

Shoreline

May 2012

news from the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

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**56th ANNUAL
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September 26-28, 2012
Waldorf Astoria
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Waldorf Astoria, Naples, Florida

CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline: June 15, 2012

This year's Annual Conference will be held in Naples, Florida at the Waldorf Astoria. Key dates for registration and hotel reservations are listed on the following page. Also, there is still plenty of time to submit your abstract for the conference.

Individual abstracts on the following topics are welcomed.

- * Options available at the local level for beach funding
- * Project specific examples of innovation and cost-sharing
- * Improving coordination and timing of federal and state project funding requests
- * Looking forward: Sustaining Florida's beach program politically and financially
- * Sand source needs and assessment, multi-county regional cooperation

Abstract Submission Details — Abstracts should be emailed to: abstracts@fsbpa.com. Each abstract should be no more than two pages and should include the *presentation title, speaker's name, company, address, phone number, and email.*

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Palm Beach County DERM Monthly Report



Calendar of Events **About Shoreline**
Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

Key dates to remember:

- **June 15 - Call for Abstracts DEADLINE**
- **August 3 - Awards Nomination DEADLINE**
- **September 5 - last day Hotel Room Reservations guaranteed at \$139**
- **Through September 5 - Early Conference Registration**
- **After September 5 - Regular Registration**

Go online to www.fsbpa.com/annual.htm for complete details, registration information, and hotel reservations.



Waldorf Astoria, Naples



Enjoy a walk or golf cart ride on the Boardwalk from the Waldorf Astoria Naples to the beach.

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We are especially pleased to present the following article from our BeachWatch governmental member Indian River County (James Gray), and the subsequent article from St. Lucie County member Richard Bouchard. Both articles are co-written by, and their projects benefit from the expertise of Coastal Technology Corporation. It should be encouraging to us all that one project is at its successful conclusion, and the other ready to begin, indicating Florida's statewide beach management program is moving forward, especially given the significant increase in state funding for beach and inlet projects by the Legislature for FY2012-13. (D. Flack)

Indian River County Sector 3 Beach and Dune Restoration Project Summary and Perspectives

James Gray, Jr., M.S., Coastal Engineer, Indian River County

Tem Fontaine, P.E., M.S., Project Engineer, Coastal Technology Corporation

Indian River County has completed construction of the Sector 3 Beach and Dune Restoration Project. This Project is unique in that the Project:

- is specifically designed to avoid impacts to extensive nearshore hardbottom,
- employed *processed* sand from local upland sand mines, and
- developed the first ever sea turtle nesting test plan to qualify upland sand sources.

Indian River County developed and adopted its first comprehensive *Beach Preservation Plan* (BPP) in 1988; the BPP was updated in 1998 and in 2009. The County's BPP divides the 22.4 miles (of which 15.7 miles has been classified critically eroded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection) of County beaches into 8 beach management Sectors – from Sector 1 beginning at Sebastian Inlet abutting Brevard County to the north to Sector 8 abutting St. Lucie County to the south. To date, the County has restored approximately 11 miles or 70% of the County's critically eroded shoreline.

Beach fill projects in Sectors 1 and 2 were initially restored in 2003 and re-nourished in 2007, Sector 7 was initially restored in 2007 – all using an offshore sand source located offshore of Indian River County.

The Sector 3 Project entails about 6.6 miles of beach extending from roughly 3 to 10 miles south of Sebastian Inlet. The northern portion of the Project fill area is located within the southern 2.3 miles of the *Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge*; the southern portion largely surrounds Wabasso Beach Park. From 1985 to 2005, Sector 3 experienced significant beach and dune erosion, which the Florida Department of Environmental Protection attributes to the long-term effects of Sebastian Inlet.

Due to permitting restrictions, annual sea turtle nesting seasons and construction delays, the Sector 3 Project was constructed in three separate phases from 2010 – 2012. On March 17, 2012 all material placement and grading activities were completed for the entire Project.

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*Figure 1: Nearshore Hardbottom offshore of Wabasso Beach Park
July 2011 (Indian River County)*

Extensive nearshore hardbottom exists within Indian River County; the Sector 3 Project is specifically designed to have “no impact” on nearshore hardbottom. The design is based upon prediction of the Equilibrium-Toe-Of-Fill relative to the sediment characteristics of the offshore sand source and the associated “Dean Equilibrium profile” – calibrated via measured profile and hardbottom monitoring data from the previously constructed Sectors 1 and 2 project.

Sector 3 was initially designed to be restored using the same offshore borrow area previously used by the County to nourish Sectors 1, 2, and 7. However, in 2009, Indian River County, like much of Florida, had a high rate of unemployment. In response to requests by local interests to provide an economic stimulus to the local economy, on May 14, 2009 the Board of County Commissioners directed County staff to solicit bids for construction using *either* an offshore sand source or an upland sand source – prior to receipt of permits.

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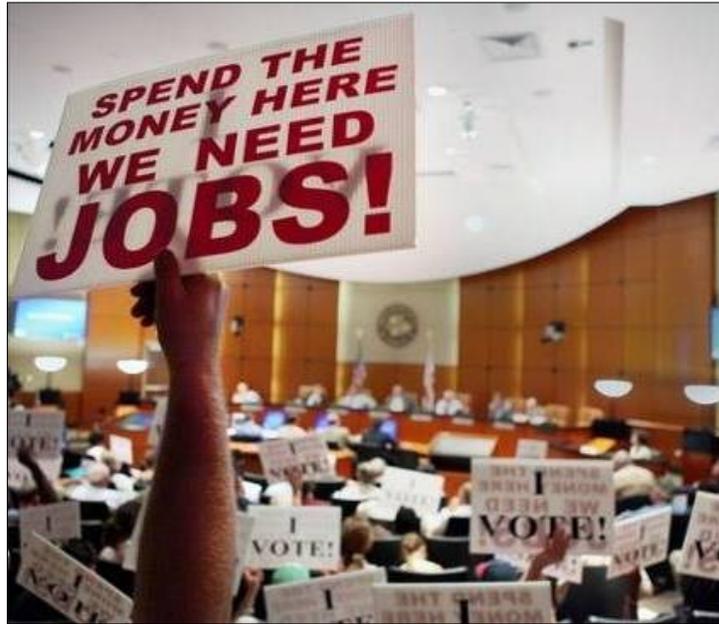


Figure 2: Regularly Scheduled Indian River County Board of County Commissioners Meeting September 8, 2009.
(Photo by Sam Wolfe, Scripps Treasure Coast Newspapers)

The Project was bid with the intent of revising the Project fill-template design for upland sand sources based upon the quality of sand submitted with the bid. Ultimately, although a few dredging contractors submitted competitive bids for use of the offshore borrow area, on September 8, 2009 the Board of County Commissioners selected the qualified low bidder, Ranger Construction, to construct the Sector 3 Project employing local labor and multiple upland sand sources with a mean grain size ranging from 0.36mm to 0.40mm – as compared to 0.48mm for the offshore borrow area. The fill-template design revisions concluded that use of these upland sand sources would reduce the Project fill volume by 26.3%, which was determined by the County to be unacceptable. Following numerous meetings and discussion, Ranger Construction determined that they could process the upland sand via dredging and screening methods to produce sand equivalent to the sand available in the offshore borrow area – resulting in no need for revisions to the Project fill-template design.

During the final stages of the permitting process, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service raised concerns regarding the potential effects of the upland sand upon sea turtle hatchling success within the *Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge*. In response to these concerns, the Project was divided into two phases of construction with Phase 2 subject to successful sea turtle hatchling success in the Phase 1 fill area – as determined via post-construction monitoring.

Construction of Phase 1 began February 9th, 2010. During construction of each phase of the Sector 3 Project, sand was rigorously tested by the Contractor's independent *Third Party Engineer* at the upland sand mine for strict compliance with the FDEP approved *Sediment QA/QC Plan* – prior to loading onto trucks for hauling and placement on the beach. Additionally, visual assessments and granulometric testing of the sand placed on the beach occurred throughout construction. Based on pre-construction surveys, Phase 1 construction was expected to place 317,289 cubic yards of sand over 4.4 miles of beach; however, due to weather delays slowing the processing of sand at the upland mine, about 84% of the Phase 1 fill volume was placed completing 3.8 of the 4.4 miles of Project area by May 7th, 2010 – the date that the permits required termination of construction activities to avoid impacts to nesting sea turtles.

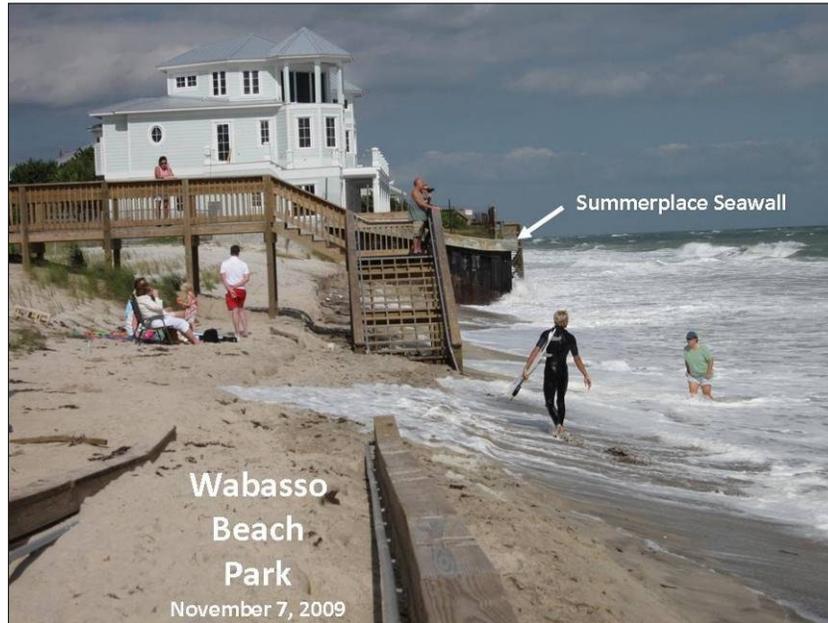


Figure 3: Photo taken November 7, 2009 of Wabasso Beach Park Prior to Construction (Indian River County)



Figure 4: Photo taken April 23, 2010 just north of Wabasso Beach Park following Construction (Indian River County)

Over the next several months sea turtle nests were marked according to the pre-determined marking scheme where approximately 100 nests were marked in each of the two control and treatment areas for a total of about 400 nests. As stated in the test plan “The primary purpose of the test plan was to identify if upland sand sources provide a medium to adequately support the incubation of sea turtle nests to term”. The hatching and emerging successes results indicated that no significant difference in hatching and emerging success from both of the control beach areas and each upland sand source met the intent of the sea turtle nesting test plan and was approved for future use in the Sector 3 Project.



Figure 5: Photo taken March 21, 2011 at Golden Sand Beach Park during construction of Phase 2 (Indian River County)

On December 6, 2010, construction of Phase 2 began. However, after placing 32,118 cubic yards of sand over 2,000 linear feet of beach the contractor de-mobilized his equipment from the Project area to allow the mine additional time to process sand. Construction of Phase 2 resumed on February, 28, 2011. Prior to May 1, 2011, the contractor placed an additional 175,373 cubic yards over approximately 1.4 miles of shoreline, but was unable to complete the remaining 1.2 miles of the Sector 3 Project area prior to sea turtle nesting season.

On January 9, 2012, the contractor resumed construction on the final phase of construction (Phase 2b) along the northernmost 1.2 miles of incomplete sections of the Project area. On March 17, 2012 the final 1.2 miles of shoreline were completed, thereby completing the entire 6.6 mile Sector 3 Beach Restoration Project. Final Phase 2b project volumes are currently being resolved. However, we estimate that a total of approximately 560,000 cubic yards of beach compatible sand were transported to the beach by nearly 33,000 dump trucks completing the first ever large scale beach restoration project constructed from upland sand mines.

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Due to the phasing of the construction of the Project, the County sought and received approval from the FDEP to phase the required Physical and Biological monitoring to better correspond with construction of the Project. This was done to reduce the monitoring cost to the County.

Lessons Learned Sub-Committee

Following construction of Phase 1, a sub-committee of the County's Beach and Shore Preservation Committee was formed to review and discuss significant new understandings that have evolved as a result of the Project. Key discussions revolved around the availability of upland sand and the contractor's ability to provide a sufficient source of beach compatible sand for the project. More specific to upland sand sources, current beach bathymetric and topographic surveys are necessary to estimate the total project sand requirements so the upland sand mines have adequate time to produce beach compatible sand. Relative to the Sector 3 Project, approximately 115,000 additional cubic yards above what was bid were necessary to fully construct the Project design template. However, if a volume survey was conducted shortly before the Project was Bid, additional cost associated with dredging and processing may not have been required.

One major suggestion from the sub-committee was for the County work with the Contractor to make sure sufficient beach compatible sand was available prior to Phase 2 of the Project. As such, Change Order No. 3 to the Contract provided a mechanism to allow partial payment for stockpiled sand at the mine months prior to resuming beach construction.

Summary of Construction Costs

On February 2, 2010, the Board of County Commissioners awarded a contract to Ranger Construction Industries, Inc. (Ranger) to construct the Sector 3 Beach Restoration Project. The project was to mine sand from upland sand sources, and then haul the sand in trucks to the beach. On August 3, 2009, the Board awarded a contract to Ranger in the amount of \$7,270,807.

On March 23, 2010, the Board approved Change Orders #1 and #2 which raised the contract price from \$7,270,807 to \$10,319,234 due to additional costs associated with dredging, sand processing / testing and increased sand volumes necessary to fill eroded sections of the beach.

On October 19, 2010, the Board approved Change Order #3 which provided a partial payment for stockpiled sand at the mine, but did not increase the overall contract price which remained at \$10,319,234.

On April 5, 2011, the Board approved Change Order #4 which granted a fuel cost adjustment of up to \$1.01 per cubic yard for Phase 2 sand. Change Order #4 increased the overall maximum contract price to \$10,582,920.

On July 5, 2011, the Board approved Change Order #5 which extended the construction contract between Indian River County and Ranger to May 1, 2012, at no additional cost to the County.

The final volumes are currently being resolved which will lead to a final Change Order #6 which will reduce the Contract Volume and corresponding Contract Cost of the Construction Contract.

Funding

Although the County has applied for grants there is currently no State cost sharing approved for the Project. However, on July 1, 2008, Indian River County and The Sebastian Inlet Tax District (SITD) entered into an Interlocal Agreement to cost share a portion of the Sector 3 Beach Renourishment Project. The Agreement recognized that the total sand volume funded by SITD will be credited towards SITD's sand bypass requirements. SITD's total contribution to the County for the Sector 3 Project was \$4,680,000 or the equivalent to 298,850 cubic yards of sand. Without the support from the Inlet District, funding for the Sector 3 Project would have been challenging.



Figure 6: Photo taken February 22, 2012 at Golden Sand Beach Park (Indian River County)

The Sector 3 Project demonstrated that upland sand suppliers can process in-situ sands – available in the sand mine - to competitively produce beach-compatible sand meeting specific design characteristics. As can be seen in Figure 6 above, shortly after construction of Phase 2, scores of local beachgoers responded to the Project by visiting the public County Beach Parks.

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St. Lucie County - South County Beach & Dune Restoration Project

Richard Bouchard, P.E., St. Lucie County,
Walker Dawson, P.E., Coastal Technology Corporation
Jimmy Sellers, Coastal Technology Corporation

St. Lucie County includes just over 21 miles of shoreline fronting the Atlantic Ocean along the east-central Florida coast approximately midway between Cape Canaveral and Miami. County beaches are a favorite location for recreational beach-goers, surfers, fisherman, scuba divers, and a diverse array of wildlife.

The federally-maintained Ft. Pierce Inlet is located at the northern limits of the City of Ft. Pierce. The 14 miles of County beaches south of Ft. Pierce are largely dominated by undeveloped parcels and public lands except for the southernmost 3.4 miles known as the South County Beaches. Primarily residential communities and condominiums, this stretch of beach is also home to three County-owned parks, a hotel and a few restaurants.

Historical erosion of the shoreline along the South County Beaches has resulted in a substantial loss of beach width. Upland structures and environmental resources, such as sea turtle and shorebird nesting habitat, are now more susceptible to storm-related impacts. The South County Beaches were hit especially hard during the 2004 Hurricane season when hurricanes Frances and Jeanne made landfall in South St. Lucie County within a three week period. The impact of these hurricanes was severe. Many condominiums along the South County Beaches experienced sand overwash deposits on the first floor (see Figure 1). In total, at least \$7.9 million of damage to buildings in this area was reported due to the 2004 hurricanes.



Figure 1 – First-floor condominium – after hurricane Jeanne (2004).



Figure 2 - Damaged dune overwalk and dune erosion -after hurricane Jeanne (2004).

Along with the severe property damage during the 2004 hurricane season, the South County Beaches experienced severe erosion as well. The USACE has conducted a volumetric change analysis as part of a USACE Feasibility Study (2007). The volumetric analysis consists of profile data from June 1997 to November 2004. In general, the USACE volumetric analysis indicates that:

- From 1997 to June 2004, the beaches of the Study Area cumulatively experienced slight erosion.
- From June 1997 to November 2004, following landfall of hurricane Frances and Jeanne (September 2004), a much stronger trend of erosion occurred.

In addition to major storm events, there is also a sense this area may be feeling the far reaching erosive impacts of Ft. Pierce Inlet and the lack of major nourishments to the up-drift beaches between 1982 and 1999.

Efforts to repair the South County Beaches from the 2004 hurricane season included a dune restoration project constructed in early 2005 which utilized an upland sand source. Concerns were raised regarding the quality of the material from the upland sand source after construction was completed. In early 2006, action was then taken to remove the previously placed material and replace it with sand removed from nearby wetlands that became filled with “over-washed” beach sand during the 2004 hurricanes. These wetlands were also restored with native coastal vegetation.

A defining element of the South County Beaches Project is an organization founded in 1988 – the Presidents’ Council of South Hutchinson Island. The Council represents all oceanfront condominiums along the South County Beaches and the Council regularly meets to discuss community issues and organize important efforts to protect and enhance the South County Beaches lifestyle. In 1999, Pat Pacitti obtained approval for the first Beach and Dune Committee, as the Council recognized beach erosion was a vital issue to the community. Pat initially did not know where to begin, but after local and state leaders directed Pat to FSBPA, she started to engage local stakeholders and build

support for the South County Beaches Project. Pat spearheaded the long process to initiate a feasibility study and ultimately obtain federal authorization for a federal Shore Protection Project. Most of the South County Beaches were designated as “critically eroded” by Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) by 2003. According to Pat: “Every oceanfront community should get involved with FSBPA to take advantage of their education and all-inclusive network. The policies and dynamics surrounding beach management have been, and continue to be, an ever-changing adventure.” Historical gradual erosion coupled with the two near-direct hits by Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne in 2004 was enough for the Council to determine that an initial, one-time, non-federal beach restoration project (Project) was a necessity. The Council approached St. Lucie County about the Project. The County agreed to be the local sponsor and began applying for state funding. A grant from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection was awarded for the planning of the Project.

St. Lucie County began Project planning in 2006. Concurrently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) was entering the Feasibility Phase of their investigation of the South County Beaches area for future maintenance of the Project as a federal Shore Protection Project. Many planning efforts were completed and utilized to support both County and the USACE efforts. A benefit-cost analysis was performed for the non-federal project – generally consistent with USACE Planning Regulations and including evaluation of storm damage reduction, loss of land and recreational benefits. This benefit-cost analysis was also the basis for appropriation of the local share of costs.

Determination of the proposed Project area required consideration of both federal and state shoreline designations along the South County Beaches. The shoreline to the north of the Project area is included in the Coastal Barrier Resource System and use of federal funds to prevent erosion in this area is prohibited. Also, the state’s designation of Critically Eroded shoreline – obtained in 2003 – limited the area in which the state would cost-share for sand placement. The proposed Project entails placement of approximately 486,000 cubic yards of sand over 3.4 miles of beach with a dune crest elevation of 12.5 feet NAVD and a 35 foot beach berm. The expected re-nourishment interval for the Project is approximately 10 years.

Funding for this Project is expected from three sources: the FDEP Erosion Control Trust Fund (43%), the St. Lucie County Erosion District Fund (23%) and a new Special Assessment District (34%) covering the South County Beaches area. FDEP funding is especially valued as this is the first local-government project in several years to receive state funding without federal funding. This Project’s ranking for FDEP funds was enhanced by its “regionalization” with the adjacent Martin County federal Shore Protection Project. This “regionalization” is expected to reduce construction cost and improve Project performance. The two projects are expected to be constructed with the same contractor and dredge - beginning as early as November of this year. According to FDEP staff, this will be the first ever “regionalized” project funded by the FDEP.

The local source of funding – the St. Lucie County Erosion District – is a special district that collects funds via a county-wide, ad valorem property tax. The District is contributing to the Project costs at a rate consistent with the Project’s recreational benefits. Beach-user surveys identified that a majority of beach users (60% of those surveyed) are out-of-county residents; associated recreational benefits are realized county-wide through economic stimulation and transient tax contributions.

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Local funds are expected from a new proposed Special Assessment District which encompasses the oceanfront properties along the South County Beaches Project area. A points-based formula, capturing parcel acreage, frontage and number of dwelling units, was used to distribute the costs in a fair and equitable manner. Property owners will have the option of paying their assessment up-front or financing the costs over the expected life of the Project – 10 years.

The FDEP Joint Coastal Permit and USACE Section 404 Permit are imminent for the Project. The County is currently negotiating the terms of the permits. The County will continue seeking federal authorization as a Shore Protection Project for continued maintenance; the USACE is currently in the Feasibility Phase.

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US Army Corps
of Engineers

FEDERAL PROJECT STATUS UPDATES – May 2012

FEASIBILITY STUDIES:

- **St. Johns County** – Feasibility Scoping Meeting was held on 16 March 2011 documenting the Future without Project Conditions for alternative analysis. The project has minimal funding for FY 2012 to continue the alternative analysis.
- **Flagler County** – The alternative analysis process has been initiated and will be continuing for the remainder of the FY with calibration of STWAVE and GENESIS for alternative development. A public scoping meeting was held on October 25, 2011 in Flagler beach to gather public input on the study. An in progress review was held on February 14th with the County, HQ, SAD, and PCX to discuss alternative screening methods using Beach-fx to reach a tentatively selected plan.
- **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 has begun to re-scope. The team will work towards the new planning milestone DP1, to be held in September 2012. 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.

OTHER MAJOR PLANNING REPORTS:

- **Brevard County Mid-Reach General Reevaluation Report (GRR)** - The final agency and public review of the GRR has been completed. All comments have been submitted to Headquarters for inclusion in the Director's Report. Once finalized, the Director's Report will be submitted to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Final Approval.

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- **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.
- 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. The sponsor is currently running Beach-fx, and the GRR is undergoing further evaluation to establish the tentative plan. Modeling of t-head groin features continues by the sponsor with alternative analysis to follow. Once complete, findings will be incorporated into a draft GRR which will undergo review by Jacksonville District. Review is currently anticipated for early summer 2012.
- **Broward County Shore Protection Project - Segment I** (north county line to Hillsboro Inlet) – Study efforts for this reach were suspended after initial shoreline recession data was evaluated and the area was found to be more stable than previously thought. **Segment II** – Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) and NEPA document – Sponsor has initiated their LRR for the upcoming renourishment. **Segment III** – A Draft Detailed Design Report (DDR) has been completed to address the subsidence/erosion of the beach fill at the northern end of Segment III under the authority for the Shore Protection Project. Final approval of DDR is on hold due to lack of Federal funding.
- 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. This project is designed and permitted. Once funding and confirmation of construction authority have been secured, the project will go to construction after Dade County's "Contract E" renourishment.

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- The **Martin County Draft Limited Reevaluation Report (LRR) and Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)** evaluates impacts to the Benefit/Cost ratio of the approved Shore Protection Project due to the use of a new borrow area. Turtle-friendly beach construction templates are also being evaluated for use on this project. The final LRR and SEIS were approved by South Atlantic Division (SAD) on January 31, 2012. The Corps Record of Decision (ROD) for the SEIS was signed on February 15, 2012. BOEM's ROD was signed on March 23, 2012. A tri-party agreement between the Corps, BOEM, and Martin County for use of the borrow area in Federal waters being currently coordinated.

- **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. The District Quality Control (DQC) review of these draft documents has been completed. The Agency Technical Review (ATR) is currently ongoing, after which the draft documents will go SAD for Review.

REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT:

- National RSM program funding for FY12 will expand work in the Tampa and Sarasota Bay areas. Work involves GenCADE modeling and dredging alternatives for Lido Key/Siesta Key barrier island complex. Channel maintenance in the vicinity of **Longboat Pass** and nearby GIWW cuts is anticipated in summer of 2012. The new Corps dredge, the Merden, will be used to dredge and place material in the nearshore off of **Egmont Key**. Jacksonville District will be working with the Corps' Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC) to evaluate benefits provided to the coastal system by nearshore placement.

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- Ongoing RSM work in **St. Johns** and **Duval Counties** includes GenCade model development, planned to eventually link the coastal system between the St. Johns River Inlet and St. Augustine Inlet. Work also includes evaluating alternatives for beneficial use of material from channel maintenance combined with use of offshore sources for beach nourishment projects throughout the region. Additional work in Duval County will focus on beneficial-use options, such as using dredged material for environmental restoration or nearshore placement, rather than disposing of the material offshore or in upland disposal sites.
- The Southeast Florida S.A.N.D. (Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination) 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. Currently the Corps' dredge, the SNELL, is offshore of southeast Florida collecting core borings to assist further definition of the volume of beach compatible sand available. Five southeast Florida Counties (Martin, St. Lucie, Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade) will prepare evaluations of the volume of sand needed by their Federal and non-federal beach nourishment projects over the next 50 years. These evaluations will be peer-reviewed then compiled to compare the sand needs with sand availability throughout the region. The report will update information presented in the Southeast Atlantic Regional Sediment Management Plan for Florida (USACE 2009).

CONSTRUCTION:

- **Pinellas County SPP** – Sand Key contract has been awarded with a notice to proceed issued on March 20, 2012. Approximately 1,250,000 CY will be placed as part of this project.
- **St. Johns County BEC** – Renourishment currently underway to place up to 2.1 MCY on St Augustine beaches. The current renourishment represents a great example of RSM. Three sand sources will be 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) will be dredged first, then the main channel of St. Augustine Inlet, and

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finally the ebb shoal will be dredged to meet the 2.1 million cubic yard renourishment need of the SPP. All of the sources will be 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 are being targeted for dredging first.



Marinex Construction's dredge "Savannah" works inside St. Augustine Inlet, dredging sand from Vilano Point and pumping it south to a portion of the project site north of St. Augustine Pier.

- **Ft. Pierce Beach** – Construction was completed at the end of March 2012. Approximately 416,000 cubic yards of material was placed along 4,350 feet of beach south of Ft. Pierce Inlet. The sand will come from Capron Shoals, located 4.5 miles southeast of the project area.

- **Dade County BEC&HP Project** – Segments of the Contract E renourishment have been successfully completed. Completion of Contract E will be on hold until toward the end of May 2012 to avoid impacting beach tourist activities.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FSBPA Conferences

September 26-28, 2012

2012 FSBPA Annual Conference

Waldorf Astoria, Naples
Naples, FL

February 13-15, 2013

**2013 National Conference on Beach
Preservation Technology**

Omni Jacksonville
Jacksonville, FL

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

May 15-17, 2012

From Stem to Stern II ([click here for more info](#))
Clearwater Beach, FL

October 9-12, 2012

ASBPA National Coastal Conference
San Diego, CA

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