their preparation of the Section 934 report.
- **Ocean Ridge Shore Protection Project** (Section 206 of WRDA 1992): The Ocean Ridge Segment 408 package was approved by the Jacksonville District Colonel, with the intent to allow the Sponsor (Palm Beach County) to make small adjustments to the existing Federal project (T-head groins) for improved sediment transport.
- The **Draft Ft. Pierce Shore Protection Project GRR** seeks an additional 50 years of Federal participation in the project as well as the inclusion of groins to the project area. Alternative analysis is ongoing. Once complete, findings will be incorporated into a draft GRR which will undergo review by Jacksonville District.
- **Broward County Shore Protection Project - Segment II** – Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) and NEPA document – Sponsor has submitted their preliminary draft LRR for the upcoming renourishment.
- The **Dade County, Section 227 Project** at 63rd Street in Miami. A design and build contract is being evaluated in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) and Reef Innovation, Inc. The project is designed and awaiting final permitting. Issues involving authorizing language are being resolved. Work continues on completion of Plans & Specs and future construction strategy.

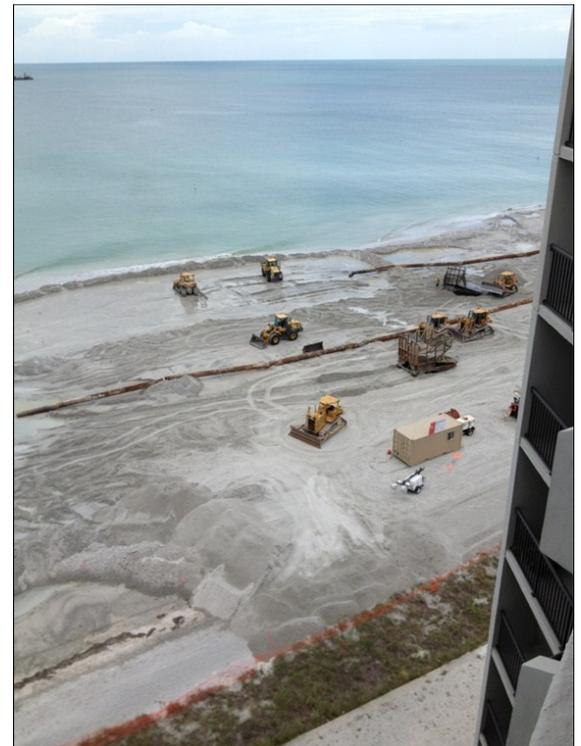
- **Sarasota County, Venice** – A limited reevaluation report (LRR) and Environmental Assessment (EA) are underway to evaluate economic and environmental changes to the approved Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Project due to the use of a new offshore borrow area. This is expected to complete in Calendar Year 2013.

REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT (RSM):

- The **Tampa Bay Region RSM** effort is a continuation of FY12 work. Tasks include examinations of sediment budget for Manatee/Sarasota Counties and Pinellas County using the Inlet Sink Method, examination of the role of inner shelf sources and sinks, CMS modeling at Longboat Pass, and beneficial use of sediments placed at Egmont Key.
- The **Nassau and Duval Counties RSM** effort is a continuation of FY12 efforts and an extension of the Duval and St. Johns RSM region. Tasks include RSM strategies for Nassau and Duval Counties with a focus on Federal and navy deep draft navigation projects, Jacksonville Harbor O&M beneficial use evaluation, and strategies on dredging further inside the Jacksonville Harbor channel.
- The **Southeast Florida S.A.N.D. (Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination) Study** is a state-led study which will evaluate southeast Florida sand needs compared to availability in domestic offshore sources. The Corps is providing technical support for the assessment. A draft report detailing offshore sources of sand available and projected needs for those sources by the five counties was completed in fall 2012 and presented in a 13 December 2012 meeting. The meeting held on December 13 involved USACE-SAJ, FDEP, BOEM, project sponsors, and other stakeholders. The results of an extensive geotechnical study were presented showing sand resources along the southeast FL coast. This was compared to projected regional needs over the next 50 years and preliminary results show sufficient material available. This report is currently under independent review and will be reviewed by all stakeholders prior to finalization.

CONSTRUCTION:

- **Pinellas County SPP** – Sand Key Sand nourishment began on May 15th, 2012 and completed in November 2012. Additional erosion from Tropical Storm Debby was accounted for during construction.
- **St. Johns County BEC** – Renourishment to place up to 2.1 million cubic yards (MCY) on St Augustine beaches completed in fall 2012. This renourishment represents a great example of Regional Sediment Management (RSM). Three sand sources were used sequentially to nourish the Federal SPP located south of the St. Augustine Inlet which is a shallow-draft Federal navigation project: a portion of Vilano Shoal (adjacent to the channel) was dredged first, then the main channel of St. Augustine Inlet, and finally the ebb shoal was dredged to meet the 2.1 million cubic yard renourishment need of the SPP. All of the sources were dredged with a large cutterhead (pipeline) dredge with direct pumpout to the beach. This strategy is beneficial to navigation since the channel and problematic Vilano Shoal were being targeted for dredging first.



Construction crews working along the northern portion of the Sand Key Project.

- **Dade County BEC&HP Project** – The Contract E renourishment completed in fall 2012. Draft Plans & Specs are currently being developed for the next renourishment, Contract G, planned for 2013.

2012 HURRICANE PROJECT INFORMATION REPORTS (PIRS):

- **Tropical Storm Debby/Hurricane Isaac**- The first two PIRs for **Sarasota County (Venice Beach)** and **Pinellas County (Long Key)** were submitted in December 2012. Both of these reports found that emergency rehabilitation under PL84-99 was not warranted due to the 2012 storm erosion. The remaining five reports (**Sand Key, Treasure Island, Captiva Island, Gasparilla, and Manatee County**) are undergoing review.

- **Hurricane Sandy**- 10 PIRs are underway for Sandy: **Broward Segment II, Broward Segment III, Palm Beach (Ocean Ridge), Palm Beach (Jupiter/Carlin), Palm Beach (Delray), Palm Beach (North Boca Raton), Martin County, St Lucie (Ft. Pierce), Brevard South Reach, and Brevard North Reach**. These are anticipated to be completed in winter 2013 with approval in spring 2013.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FSBPA Conferences

February 13-15, 2013

**2013 National Conference on
Beach Preservation Technology**

Omni Jacksonville
Jacksonville, FL

September 25-27, 2013

FSBPA Annual Conference
Marriott Delray Beach, FL

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

February 26-28, 2013

ASBPA National Coastal Summit
ASAE Conference Center, Washington, DC

March 5 thru May 3, 2013

2013 Legislative Session

October 22-25, 2013

ASBPA National Coastal Conference
South Padre Island, TX

**26th Annual
National Conference on
Beach Preservation Technology**

Join us

February 13-15, 2013
The Omni Jacksonville Hotel
Jacksonville, Florida

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**Reservation deadline is
January 11, 2013**

Conference Registration

Early Registration ends January 11, 2013

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For more information on conference sponsorships,
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