

Shoreline

April 2009

Charlotte County's Beach Management Program



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Survey Results Complete for 2009 National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

After a successful and highly attended National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology, we thought we'd share with you what we've learned from the surveys completed by the attendees at the conference.

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USACE Jacksonville District: Beneficial Use of Dredged Material, Opportunities for Implementation in Florida's Coastal Counties



US Army Corps of Engineers

Every year in the United States, several hundred million cubic yards of sediment must be dredged from U.S. ports, harbors, and waterways to maintain and improve the nation's navigation

system for commercial, national defense, and recreational purposes. Annually the dredging of shipping channels, harbors, waterways, canals, lakes, and reservoirs produces large quantities of valuable sediment material. Most of this dredged material is suitable for beneficial uses ...

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FSBPA Welcomes Charlotte County to the BeachWatch Program

FSBPA welcomes its newest BeachWatch member – Charlotte County! By way of introduction, we thought it would be interesting to provide some background on Charlotte County's beach management program.

Michael Poff, Vice President of Engineering with Coastal Engineering Consultants is Charlotte County's liaison on the consulting team. That team is comprised of Coastal Technology Corporation and Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc., and Missy Christie, Environmental Specialist with the Charlotte County Natural Resources Division.

Missy Christie has been with the County since 2003 and oversees nesting shorebirds and their habitat in conjunction with the Stump Pass Erosion Control Project. In her spare time, she is President of the Venice Area Audubon Society, Co-Chair of the Audubon Gulf Coast Regional Conservation Committee, and serves on the Audubon of Florida Board of Directors.



**Knight Island Gulf Front Pre-Project
(March 2006)**



**Knight Island Gulf Front Post-Project
(May 2006)**

Charlotte County's Beach Management Program

By Michael Poff, Coastal Engineering Consultants; and
Missy Christie, Charlotte County Natural Resources Division

Introduction

Charlotte County's beach management program "took off" in 2003 with the construction of their first ever Erosion Control Project. Building upon the success of two minor "interim" dredging Projects of Stump Pass, the County partnered with Sarasota County on a regional beach erosion study. The outcome of the study included a recommendation by the consulting team to offset the chronic erosion of the gulf beaches of Knight-Don Pedro Islands via beach restoration.

Working with the stakeholders including the Florida Park Service (FPS), West Coast Inland Navigation District (WCIND), and local environmental groups; and the permit agencies including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and U.S. Coast Guard, the County and its consulting team developed a management strategy to balance the Project benefits of increased storm protection for upland development, enhancement of the recreational activities on the beach along with boating through the pass, and creation of habitat for wildlife species (sea turtles, shore birds), with the Project impact of realigning the channel through the pass and resultant shoreline adjustment on the beaches adjacent to the pass.

To offset the significant impacts to the beaches as a result of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons, the County completed the first maintenance of the Project in 2006, completing restoring the original beach fills. Today the county is working towards its second maintenance Project, to again replace significant losses due to the 2008 storm season. The County is privileged to be BeachWatch's newest member and thanks FSBPA for their persistence in supporting all of the coastal counties obtain State and federal dollars for beach management.

Project Components

The Project includes fill placement via hydraulic dredge and pipeline at three eroding beach sites. The downdrift beaches include Palm, Knight, and Don Pedro Islands, and the updrift beach lies along the Stump Pass Beach State Park located on Manasota Key. The activity is located at Stump Pass, the adjacent barrier islands, Gulf of Mexico, the pass and ebb shoal, Lemon Bay (Class II – Conditionally Approved for Shellfish Harvesting and the Lemon Bay Aquatic Preserve (Outstanding Florida Waters). The Project's primary purposes are restoring and maintaining storm protection to the upland development and restoring and preserving natural resource habitats and recreational beach areas. The secondary purpose is to improve navigation through Stump Pass. The primary borrow area is sited within Stump Pass along its approximate 1980 channel alignment to provide the majority of the beach compatible sand as well as maintain hydraulic efficiency for improved tidal exchange with the interior bay and scouring of the navigation channel for safe boating. A supplemental borrow area within the ebb shoal was used in the initial Project to provide additional beach compatible sand.

Construction Project Summary

Beach compatible sand has been placed along approximately 2.3 miles of critically eroding shoreline on the downdrift beaches and along approximately one mile of critically eroding shoreline on the updrift beach. The initial construction included approximately 930,000 cubic yards at a total Project Cost (including construction costs as well as engineering, construction services and environmental monitoring) of approximately \$5 million dollars. Over four acres of dune were created and aids to navigation were installed as part of the initial restoration.

In 2006, approximately 450,000 cubic yards were placed as part of the County's post storm recovery effort and maintenance of the beach fills. As part of a newly managed beach program, the County was eligible for reimbursement from the federal government through FEMA. The total Project Cost was approximately \$4.0 million dollars, of which FEMA reimbursed over \$2.0 million dollars.

The Projected fill quantities for the 2009 post storm recovery and maintenance Project total over 260,000 cubic yards. The opinion of total Project Cost is approximately \$4.4 million dollars of which the County has applied for \$2.52 million dollars in federal reimbursement through FEMA. The application is pending at this time.

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Funding

As part of the regional dual-county study, the consulting team evaluated a variety of funding mechanisms for this Project. Further, the County and DEP along with the consulting team developed a public access and parking plan which the County and resident embraced. Utilizing one existing public access from Gulf Boulevard to the beach, creating four new public accesses to the beach via two WCIND lots and two private property owners, and creating public parking by clearing and stabilizing segments within the right-of-way, the County managed to get 90% of the Project shoreline deemed eligible for State cost sharing through its Beach Erosion Control Program. To date the State has provided over \$3.5 million dollars towards the 2003 and 2006 Projects and annual monitoring services to meet permit requirements. Approximately \$757,000 has been requested for the 2009 Project.

The County utilizes a combination of MSBU, MSTU, WCIND, TDC and boater fees to fund the local share of the Project costs. The MSBU includes the beach front residents who receive the largest benefit in terms of storm protection and recreational beach use. The MSTU includes all of the residents in West County who recognize the environmental, recreational, and boating benefits of the Project.

Environmental Protection

The County and its consulting team and monitors conduct the permitted comprehensive natural resource monitoring and protection program for sea turtles, shorebirds, water quality, manatees, and seagrass beds. The sea turtle protection plan consists of daily monitoring of turtle nesting, mark and avoidance, nest relocations, escarpment removal, and beach tilling corresponding to the State and federal requirements contained in the FWS Biological Opinion and Amendments and DEP permit via FWC requirements.

The water quality protection plan contains standard water quality monitoring for turbidity at the updrift and south beach fills and the supplemental borrow area and stringent turbidity monitoring and controls to protect water quality in the adjacent Aquatic Preserve during primary borrow area dredging and north beach fill placement. The manatee protection plan consists of the standard construction conditions for manatee protection corresponding to the State and federal requirements and has been revised to include in-water sea turtle and small tooth sawfish protection for 2009. The seagrass bed protection plan includes pre- and post-construction surveys at the nearest seagrass beds in Lemon Bay, adjacent to the Project area.

Shorebird Management

The shorebird protection plan includes monitoring of bird activity and nesting, and marking/maintaining/enforcing appropriate construction buffers. Surveys are conducted by local monitors approved by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) using standardized survey techniques beginning February 1st and ending on August 31st. Monitors walk required areas once per week until nests with eggs are observed. Bi-weekly monitoring begins once eggs/nests are spotted. Visual observations on shorebird behaviors and nesting activities are recorded on the County Shorebird Website on a weekly basis. Each bird is identified and documented by the common name and the date(s) of observation. Solitary nests are documented by direct visual observations. Colony nests are counted as an estimate. Along with avian monitoring, county staff coordinated predator control projects to reduce impacts from coyote, raccoon, and armadillo. Over the years, 111 avian species including 16 listed species have been observed within the project area.

During the 2008 monitoring period, a Volunteer Shorebird Steward Program was created. Local volunteers conducted outreach activities in the vicinity of nesting sites during the most active nesting period of April, May, and June. Emphasis was placed on increasing public awareness on the impacts caused by human activity and dogs in or near a nesting site. Volunteers spoke with beachgoers and distributed educational pamphlets highlighting shorebird nesting behaviors, potential threats from dogs and humans, and ways to reduce impacts. Protection measures were supported and enhanced by key officials from Charlotte County Animal Control Department and Sheriff's Department, FWC Law Enforcement, and DEP Law Division.



Adult Wilson's Plover and 2 Chicks at the Stump Pass Beach State Park in 2006 (Charlotte County Erosion Control Project)

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Below is a summary of the nesting species and fledging counts for the past five years.

Charlotte County Erosion Control Shorebird Nesting 5-Year Overview					
	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008
Nesting Species	Fledged	Fledged	Fledged	Fledged	Fledged
Black Skimmer	0	1	0	0	0
Least Tern	11	16	21	2	31
Snowy plover	4	4	5	4	5
Wilson's Plover	9	11	8	8	13
American Oystercatcher					New in 2008
*2007 - Tropical Storm Barry and 2 extreme high tide events.					

The County is very proud of its shorebird program, having worked closely with FPS, FWC and DEP to write one of the State's first comprehensive beach Project shorebird management plan, and habitat creation (mitigation component). It was the initial monitoring survey that found the infamous "Golden Egg" that forever changed the course of Stump Pass and the meandering path that the Project has followed. We are proud to say that through the efforts of the monitors and County natural resources staff, Wilson and his brother and sister successfully fledged from this nest while the dredge operated on close by in the pass.

Stump Pass Beach State Park

Located immediately updrift of and adjacent to the primary borrow area through Stump Pass, the shoreline along the southern portion of the State park beach has undergone significant adjustment. Recognizing that this stretch of beach would erode in response to the dredging, the County, FPS, DEP and the consulting team developed an advanced mitigation plan, whereby the volume of sand eroded from the beach directly attributable to the excavation of the primary borrow area would be placed on the northern 2600 feet of the State park beach and serve as "advanced mitigation." During the regional beach study, the consulting team working the FPS "convinced" the DEP to designate this stretch of beach as critically eroding, having met all of the necessary statutory requirements, thus making the advanced mitigation costs part of the overall eligibility for State matching. To date over 250,000 cubic yards within the totals provided above were placed as advanced mitigation and it is projected that approximately 70,000 cubic yards will be placed as part of the 2009 Project.

Consulting Team

Coastal Technology Corporation (Vero, Sarasota) and Coastal Engineering Consultants (Naples) partnered for the dual county regional study and have remained partners to provide the comprehensive design, permitting, construction and monitoring services to Charlotte County for their Erosion Control Project. Truitt International Consulting was also instrumental in "sheparding" the stakeholder and public participation process as part of the regional study and initial construction, garnering over 98% consensus during the permitting and establishment of the funding plan for the local share.

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Governmental Update

By Debbie Flack
Director of Governmental Affairs

Legislative Highlights

Today is the mid-way point in the 2009 Session. Everyone in the process – members, lobbyists, committee staff and the agencies – agrees the challenges thus far have been unprecedented. Legislative bills that promise one thing, but are drafted to deliver something quite to the contrary are in abundance. We knew the appropriations process would be grim, an FY 09-10 state budget deficit of an additional \$6 billion promised nothing less. FSBPA's strategy going in was to secure "survival" funding for statewide beach management. As previously noted, this lobbying strategy was straightforward:



1. Begin with a meager documentary stamp tax allocation for beaches
2. Identify existing beach dollars for the Legislature to consider for reversion/reappropriation
3. Attempt the impossible by securing any available non-recurring dollars.

Our funding priorities were to secure base funding for the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems (approximately \$6 million), to get state matching dollars for post-construction monitoring, to fund projects on DEP's Priority List that are ready-to-proceed and maximize the federal dollars leveraged, and to provide minimum start-up funding for last year's inlet management initiative.

Even knowing that the traditional fixed rate doc stamp allocation of \$30 million had been reduced proportionately with November's revenue estimate to just \$5.22 million and that the Governor's Recommended Budget offered nothing more, we had several promising discussions with key lawmakers during February's committee weeks. Yet somehow the March 13 official doc stamp allocation, which was a catastrophic \$0.88 million, seemed like the final straw. Nevertheless, we have and will continue to pursue our beach funding strategy thru the budget conference process or until our long-standing legislative advocates tell us it's over.

Have we gotten anywhere? Coming out of appropriation committees in both the House (Natural Resources) and Senate (General Government) this week, we have made considerable progress. Using dollars from a source other than doc stamps, the Bureau looks like it will survive largely intact despite earlier legislative indications. Just late last week, they recovered most of their earlier position cuts. A legislatively-initiated exercise to identify existing beach dollars to revert and reappropriate to ready-to-go DEP priority list projects with federal matching funds has produced substantial dollars in both versions of the committee draft appropriations bills. The vast majority of these dollars will be either reappropriated to other beach projects or redirected ("swept") to General Revenue. I know everyone agrees it is better to keep these funds in the beach program, if we can, for FY 09-10 projects than to lose them entirely. One of these results is a certainty. We have prepared proviso language to direct the spending of these dollars and corresponding reversions. Now the process takes over -- Senate Ways & Means and House Council votes, to the floors in both chambers after Easter, and then to Conference. We are still working on trying to identify and secure "new" beach dollars, and will be doing so until the close of Conference. The odds are clearly not in our favor – there are no idle dollars. Regardless, progress to date exceeds all earlier expectations, and we will have a modest but respectable statewide beach management program in the coming fiscal year.

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If funding for the current fiscal year was all “smoke and mirrors” as I suggested on many occasions, this year’s will be nothing less than the finale at a fireworks display. All our tricks will be exhausted. Next year we will be starting at \$0, and there will be virtually no incoming revenues to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund (which funds the beach program). Further, in separate conforming legislation, sales tax revenues to this TF for dedicated uses other than beaches have been redirected to general revenue for at least the next 5 years. All this means is the beach program doesn’t have a viable revenue source or trust fund. It is imperative we preserve our doc stamp dedicated funding for the future (yes, even the real estate market will recover some day), and fight like hell to survive in the meantime. It will not be easy, and it will certainly not be pretty.



While dollars are the Association’s overriding priority, we have spent considerable time working a number of substantive bills and beach-related issues. Committees are slowing down, and next month’s Shoreline will provide highlights on what did and did not pass during the 2009 Legislative Session.

Life Beyond Tallahassee

- After losing last year in the Florida Supreme Court, opponents to the Walton County/City of Destin beach nourishment project appealed last week to the U.S. Supreme Court. Fortunately for Florida’s beach management program, it takes 4 of 9 Justices to review a lower court decision, and from the thousands of petitions filed each year, the Justices usually hear, plus or minus, a 100 cases.

- Before March 1, our BeachWatch member federal funding requests for beach projects in FY 10 were submitted for inclusion in the State of Florida’s formal public works request to the Congressional Delegation. The submitted list of Florida beach project funding requests for Energy & Water totals almost \$78 million for 20 projects and studies. This amount far exceeds recent appropriated levels, and with the growing anti-earmark sentiment, sponsor expectations should be tempered. Lisa Armbruster, FSBPA’s



Assistant Director of Governmental Affairs, and a handful of our BeachWatch members, met in D.C. on March 26 with staff from both Senator Nelson and Senator Martinez to discuss the subject FY 10 beach funding requests. As the Energy & Water Appropriations process proceeds, we will provide periodic updates to affected local government members. Their D.C. visit was timely, also providing the opportunity to discuss with Florida Members of Congress the apparent OMB stimulus policy regarding beach nourishment.

- Some of you may be familiar with DOAH Recommended Order (Surfrider et.al. vs. the Town of Palm Beach and DEP) regarding a beach nourishment permit application for the Town’s project referred to as Reach 8. The Recommended Order is for permit denial and is of significant precedence, comprehensive in detail, and clear in message. While we await Secretary Sole’s final action and the Town considers withdrawing or modifying its permit application, FSBPA cannot sit back and ignore our future responsibility to facilitate reasoned dialogue on the subject. Lisa and I would appreciate your input and thoughts. FSBPA’s focus will be on minimizing the transferability and precedence of this case. We want to be a part of the inevitable program scrutiny and discussion. We will support DEP in its efforts to systematically examine the permitting process, separate fact from fiction, and support program modifications and improvements found necessary. I have already said that I believe our members largely agree that self-examination is preferable to external review. While the Association has a consistent record of not getting involved with project-specific permit issues in order to avoid potential conflicts among our members, the repercussions of this case now extend far beyond the Town of Palm Beach. Conversely, we now have the opportunity to reach out to one of our members, the Town of Palm Beach, and lend support to their efforts to explore alternative beach erosion control options. For the record, the Association will not be silent in countering the efforts of others, already evidenced in media coverage, to lump all beach nourishment projects together as extremely damaging “dredge and fill” projects. Let us hear from you.

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National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology Survey Results

By Lisa Armbruster
Assistant Director of Governmental Affairs

After a successful and highly attended National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology, we thought we'd share with you what we've learned from the surveys completed



by the attendees at the conference. We provided the survey questions in the registration bag as well as through an online electronic submittal option following the conference. Interestingly, more folks filled out the hard copy before leaving St. Pete than filled out the form online later. Although we would have liked to have seen more completed surveys submitted, the 33 responses we received were thorough and provided insight. While some of the survey results provide conflicting information, a

few overall opinions did emerge.

In terms of the conference program overall, we asked several questions to evaluate the issues of balanced conference content – coastal science versus practice, technical level, and national/regional scope. Most folks agreed that we did achieve the correct balance between coastal science and coastal practice, as well as the appropriate technical level. A large number of the respondents did indicate that they would like to see a policy-oriented session added to the technical conference, something we typically reserve for the annual conference in the fall. This is an idea that we may want to evaluate and develop for next year's technical conference. While the responses indicated diverse opinion regarding an appropriate focus toward regional, national, or mixed focus, no respondents indicated that we did not achieve regional or national scope at this year's technical conference. In addition, the responses indicate that regional or national scope is indeed important to our attendees. While some respondents desire to see a more national focus, the majority of respondents are comfortable with an Atlantic and Gulf Coast focus. The conference survey responses also provided us guidance on the appropriate number of concurrent sessions – the majority of responses reinforce our thought that one entire day of two concurrent sessions is the most desirable. Additionally, attendance was high for the Beaches 101 lecture presented by Dr. Kevin Bodge prior to the opening session of this year's technology conference. The survey responses reinforce that this type of primer is an excellent addition to the conference program, and we are brainstorming ideas for additional primer topics for future conferences.

Finally, we wanted to know what keeps you coming back to the national technology conference. We need to understand and appreciate what is most important to you, and what your biggest concerns are, so that we can deliver a conference you want to keep coming back for. Not surprisingly, the number one reason you would return to the technical conference is the networking with peers and technical exchange of information that the conference allows. This reaffirms that our opening reception, luncheon, and slightly longer coffee breaks are important and provide you the time you want to meet and seek out new contacts as well as interact with colleagues. We can't do this without our sponsors and appreciate their support. The survey responses clearly reinforce that thanks. In addition, we know that the level of technical presentations at this technical conference is also highly valued and respected. We, the Association and the Planning Committee, must strive to maintain that level for you. Given the budget constraints facing many of us now, some respondents raised the concern over holding the technical conference at a resort; some folks pointed out that it may be difficult for them to attend the conference in the future. We must also keep this in consideration for future conferences.

Overall, the technology conference survey results reinforced some of our opinions, but they also provided additional insight into what is important to you and what we can do to improve the experience for you. The conference survey is still available online at fsbpa.com. Please still feel free to fill it out and submit it to us. These results will not just sit somewhere; we and the Planning Committee will reference this valuable input as we plan for next year's National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology!

Thank you to those of you that completed the survey and thus contributed to this story.

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USACE Jacksonville District:
Beneficial Use of Dredged Material, Opportunities for Implementation in
Florida's Coastal Counties

*Adapted from EPA/USACE, 2007a



Every year in the United States several hundred million cubic yards of sediment must be dredged from U.S. ports, harbors, and waterways to maintain and improve the nation's navigation system for commercial, national defense, and recreational purposes. Annually the dredging of shipping channels, harbors, waterways, canals, lakes, and reservoirs produces large quantities of valuable sediment material. Most of this dredged material is suitable for beneficial uses such as beach restoration, shore protection, agricultural uses, habitat enhancement, and many other applications.

Each year, 200 to 300 million cubic yards of material are dredged from U.S. ports, harbors, and waterways. Of this volume, approximately 20 percent is disposed of in ocean waters. Eighty percent of the material is disposed of or placed through other means in estuarine, fresh waters, upland or other areas. Approximately 30 percent of material placed is used for beneficial purposes. In 2008, 4.8 million cubic yards of beach quality sediment was beneficially placed on America's beaches. However, dredged material is not currently being exploited for its full economic, social, and environmental potential because of inferred excessive costs and the prevailing view that dredged material is waste.

In the past 20 years, Congress has provided new legislative authorities and funding that enable and encourage the USACE and its local sponsors to pursue beneficial use opportunities, particularly habitat restoration projects, on a much wider scale. Section 306 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1990, for example, requires USACE to include environmental protection as one of its principal missions. Section 1135 of WRDA 1986 authorizes USACE to modify the structures and operations of its existing water resources projects to compensate for environmental damages caused by those projects. Additionally, Section 204 of WRDA 1992 and Section 207 of WRDA 1996 encourage beneficial uses of dredged material for constructing, operating, and maintaining Civil Works navigation projects.

To make limited federal budgets go further, USACE, EPA, and other federal agencies have been tasked to take advantage of opportunities to collaborate on beneficial use projects. USACE, EPA, and other federal agencies have responsibilities and programs involving protection, preservation, and restoration of coastal and freshwater resources in areas where dredging and disposal are also required to meet navigation and economic needs. These responsibilities and programs provide opportunities for creative partnerships with local sponsors to meet both environmental and economic objectives, including the beneficial use of dredged material.

Increasing the number of beneficial use projects in the United States requires greater understanding of the federal dredged material management program and the wide range of potential beneficial use projects by all involved parties. Likewise, potential project sponsors can benefit from learning about types of dredged material that are suitable for the specific beneficial uses under consideration. Several references and additional resources are provided at the end of this article which can help local sponsors identify project partners and fund beneficial use projects.

TYPES OF BENEFICIAL USES

The beneficial use of dredged material embraces the idea that this material can be used in a manner that will benefit society and the natural environment. A common misperception among the public is that dredged material is usually contaminated; in fact, a significant portion of material dredged from U.S. waters is not contaminated. However, even material that is contaminated may be suitable for certain types of beneficial use. The promotion of beneficial use requires a shift from the common perspective of dredged material as a waste product to one in which this material is viewed as a valuable resource.

Dredged material can be used beneficially for engineered, agricultural and product, and environmental enhancement purposes, as described on the beneficial uses website (<http://el.erd.c.usace.army.mil/dots/budm/budm.cfm>) and in the seven following categories which are further explained in USACE, 2006:

- **Habitat Restoration and Development (e.g., wetland restoration or creation, fishery enhancement)**
- **Beach Nourishment (e.g., restoration of eroding beaches)**
- **Parks and Recreation (e.g., walking and bicycle trails, wildlife viewing areas)**
- **Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, and Aquaculture**
- **Strip-Mine Reclamation and Solid Waste Management (e.g., fill for strip mines, landfill capping)**
- **Construction/Industrial Development (e.g., bank stabilization, brownfields reclamation)**
- **Multiple-Purpose Activities: Using dredged material to meet a series of needs simultaneously, such as habitat development, recreation, and beach nourishment, which might all be supported by a single beneficial use project.**

In general, clean, coarse-grained sediments (sands) are suitable for a wide range of beneficial uses. Fine-grained sediments can be suitable for more limited uses such as wetlands habitat development. In addition to grain size and levels of contamination, other characteristics to consider are potential bioaccumulation of contaminants, introduction of invasive species, salinity of the sediments, water content, organic content, acidity, levels of nutrients, and engineering properties such as shear strength and compressibility.

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SAJ DISTRICT EXAMPLES

The Jacksonville District has employed beneficial use of dredged material on several recent and ongoing projects. In particular, the Jacksonville Harbor project has beneficially used of various types of dredged sediment for several different applications.

Annually, dredged material from Jacksonville Harbor is stored at a confined disposal facility at Buck Island and subsequently recycled for construction fill material. This material is also currently undergoing study to determine the feasibility of use as manufactured soil. Additionally, beach quality material from the Jacksonville Harbor navigation project is periodically placed within the Mayport Naval Station beach/nearshore reach of the Duval County Shore Protection Project. In the past this material has been placed in a manner that benefited the recreational surfing community. Finally, recent dredging activity in Jacksonville Harbor produced a significant amount of limestone rock which through extensive coordination with the City of Jacksonville has been beneficially placed in pre-designated artificial reef sites offshore of Jacksonville.



Figure 1 – Prolific marine growth on beneficially used rubble material dredged from Jacksonville Harbor around 2002.

Initially, the material was intended to be bedding stone for future placement of larger artificial reef structures. Recent observations by local divers have shown that the rubble sized dredged material placed offshore of Jacksonville has provided substrate for a flourishing hardbottom habitat which is already supporting a diverse community of marine life (**Figure 1**). Full scale artificial reefs have also been constructed offshore of Dade County by the Port of Miami using limestone dredged from the deepening of Miami Harbor.

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IDENTIFYING UPCOMING DREDGING PROJECTS FOR POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL USE OPPORTUNITIES

The USACE Navigation Data Center Dredging Program maintains a webpage which includes selected information and the status of all Corps dredging contracts anticipated to be advertised in the Current and upcoming fiscal year. The reports display useful information such as upcoming dredge projects by district, anticipated bid advertisement and bid opening dates, and estimated quantity of material to be dredged. By navigating to <http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/NDC/dredge/dredge.htm> you may view [the number of contracts and quantity of material dredged](#) as well as the anticipated material disposal method which may include beach nourishment, upland, wetland nourishment, open water, or various other methods. The table below summarizes anticipated dredging contracts for SAJ district during fiscal year 2009.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, SAJ District FY 09 Contract Dredging Program

Advertising Schedule as of 16-March-2009

Advertising	Date	Bid Open	Quantity/ Cubic Yards	Job Name
2/23/2009		3/23/2009	240,000	Ft Myers Beach
3/5/2009		4/2/2009	100,000	IWW CR to AR - Venice Inlet
4/1/2009		5/1/2009	31,000	IWW-CROSSROADS
3/19/2009		5/5/2009	1,100,000	Kings Bay NSB
4/15/2009		5/15/2009	61,000	Naples to Big Marco Pass
4/13/2009		5/19/2009	200,000	Canaveral Harbor
4/7/2009		5/19/2009	200,000	IWW-BAKERS HAULOVER/CROSS
5/22/2008		6/23/2009	340,000	PINELLAS COUNTY SPP
6/1/2009		7/1/2009	300,000	PALM BEACH O&M WINTER 2009
6/15/2009		7/16/2009	100,000	Tampa Harbor - Cut G
6/13/2009		7/28/2009	800,000	USMC BLOUNT ISLAND-NEW WOR
7/1/2009		8/1/2009	64,000	IWW-ST. LUCIE REACH 1
6/24/2009		8/8/2009	171,000	Ponce de Leon Inlet
7/31/2009		9/1/2009	850,000	Brevard Cty Beach Renourish
8/27/2008		11/13/2008	250,000	MANATEE HARBOR
11/4/2008		12/30/2008	200,000	USMC BLOUNT ISLAND-MD
12/15/2008		1/14/2009	475,000	IWW-Palm Valley North Reach
12/16/2008		1/21/2009	700,000	Fernandina Harbor
2/6/2009		2/9/2009	37,000	USMC BLOUNT ISLAND EMERG
1/14/2009		2/13/2009	350,000	FT. PIERCE SPP
1/9/2009		3/10/2009	1,638,000	JAX Harbor
2/25/2009		3/11/2009	150,000	Palm Beach Harbor
SAJ Totals:		22 Contracts	8,357,000	

REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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CALENDAR

FSBPA CONFERENCES

September 16-18, 2009

FSBPA Annual Meeting

Amelia Island Plantation

Amelia Island, FL

<http://www.fsbpa.com/conferences.html>

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

March 3-May 1, 2009

Regular Session, Florida Legislature

Tallahassee, FL

April 6-10, 2009

National Hurricane Conference

Austin Convention Center

Austin, TX

www.HurricaneMeeting.com

October 14-16, 2009

ASBPA National Coastal Conference

Trade Winds Island Resort

St. Petersburg Beach, FL.

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President: Stan Tait

Executive Director & Shoreline Editor: David Tait

Director of Governmental Affairs: Debbie Flack

Assistant Director of Governmental Affairs: Lisa Armbruster

Phone: (850) 906-9227

Fax: (850) 906-9228

Send e-mail address changes to:

mail@fsbpa.com

**Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association
2952 Wellington Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32309
Phone: (850) 906-9227 • Fax: (850) 906-9228
www.fsbpa.com • mail@fsbpa.com**

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