

Shoreline

December 2012

news from the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

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FDEP Bureau of Beaches & Coastal Systems

November 30, 2012 Staff Report

Governmental Update: As We Look Toward 2013

By Debbie Flack

We should appreciate the very successful 2012 FSBPA has experienced, thanks in large part to the support of our Members and BeachWatch local governments as well as the commitment of FSBPA's Executive Committee and Board of Directors. While the anticipated challenges of 2013 need our immediate attention, it will not hurt us to dedicate a few words to the Association's accomplishments on behalf of Florida's beaches as 2012 comes to a close.

Nothing could be more satisfying than witnessing the return of statewide beach management funding to a most respectable level, just \$3 million short of our statutory goal of \$30 million annually, especially without the help of an increase in documentary stamp tax revenues that serve as the program's dedicating funding source. Let's not forget passage of HB 691, a regulatory reform bill to streamline and expedite permitting for beach and inlet management projects. Now we wait to determine its impact and effectiveness based on the Department of Environmental Preservation's implementation of key provisions. The Association continues to enjoy a solid financial foundation given excellent conference attendance and sponsorship support at the Technology Conference on Hutchinson Island and the very popular Naples destination for the annual conference in late September. FSBPA has once again been blessed with expanding general membership and the ability of our BeachWatch local governments to sustain their membership and support given unprecedented fiscal challenges.

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LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

It is the perfect time to look forward. This is the first week (Week of Dec. 3rd) of legislative committee meetings, and FSBPA is also hosting a meeting (12/4) to continue the dialogue between DEP and the dredging industry begun at the Annual Conference's Q & A session, regarding dredging procedures from bid to acceptance, individual project parameters, and the cost benefits as well as myths associated with the regionalization of projects. We can look forward to two more weeks of legislative committee meetings in January, and three more weeks of committee hearings in February before the 2013 Session convenes on March 5.

We have recently said good-bye to some of our truly dedicated beach champions in the Florida Legislature. Yet, we are fortunate that recently announced committee chairs/vice-chairs and members, especially on environmental and appropriations committees in the House and Senate, suggest the likelihood of continued support for statewide beach management. It may require a bit more effort on FSBPA's part here in Tallahassee. Equally important will be your contribution to the cause by advocating the importance of healthy beaches and needed state cost-sharing for projects to members of your legislative delegation. Please don't be shy, make sure local elected officials make the point at delegation hearings either later this month or in January, and spread the message here in Tallahassee on any of their visits over the next several months. It is a team effort! I like to think FSBPA and our BeachWatch governments are doing something right, especially when supported by a coalition of public and private advocacy interests, other organizations/associations, and FAC and the League of Cities. However, let's not forget that it is mostly the importance of the message we have to deliver — "Florida's beaches are simply too important to our future, tourism growth, storm protection, and economic well-being to let them fall into a state of disrepair."



The Association's governmental affairs strategy for 2013 will certainly overweight the importance of appropriations. Our role in supporting traditional beach and inlet project funding of local government projects, and assisting in defining the Legislature's priority emphasis, will be further complicated by the storm impacts and costs for beach recovery caused by Debby, Isaac, and most recently Sandy. Until the availability of federal funding is determined for many of Florida's authorized Corps shore-protection projects in terms of whether there is the possibility of 100% Federal Rehabilitation Assistance for storm losses and also whether there will be an emergency supplemental appropriations act by Congress that may allow for expediting future planned renourishment, we are not in a good position to help the Legislature determine the state funding response for storm recovery. It is even further complicated when we add projects in the traditional local government funding requests for 2013-14 to the mix.

Many individual projects are expected to be on both lists (storm recovery and traditional), seeking different amounts, but not likely to need full funding from both options. These separate funding tracks make it very difficult to clearly and easily present funding needs to legislative appropriations staffs and members alike. We are fortunate that the Jacksonville District of the Corps is doing their best to keep us up to date and that communication with legislative staff is already underway.



Overriding this funding and timing challenge for appropriations negotiations during the upcoming session, will be FSBPA's formally stated commitment to insure all dollars allocated historically to "beach management" as defined in sec. 161.091 and subsequent sections, go exclusively to that purpose at a time when DEP is transitioning into a new organizational framework which does not include a single beach program entity for the first time in over half a century. This organizational realignment is certainly the prerogative of the agency, and while clearly our Board of Directors and many other members have expressed their disappointment, it just adds to FSBPA's recognized responsibility to sustain the visibility and popularity of Florida's nationally-recognized beach management program. FSBPA's legislative agenda will focus on what is inarguably our responsibility, and specifically provided for in law, and that is to ensure the beach trust fund dollars for statewide beach management planning be used for "erosion control; beach preservation, restoration and nourishment; and storm and hurricane protection." In turn, such funds if they are to be used for staffing rather than projects (which is only a recent occurrence), should only be for the expressed statutory purpose of "development, implementation, and administration of the state's beach management plan."

FEDERAL ISSUES

Be thankful for small things and the remarkable support given to Florida's beaches by Senator Nelson and his capable staff. The Senate Environment & Public Works Committee discussion draft of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) includes the concept Senator Nelson submitted, at FSBPA's request, to extend the life of shore protection projects.

Under WRDA 86, most of Florida's beach projects are authorized to be nourished with federal cost-sharing participation by the Federal Government for a period of up to 50 years from their initial construction (restoration). Unfortunately, there is no statutory provision that provides a process for the *reauthorization* of Federal participation for these projects. Without reauthorizing legislation, these projects face a cut-off in their Federal funding. Florida had more to lose than, I believe, any other state before 2025.

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The Florida projects that will be affected if not addressed in a WRDA bill in the near future are:

	<u>Project Start Date</u>	<u>Current End Date</u>
Broward County (Seg. II)	1970	2020
Pinellas County (Treasure Isl)	1969	2019
Ft. Pierce Beach	1971	2021
Dade County	1975	2025
Palm Beach County (Delray)	1973	2023

It is good to be in a WRDA draft, provisions seems to recycle from former versions that do not become law. (The last WRDA was passed in 2007.) This proposed section of the draft bill (Sec. 2025) will add 15 years onto the life of each authorized project. Surely, some balanced compromise on a time consuming and expensive restudy process for a project that has been in place for 50 years should be able to be achieved.

Please take the opportunity to thank Senator Nelson for his generous statewide support of Florida’s beaches. He has been a champion on their behalf! Be assured we will be asking again for his immediate assistance with federal storm recovery funding for the severe erosion damage to Florida’s beaches caused by Debby, Isaac and Sandy to Congressionally-authorized Corps of Engineers Civil Works projects. We had also hoped to engage the Senator on Florida’s behalf to assist in securing another potential source of federal funding, through FEMA Cat G, for a conservative estimate of damage in the \$50 million range to Florida’s non-federal nourishment projects by Hurricane Sandy. On this past Thursday, our affected local governments found out the Governor’s request for a major disaster declaration for the State of Florida was denied by FEMA.

FSBPA will continue its 2012 role well into the next year in coordinating and assisting our local government members with their storm recovery activities and federal and state funding needs. It certainly helps that many of us, including the Corps of Engineers Jacksonville District Staff, went through this multi-storm/intergovernmental challenge together in 2005-06. With policies changing in the interim and funding a scare commodity, at least Florida’s benefits from coordinated experience, a detailed historical frame of reference, and long-established working relationships. There are already hurdles and issues as we work thru Corps notices and procedures. Our Southwest Florida counties have requested Rehabilitation Assistance for their federally authorized projects due to Tropical Storm Debbie damage under Public Law 84-99. Reports are under review. Should FCCE (Flood Control & Coastal Emergencies) funds be made available, the portion eligible for 100% federal rehabilitation assistance will be for the amount of sand necessary to restore the project to pre-storm conditions. Should there be a supplemental appropriations bill, the cost of replacing the sand to restore the design profile will be cost-shared (as CG) based upon the project’s formulas between the non-federal sponsor and the Corps. FSBPA is tracking the Captiva, Gasparilla, Manatee, Sand Key (Pinellas) and Long Key/ Treasure Island (Pinellas) projects. This same process began for Hurricane Sandy with a November 2 Public Notice. Our East Coast local sponsors from Brevard thru Broward had to apply for PL 84-99 Rehabilitation Assistance before December 2.

Now all we can do is wait, and keep state lawmakers and appropriations staffs up to date on the likelihood and timing of federal funding, and to what extent state matching dollars may be needed.

As of the November 29, FEMA denial of the Governor's request for a major disaster declaration for Florida (Brevard south through Miami-Dade) there is not much to say about FEMA funding, especially in terms for Cat G funding for our non-federal, engineered beach nourishment projects. Even before the formal denial, funding eligibility and private/public beach delineations were proving to be a concern for several impacted communities in terms of funding percentages. Unfortunately, we have an unprecedented number of large non-federal nourishment projects severely impacted by Hurricane Sandy. Now all we can do is wait to see if Governor Scott appeals the FEMA denial within 30 days, and it is reversed hopefully. In the interim FSBPA will explore with our members alternative funding options for those nonfederal projects in Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach and Broward counties that are in desperate need of FEMA Cat G funding.

Of equal concern is if and how the State of Florida is going to help critically-eroded segments of shoreline that are not part of a recognized "managed" erosion control project. This is the true litmus test of just how important beaches are to Florida's overall well-being. To do nothing is to encourage armoring. Urgent dialogue with local and state decision-makers needs to begin. Obviously, storm recovery will be an ongoing area of interest, focus and involvement for the Association throughout 2013!

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Fort Lauderdale, A1A, 11/27/12
photo courtesy of Broward County

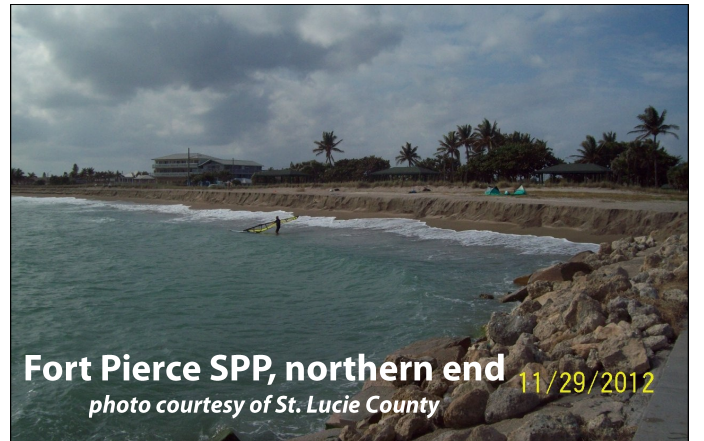


Sailfish Point, 10/27/12
photo courtesy of Martin County

"If you look at the towns that have had engineered beaches, up and down the state, those are the towns whose damage was minimal. Other towns that didn't, the damage was much greater. I think that's a lesson for us as we move forward." -- New Jersey Governor, Chris Christie.



Orchid Island, 10/29/12
photo courtesy of Indian River County



Fort Pierce SPP, northern end 11/29/2012
photo courtesy of St. Lucie County



Water Glades-Singer Island, 10/29/12
photo courtesy of Palm Beach County



Sebastian Beach, 10/30/12
photo courtesy of Brevard County

One final note as part of this discussion involving federal issues reminds us is to look back at last year's commitment by FSBPA to facilitate stakeholder involvement in a CORPS-DEP Southeast Florida Sand Assessment and Needs Determination (SAND) Study. The initial unveiling of the study results will occur as scheduled later this month, followed by a one-month comment period. This will be followed by the presentation and vetting of results and strategy to an expanded group of stakeholder experts and decision-makers. No one can predict the outcome, impact, and reaction to the SAND study, but it is difficult to argue against the rationale for a better understanding of both sand needs and resource availability for Florida's five-county Southeast region so we can effectively plan for the future maintenance of many of the state's most successful shore-protection projects, or consider the alternatives.

DEP'S RULE 62B-36, BEACH MANAGEMENT FUNDING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Many of you are painfully aware of the extensive effort by FSBPA and DEP's Beaches staff to rewrite the grants program rules. It began last winter, went to an FSBPA workshop in May, and several iterations and pages later by September there were still numerous unresolved issues of concern. Throughout, the Association was blessed with active Board participation and extensive expert counsel from our coastal engineering members and the wisdom and experience of our local government sponsors. Too many versions and written pages of comments later, progress came from the initiative and direction of DEP's Deputy Division Director and the Grants Program Administrator. FSBPA and DEP finally just sat down together for hours and got thru it. We can only now appreciate that this would not have happened without the input and guidance from many of you and extensive DEP staff involvement.

Hopefully, this issue will go off the radar screen early on in 2013. Lisa Armbruster, FSBPA Governmental Affairs, just sent in our final recommended changes on the most recent version of draft rule slated for workshop discussion. At this point we know of only a few issues that might be formally raised by FSBPA in rule-making, and then only after Board input and Executive Committee sign-off. Our legal counsel, Linda Shelley (Fowler White) will guide us through the process to insure any unresolved issues are part of the formal record. Anyone who has questions or comments may submit them to the Department prior to the workshop. The record will be open 21 days following the rule discussion workshop for formal submittals.

The workshop will be held on **December 18, 2012, beginning at 9:00 am** in the DEP Training Room. Call-in and webinar access will be available. Since many of you may not check the FAR (Florida Administrative Register) with any regularity, we have taken the liberty of providing a link to a copy of the Notice of Proposed Rule Development published 11/30/12. It provides all the details you might need, and provides information for getting a copy of the rule. [Click here for the link.](#)

JUST A FEW FINAL CLOSING REMINDERS

Brochures for the 26th National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology were just mailed, and the entire program is now on-line (www.fsbpa.com/techconference.htm) and in this issue of *Shoreline*. Once again the Executive and Planning Committees, with the valuable assistance of Lisa Armbruster, and have done a superb job with the final program. We hope to see you in Jacksonville in February. If you have any questions or interest in sponsorships or exhibiting for this conference, please don't hesitate to contact Teri (teri@fsbpa.com) or me (Debbie@fsbpa.com).

Mark your 2013 calendars for FSBPA's Conferences.

- **National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology**
February 13-15, 2013 – The Omni Jacksonville Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida
- **FSBPA Annual Conference**
September 25-27, 2013 – Delray Beach Marriott, Delray Beach, Florida

One final reminder, if you have not sent in your General Membership Dues for 2013, we certainly hope you will do so before year's end. FSBPA is most fortunate to have a dedicated Board of Directors, diverse and active membership, and a loyal coalition of BeachWatch local government members. Member involvement and financial support keep us up to the task of being a recognized and effective voice in support of Florida's beaches. On behalf of your small staff of employees and consultants, thank you all! Have a joyous holiday season...

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

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

Jacksonville Beach
Photo courtesy of Olsen Associates, Inc.

PROGRAM - 26th Annual National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

Wednesday, February 13, 2013 * Opening General Session * 1:00 p.m. to 5:20 p.m.

1:00 p.m. **Welcome**

1:10 p.m.

Regional Sediment Management and the St. Johns County Shore Protection Project – 2012 Renourishment

Jason Engle, P.E. and Kelly Legault, Ph.D., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

1:35 p.m.

Update on the Town of Longboat Key's Permeable Adjustable Groins Performance

Douglas Mann, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

2:00 p.m.

20 Years of Beach Nourishment: The Sea Bright to Manasquan, NJ Storm Damage Reduction Project, 1994 to 2013

Lynn Bocamazo, P.E., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, NY

2:25 p.m.

St. Lucie Inlet Impacts on Northern Jupiter Island: Interpretation Based on Shoreline Position Data

Robert Dean, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

2:50 p.m. **Professional Exchange Break**

3:20 p.m.

Nearshore Hardbottom Monitoring: Alternative Methods to Effectively Assess Potential Impacts and Reduce Monitoring Costs Associated with Beach Restoration Projects in Florida

Erin Hodel, Keith VanGraafeiland, and Keith Spring, CSA International, Inc., Stuart, FL

3:45 p.m.

Coquina Beach Restoration: An Integrated Approach to Beach Design and Artificial Reef Construction

Michelle Rees, Lauren Floyd, Thomas Pierro, P.E., and Richard Spadoni, Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

4:10 p.m.

Nearshore Rock Exposure at Patrick AFB, Florida, 2001-12

Kevin Bodge, Ph.D., P.E., Steve Howard, P.E., and Will Reilly, P.E., Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

4:35 p.m.

Hardbottom Impacts and Mitigation: Developing a Persistent Policy on an Ephemeral Situation

Danielle Fondren, PWS and Lainie Edwards, Ph.D., Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, FL

5:00 p.m.

Hardbottom Panel Discussion and Audience Participation

5:20 **Adjourn**



Jacksonville Beach
Photo courtesy of USACE JAX

Wednesday Evening, February 13, 2013
Welcome Reception * 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Location: Exhibit Hall

Thursday, February 14, 2013 * Concurrent Sessions * 8:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.

SESSION A

8:05 a.m.

Predicting Hardbottom Impacts for Beach Fills in Southeast Florida -- Christopher Creed, P.E. and Patrick Snyder, Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

8:30 a.m.

Hardbottom Impacts: Bridging the Gap Between Science and Regulatory, A Case Study: South St. Lucie County Beach Restoration Project -- Kimberly Colstad and Lois Edwards, Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

8:55 a.m.

Benthic Characterization Using a Stratified Random Sampling Design Supplemented with LiDAR Data: An Example from Broward County -- Stacy Prekel, Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL, and Kenneth Banks, Ph.D., P.E. and Patrick Quinn, Ph.D., Broward County, FL

9:20 a.m.

Design Considerations for Beach Nourishment Projects in the Vicinity of Nearshore Hardbottom -- Michael Jenkins, Ph.D., P.E., Applied Technology and Management, Inc., West Palm Beach, FL

9:45 a.m.

Hardbottom Panel Discussion and Audience Participation

10:10 a.m.

Professional Exchange Break, Exhibit Hall

SESSION B

8:05 a.m.

Coastal Engineering Indices to Inform Regional Management -- Lauren Dunkin and Jennifer Wozencraft, Coastal Hydraulics Laboratory and Molly Reif, Environmental Laboratory, Joint Airborne Lidar Bathymetry Technical Center of Expertise, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Kiln, MS

8:30 a.m.

Analysis and Utilization of Long-Term Nearshore Wave Data at a Beach Nourishment Project -- William Dally, Ph.D., P.E., Surfbreak Engineering Sciences, Inc., and Atkins North America, Inc., Orlando, FL

8:55 a.m.

Wave Force Guidance for Coastal Structures Vulnerable to Coastal Storms -- Michael Krecic, P.E. and Philip Dompe, P.E., Ocean Engineering Associates, Inc. and D. Max Sheppard, Ph.D., Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

9:20 a.m.

St. Lucie Plant Discharge Canal Headwall Stabilization Project, St. Lucie County, Florida -- Jonathan Armbruster, P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

9:45 a.m.

Breakwater Island Creation: A 3-Fold System -- Jesse Davis, P.E. and Richard Czapinski, P.E., Tetra Tech, Inc., Stuart, FL, Jenna Phillips and Pino Cignarella, Maccaferri, Inc., Williamsport, MD, and Edward Seissiger, City of Ft. Pierce, FL

10:10 a.m.

Professional Exchange Break, Exhibit Hall

Thursday, February 14, 2013 * Concurrent Sessions * 10:40 a.m. to 12 noon

SESSION C

10:40 a.m.

New Technology in Beach Building -- Thomas Payne, Marinex Construction, Inc., Charleston, SC and Robert Roman, Hydrographic Consultants, Ltd., Bellaire, TX

11:05 a.m.

Regionalization Issues from a Dredgers Perspective -- Sam Morrison and Bill Hanson, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., Oak Brook, IL

11:30 a.m.

Navarre Beach Restoration, Santa Rosa County, FL -- Tem Fontaine, P.E., Cliff Truitt, Ph.D., P.E., Walker Dawson, P.E., Michael Walther, P.E., and Todd Walton, Ph.D., P.E., Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

12:00 p.m.

Luncheon

SESSION D

10:40 a.m.

Cortez Groins Reconstruction Project Feasibility Study and 2012 Hurricane Season Impacts -- Charlie Hunsicker, Natural Resources Department, Manatee County, FL and Thomas Pierro, P.E., Christopher Day, P.E., and Douglas Mann, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

11:05 a.m.

Coastal Engineering Italian Style -- Gary Zarillo, Ph.D., Department of Marine and Environmental Systems, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL

11:30 a.m.

Rehabilitation of the Breakers Hotel T-head Groin Field -- Gordon Thomson, P.E., David Swigler, and Andrew Wycklendt, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

12:00 p.m.

Luncheon

Thursday, February 14, 2013 * Concurrent Sessions * 1:15 p.m. to 2:55 p.m.

SESSION E

1:15 p.m.

"NEPA for Newbies" – The National Environmental Policy Act – an Overview -- Terri Jordan-Sellers and Leah Oberlin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

1:40 p.m.

Stockpiled Aragonite: A Test of the Potential for Transport of Live Benthic Infauna -- Sharon Niemczyk, Cardno ENTRIX, Wellington, FL, Daniel Hammond and R. Allen Brooks, Cardno ENTRIX, Riverview FL, and Ocean Cay, Ltd., Boca Raton, FL

2:05 p.m.

Developments in Policy and Practice of Coastal Dune Restoration and Management -- Robert Barron, Coastal Growers, Inc., Boynton Beach, FL

2:30 p.m.

Dune Vegetation Management, A Case Study -- Jennifer Bistyga, City of Boca Raton, FL and John Duchock, P.E., Applied Technology and Management, Inc., West Palm Beach, FL

2:55 p.m. **Professional Exchange Break, Exhibit Hall**

SESSION F

1:15 p.m.

Venice Inlet Flood Shoal Sand Trap Hydrodynamic Analysis -- Marc Damon, P.E. and Brett Moore, P.E., Humiston & Moore Engineers, Naples, FL

1:40 p.m.

St. Lucie Inlet, Review of Original 1981 Structure Design Goals, and Discussion of Project Performance -- Kenneth Humiston, P.E., Humiston & Moore Engineers, Naples, FL

2:05 p.m.

Inlet Management – Closed Inlet Lessons -- Tem Fontaine, P.E. and Todd Walton, Ph.D., P.E., Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

2:30 p.m.

Inlet Management and Sediment Budget Analyses at Perdido Pass, Orange Beach, AL -- Albert Browder, Ph.D., P.E., Will Reilly, P.E., and Patrick Snyder, Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

2:55 p.m. **Professional Exchange Break, Exhibit Hall**

Thursday, February 14, 2013 * Concurrent Sessions * 3:25 p.m. to 5:20 p.m.

SESSION G

3:25 p.m.

Numerical Modeling of Coastal Processes and Sedimentation at Braddock Bay, NY -- Lihwa Lin, Ph.D., Zeki Demirbelik, Ph.D., and Earl Hater, Ph.D., Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS and Michael Mohr, P.E., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Buffalo District, NY

3:50 p.m.

Coastal Storm Surge Risk Assessment for the U.S. Mid-Atlantic Coast -- Jeffrey Hanson, Ph.D., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Field Research Facility, Kitty Hawk, NC, Michael Forte and Mark Gravens, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS, Brian Blanton, Renaissance Computing Institute, Chapel Hill, NC, Peter Vickery, Ph.D., P.E., Applied Research Associates, Inc., Raleigh, NC, and Robin Danforth, P.E., Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region III, Philadelphia, PA

4:15 p.m.

Coastal Storm Modeling -- Chris Massey, Ph.D., Coastal Hydraulics Laboratory, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS

4:40 p.m.

The US Navy Coastal Surge and Inundation Prediction System: Making Forecasts Easier
Andrew Condon, Ph.D., American Society for Engineering Education and Jay Veeramony, Ph.D., Oceanography Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Stennis Space Center, MS

5:05 p.m. **Adjourn**

SESSION H

3:25 p.m.

Multitemporal Lidar Assessment of Hurricane Ike Impact and Recovery Along the Upper Texas Coast -- Michael Starek, Ph.D., James Gibeaut, Ph.D., and Diana Del Angel, Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, TX

3:50 p.m.

Storm-Induced Dune Erosion: Field vs. Model Results -- Adam Clinch and Margery Overton, Ph.D., North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC

4:15 p.m.

Morphologic Changes Induced by Tropical Storm Debby along Several West-Central Florida Barrier Islands -- Ping Wang, Ph.D., Department of Geology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL and Tiffany Roberts, Ph.D., Department of Geology & Geophysics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA

4:40 p.m.

Impacts to Southwest Florida and the Eastern Gulf Coast Panhandle Beaches from Tropical Storm Debby and Hurricane Isaac -- Michael Poff, P.E., Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc., Naples, FL, Nicole Sharp, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL, and Will Reilly, P.E. and Kevin Bodge, Ph.D., P.E., Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

5:20 p.m. **Adjourn**

Friday, February 15, 2013 * Closing General Session * 8:10 a.m. to 12 noon

8:10 a.m.

Southeast Florida Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination (SAND) Report

Matt Schrader, P.E. and Jase Ousley, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

8:35 a.m.

Sand Relocation Project – Miami-Dade County, Florida

Tom Martin, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

9:00 a.m.

Effects of Sea Level Decadal Variability on Apparent Acceleration and Trend Difference

James Houston, Ph.D., U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS and Robert Dean, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

9:25 a.m.

Sea Level Change Considerations on Federal Projects

Jason Engle, P.E., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

9:50 a.m.

Professional Exchange Break

10:20 a.m.

Ft. Pierce Inlet Sand Bypassing and Shoreline Stabilization Overview, St. Lucie County, Florida

Michael Trudnak, P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

10:45 a.m.

Sebastian Inlet Coconut Point Shoreline Stabilization Project

Bryan Flynn, P.E., Atkins North America, Inc., Tampa, FL, S. Marie Yarbrough, P.E., Atkins North America, Melbourne, FL, and Martin Smithson, Sebastian Inlet District, FL

11:10 a.m.

Evaluation of Beach Fill Grain Size Influence on Sediment Transport and Beach Fill Evolution

Mohamed Dabees, Ph.D., P.E. and Brett Moore, P.E., Humiston & Moore Engineers, Naples, FL

11:35 a.m.

Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Program, Maharashtra, India

Rajesh Srinivas, Ph.D., P.E., Michael Trudnak, P.E., and Michael Kabling, Ph.D., P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., Jacksonville, FL, Robert Dean, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, Ashwini Otta, Ph.D., System Sea, Mumbai, India, and Rajesh Gaikwad, Maharashtra Maritime Board, India

12:00 noon

Conference Adjourns



Jacksonville Pier at sunrise
photo courtesy of Visit Jacksonville

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“Tech Conference” Information February 13-15, 2013

Don't forget **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.

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

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

To ensure room availability **reservations should be made by January 11, 2013**.

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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Why Nourish Eroding Beaches?

Michael Walther, P.E., D.CE *

There is an ongoing public dialogue whether it's good public policy to nourish eroding beaches. The discussion is driven by the recurring cost of beach nourishment and the common perception that placed sand is lost to erosion during subsequent storm events. Structures are perceived by some as a "permanent" solution to beach erosion that can preclude the need for nourishment. However, consideration of the causes of erosion, potential solutions, and public interests quickly point to the desirability and necessity of nourishment of eroding beaches even where structures may exist or be proposed.



Indian River County – Sectors 1 & 2 Project

Courtesy of: James Gray, Indian River County

Causes of Erosion: Coastal engineers commonly characterize beach erosion as due to:

- “cross-shore” sand transport perpendicular to the shoreline – driven by high water levels and/or abnormally high waves, or
- “longshore” sand transport parallel perpendicular to the shoreline – driven by waves approaching the shoreline at an angle and the resulting longshore current.

Sea level rise causes beach erosion through the cross-shore transport of sand from the upper beach and dune to the lower or submerged portion of the beach profile. Although sea level is rising, recent studies (Houston & Dean, 2011) indicate that the rate of sea level rise has not accelerated during the 20th century despite worldwide-temperature increases that would be expected to increase the rate of sea level rise. In the absence of accelerating sea level rise, future erosion trends are likely to be comparable to historical trends.

Seawalls and *revetments* can protect upland property by preventing cross-shore sand transport and erosion – landward of the seawall or revetment. Along an eroding beach, in the absence of beach nourishment, a seawall or revetment can cause the loss of beach where the shoreline recedes to the seawall or revetment; this condition has been observed in numerous locations throughout Florida (USACE, 1984).



Groins and *breakwaters* are known to cause accretion and erosion by interrupting or trapping natural longshore sand transport resulting in sand deprivation and erosion of downdrift beaches. As identified by ASBPA: “The challenge is use of the appropriate type and number of structures to slow the erosion of the hot spot area and to spread the sand deficit to a broader beach area that can be managed more effectively with less sand at an increased nourishment interval” (ASBPA, 2011). The historical use of groins and breakwaters in Florida has commonly led to consideration of additional structures to offset their downdrift erosion impacts as in Miami Beach (PBS&J, 2008) and Palm Beach (Coastal Tech, 2012).

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Inlets are known to comparably cause erosion by interruption of natural longshore sand transport and the resulting deprivation and loss of sand from downdrift beaches. Along the east coast of Florida, about 80% to 85% of the erosion is related to poor sand management at navigational channel entrances” at inlets (R. Dean, May 1988). Most beach nourishment projects in Florida are prompted by beach erosion attributable to an adjacent inlet.



General Alternatives and Likely Results: The following describes general alternative solutions to erosion – as commonly considered or pursued - and their likely results:

- *“No Action”*- For a government entity to take “No Action” or to do nothing is usually the first alternative considered in the face of an eroding beach. The immediate benefit is no immediate cost; however, “No Action” on an eroding beach will result in loss of land and eventually result in property damage. Along an eroding beach, “No Action” by local government ultimately can result in subsequent seawall construction by beachfront property owners with the subsequent loss of beach seaward of seawalls.
- *Retreat* – “Retreat” allows the shoreline and beach to migrate landward unimpeded, with the relocation or demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Although “Retreat” is a viable alternative in undeveloped locations, it is generally prohibitively expensive in developed areas. The benefits of retreat are that it maintains the natural shoreline dynamics and it prevents the loss of beach intertidal areas; however, retreat is expensive, politically difficult to implement, and likely results in depreciation of shorefront property values.

- *Structures* – Structures, such as seawalls, revetments, groins and breakwaters may retain sand in one location, but structures deprive sand and cause erosion of downdrift beaches often necessitating placing yet another structure on the downdrift beach.
- *Beach Nourishment* – In general, beach nourishment benefits the beaches where sand is placed and also benefits adjacent beaches. Beach nourishment directly benefits the beach where sand is placed resulting in dramatic restoration of the beach-dune system as reflected in the pictures below for representative beach nourishment projects in Florida. Beach nourishment creates a larger and wider beach that provides storm protection to upland property, buildings and infrastructure; beach nourishment increases recreational beach area, and increases habitat for sea turtles, shorebirds and other fauna. Although the placed sand is intended and expected to erode during storm events, monitoring data reflect that this eroded sand is not “lost” but is transported longshore to adjacent beaches to benefit of these beaches. These “spreading effects” are reflected in the figure below for St. Lucie County (FDEP, 2008) where:
 - ◇ Ft. Pierce Inlet was constructed in 1920-1921 and then soon after began to trap sand on the beach north of the inlet and correspondingly cause erosion of the downdrift beaches to the south – as reflected in the left portion of the figure for the period from 1860 to 1971;
 - ◇ Nourishment associated with the Ft. Pierce Shore Protection Project (SPP) was initiated in 1971 and has spread south to nourish downdrift beaches – as reflected in the right portion of the figure for the period from 1971 to 2006;

Comparably, these “spreading effects” are evident in Palm Beach County, where beach nourishment most substantially occurred after 1971 - beginning with the 1973 construction of the Delray Beach Restoration Project (FDEP, 2008). Numerous other beach nourishment projects have advanced the shoreline within the fill area and where the placed sand fill has spread along adjacent beaches.

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Marco Island

Courtesy of: Coastal Engineering Consultants



Captiva Island

Courtesy of: John Bralove, Captiva Erosion Protection District



Panama City Beach

Courtesy of: Coastal Planning & Engineering

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Miami Beach

Courtesy of: Tom Martin, USACE Jacksonville District



Delray Beach

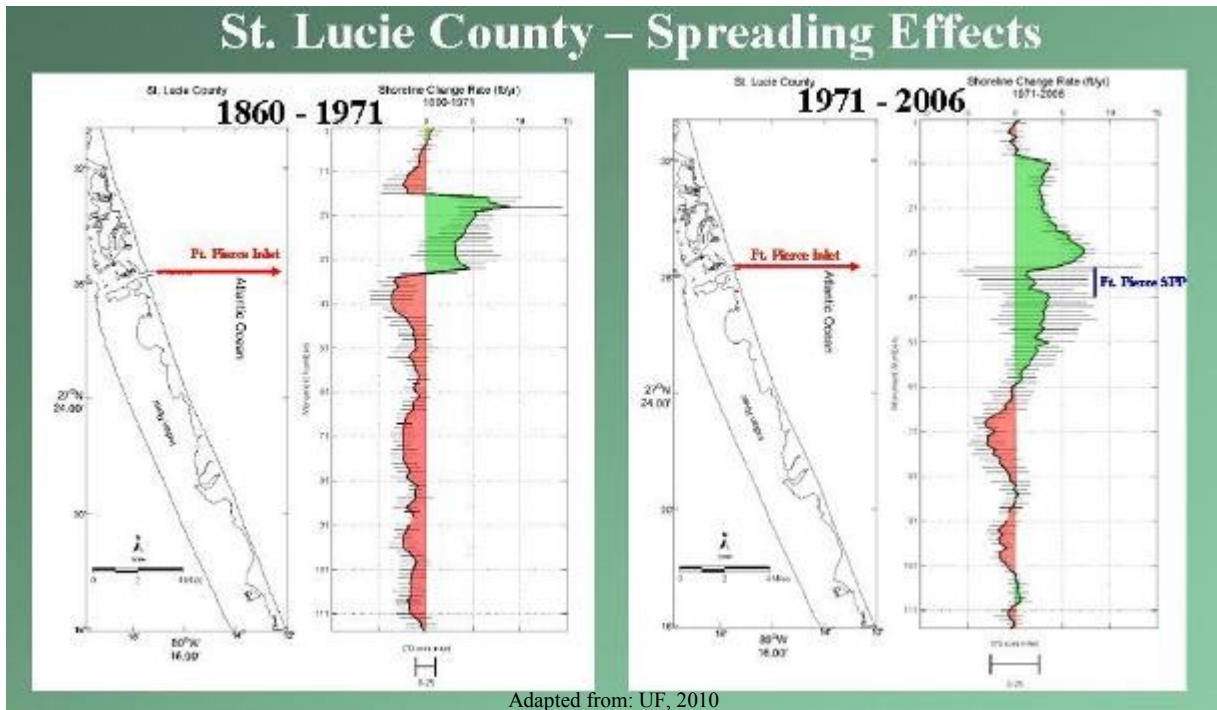


Ft. Pierce Beach

Courtesy of: Richard Bouchard, St. Lucie County

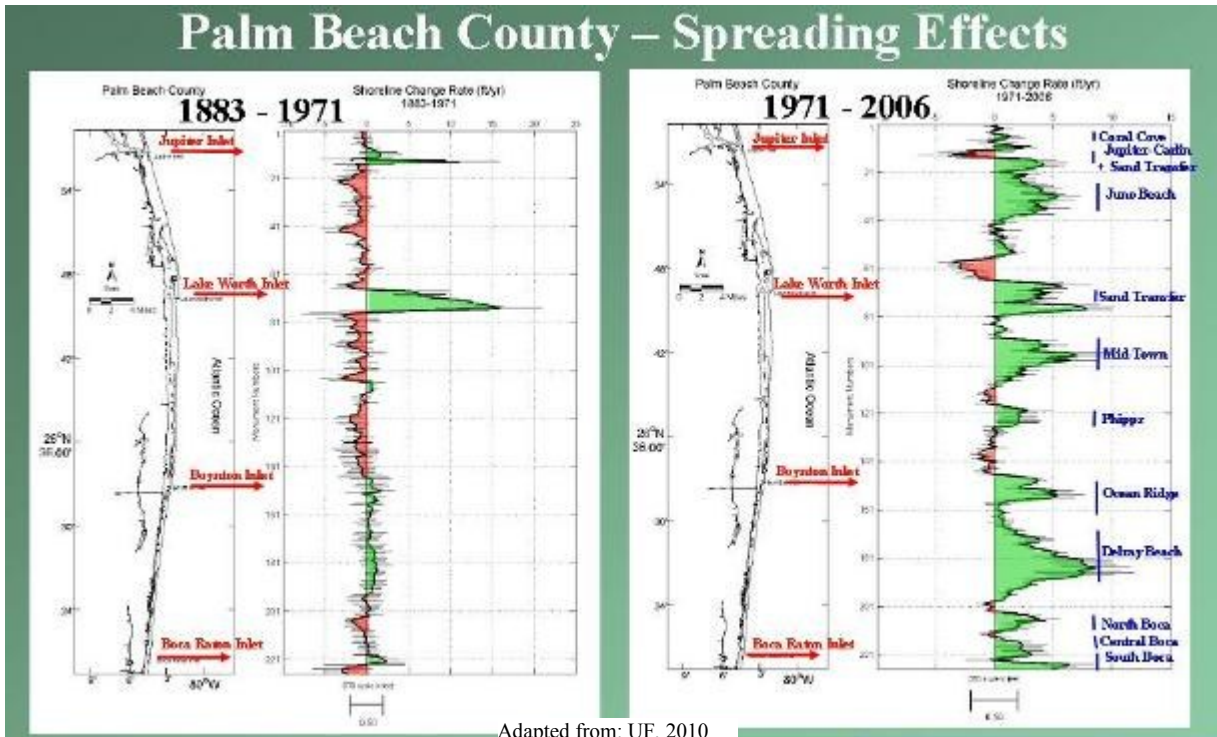
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St. Lucie County – Spreading Effects



Adapted from: UF, 2010

Palm Beach County – Spreading Effects



Adapted from: UF, 2010

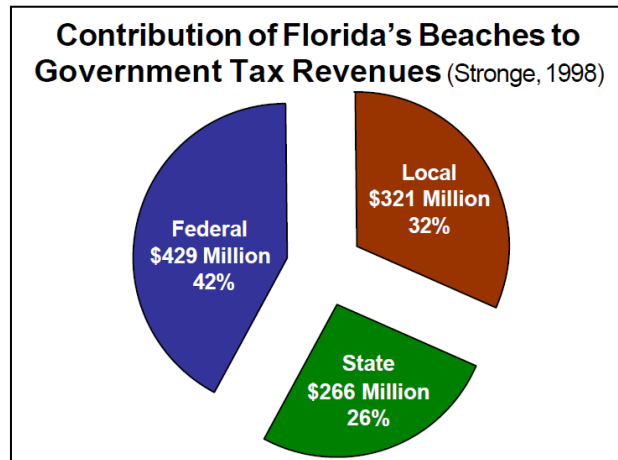
Statutes and Legislative Intent: Florida statutes reflect public interests and legislative intent relative to eroding beaches. Section 161.142 recognizes inlets as a cause of erosion and specifically cites as a “Declaration of public policy relating to improved navigation inlets”:

- inlets interrupt ... the natural drift of ... sand;
- it is in the public interest to replicate the natural drift of sand;
- the department shall ensure that ... On an average annual basis, a quantity of beach-quality sand is placed on the adjacent eroding beaches which is equal to the natural net annual longshore sediment transport.”

Section 161.142 requires that “ports must demonstrate reasonable effort to place beach-quality sand from construction and maintenance dredging and port-development projects on adjacent eroding beaches”; however: “The department may consider permitting nearshore or upland disposal of such beach-quality sand if emergency conditions exist.” These provisions reflect the intent and desirability of beach nourishment to mitigate erosion attributable to inlets, but these provisions do not require mitigation of inlet induced erosion.

Florida Statute 161.088 states: “Because beach erosion is a serious menace to the economy and general welfare of the people of this state and has advanced to emergency proportions, it is hereby declared to be a necessary governmental responsibility to properly manage and protect Florida beaches” whereas “beach restoration and nourishment projects ... are in the public interest” and “must be in an area designated as critically eroded shoreline”, and “must be designed to reduce potential upland damage or mitigate adverse impacts caused by improved, modified, or altered inlets, coastal armoring, or existing upland development”. In the aggregate, the Florida Legislature has recognized the adverse impacts of inlets upon Florida’s beaches, and the Florida Legislature clearly recognizes beach nourishment as being in the public interest.

Sustainability: Is it economically justified to sustain nourishment as the primary means to maintain Florida Beaches? In 1998, Florida Atlantic University’s Cantonese Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions developed a report entitled *Economics of Florida’s Beaches: The Impact of Beach Restoration*. According to a 1998 FAU report, annual contributions to government tax revenue includes \$429 million to federal government, \$266 million to the State of Florida and \$321 million to local governments (Stronge, 1998).



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More recent data for 2005 to 2010 (Stronge, 2011) indicates the continued importance of Florida beaches, for which use is a primary activity for over 20% of all Florida tourists, who generated over \$350 million in annual sales tax revenue for the State of Florida.

Florida Tourists (Millions)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Out of State Visitors (M)	83.6	83.8	84.5	84.2	80.8	82.3
Beach Tourists (M)	20.7	21.6	21.4	22.7	17.0	16.5
Beach Tourists Percent	24.8%	25.7%	25.3%	27%	21%	20%

Direct Spending By Beach Tourists and Sales Tax Paid						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Spending Per Person Day (\$)	\$138.90	\$151.80	\$142.80	\$135.40	\$134.70	\$150.70
Length of Stay (Nights)	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7
Spending Per Person (\$)	\$722.28	\$759.00	\$756.84	\$690.54	\$673.50	\$708.29
Total Spending By Beach Tourists (\$B)	\$15.0	\$16.4	\$16.2	\$15.7	\$11.4	\$11.7
Sales Tax Paid By Beach Tourists (\$M)	\$463.8	\$493.5	\$482.5	\$472.3	\$359.3	\$352.8

Beach nourishment is potentially economically self sustaining as maintained beaches bring visitors and substantial sales tax revenue to Florida. Since 2009, local government requests for State funding – for construction of beach nourishment and inlet management projects - via FDEP’s *Beach Erosion Control Program* have been on the order of \$100 million each year. However, even though these local government requests are far below the \$3.5 to \$4.9 million in sales tax revenue generated by Florida’s beaches (FDEP, 2012), State appropriations have only met 15% to 20% of the requests, which reflects the need for additional investment in nourishment of Florida’s beaches.

Fiscal-Year	Budget Request	Florida Legislative Appropriations	
		Amount	% of request
2009-2010	\$112,829,201	\$17,250,000	15%
2010-2011	\$94,916,230	\$18,767,785	20%
2011-2012	\$119,812,025	\$17,605,329	15%
2012-2013	\$111,913,132	\$21,739,071	19%

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Is there enough sand to continue to nourish Florida’s beaches? Ongoing assessment of southeast Florida sand needs and sand resources indicates there are ample sand resources within the region to maintain beaches from St. Lucie County to Dade County (USACE, 2012). As these resources may become depleted far into the future, sand management at inlets and along the coast will very likely require an increase in the excavation at sand “sinks” – at inlets and “hyper-accreting” beaches - to nourish Florida’s eroding beaches.

Southeast Florida Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination (SAND)

County	50-Year Volume Need (cy)	Borrow Area Beach Quality Sand Volumes (cy)				Volume Balance (cy)
		Category 1 (Proven)	Category 2 (Potential)	Category 3 (Unverified)	County Total	
St. Lucie	18,711,550	17,218,750	41,600,000	188,582,413	58,818,750	40,107,200
Martin	22,111,000	24,781,000	0	282,733,583	24,781,000	2,670,000
Palm Beach	45,577,000	12,039,000	42,307,000	63,951,826	54,346,000	8,769,000
Broward	8,050,000 - 11,650,000	988,400	0	5,116,691	988,400	-7,061,600 - -10,661,600
Miami-Dade	14,968,300	900,000	2,009,713	0	2,909,713	-12,058,587
Totals	113,017,850	55,927,150	85,916,713	540,384,513	141,843,863	28,826,013

From USACE, 2012

Conclusion: Is it good public policy to nourish eroding beaches? The answer is “Yes, we must!” Nourishment of eroding beaches is the only method to offset the causes of erosion without adverse impacts to adjacent beaches, it is mandated by the Florida Legislature, and it is needed to sustain Florida’s beaches and economy!

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References:

- American Shore & Beach Preservation Association - Science and Technology Committee (ASBPA); “*White Paper - Reintroducing Structures for Erosion Control on the Open Coasts of America*” January 2011
- Coastal Tech; “*Phipps Ocean Park - Beach Restoration & Stabilization – Design Document*”, April, 2012
- Florida Atlantic University Cantonese Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions (FAU); “*Economics of Florida’s Beaches: The Impact of Beach Restoration*”; 1998
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP); “*Strategic Beach Management Plan*”; May 2008
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP);
website: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/becp/fund-docs.htm>; 2012
- J.R. Houston & R.G. Dean; “*Sea-Level Acceleration Based on U.S. Tide Gauges and Extensions of Previous Global-Gauge Analyses*”; JCR May 2011
- PBS&J; “*Miami-Dade County 32nd Street Breakwaters Hotspot – Engineering Alternatives Design Study and Recommendations*” November 2008
- William Stronge; “*Notes on Beach Tourism in Florida 2005-1010*”; 2011
- University of Florida (UF); “*Characteristics of the Shoreline Change Along the Sandy Beaches of the State of Florida: An Atlas*”; 2010
- USACE; “*Shore Protection Manual*”; 1984
- USACE Jacksonville District; 9/6/2012 email from Matthew H Schrader

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US Army Corps
of Engineers

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Continuation of Efforts for Emergency Rehabilitation of Federal Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Projects – 2012

Work continues at the Jacksonville District, US Army Corps of Engineers under Public Law (PL) 84-99, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) (33 U.S.C. 701n) (69 Stat. 186) for emergency beach rehabilitation. In response to a July 30, 2012 public notice for requests for assistance following the passage of Tropical Storm Debby and Hurricane Isaac, 7 projects were identified for consideration in Pinellas, Manatee, Lee and Sarasota counties. Funding was received and preparation of the Project Information Reports (PIRs) is underway. For projects that met all the criteria for the significant storm and significant damage (see the October 2012 issue of *Shorelines*), additional work is being completed to determine costs and benefits of replacing only the storm losses or conducting a full nourishment with additional cost-shared volume above the storm losses. Completion of the reports is expected in December, and all reviews will be completed in January. Approved reports would then be used as the basis for a funding request to complete the emergency rehabilitation and, if needed, the full nourishment.

While recovery from those two storms was still in the works, Florida experienced additional erosion on its east coast from the passage of Hurricane Sandy. Another notice was published on November 7, 2012 notifying non-federal sponsors of Federally authorized and constructed hurricane/shore protection projects of their ability to request assistance under PL84-99. The deadline for responses is December 2, 2012. To view the official public notice, please visit the following link: <http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/PublicNotices/tabid/6072/Article/5787/public-law-84-99-rehabilitation-assistance-for-hurricane-sandy.aspx>

Following the closure of the public notice period, the Jacksonville District will request funding for the completion of PIRs to evaluate the need for emergency rehabilitation. The regulations require completion and approval of the reports within 120 days. If approved, additional funding will then be requested for design and construction. The reports will follow the PL84-99 regulations to determine the storm significance, damage significance, and if benefits outweigh the costs of rehabilitation.

The Jacksonville District is also actively participating in the recovery efforts in New York, New Jersey and other areas hardest hit by Hurricane Sandy. Some of the activities in which we have participated include debris removal, infrastructure assessment, temporary roofing, power restoration, critical public facilities, and temporary housing. While these efforts take some of our employees away from their families, this service to the public is critical to getting these areas back on their feet quickly.

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Brevard County, North Reach, Meade Ave. (Cocoa Beach Pier), October 31, 2012. Beach loss measured vertically on the pier pilings as much as two feet.

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Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems

November 30, 2012

FDEP Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems
Staff Report

JOINT COASTAL PERMITS

Final Orders - Beach Restoration and Nourishment Projects and Other Projects of Interest:

South Lake Worth Inlet Maintenance Dredging (Palm Beach County)—request to expand the sand trap dredge limits to improve inlet management and maintenance dredging activities to more effectively bypass sediments deposited within the flood shoal areas onto the beach. The permit modification was issued on November 16, 2012.

Sailfish Point Navigation Channel Maintenance Dredging (Martin County)—request to continue periodic maintenance dredging of 25,000 cubic yards of material annually from the Sailfish Point Navigational Channel and Harbor Entrance Channel, with placement of dredged material into the beach dune. The final order was issued on November 8, 2012.

Upham Beach Permanent Groins (Pinellas County) – request to replace five temporary geotextile tube structures at Upham Beach, located immediately south of Blind Pass, with four permanent groin structures using limestone rock boulders. The Notice of Intent and draft permit were issued on September 28, 2012, and the final order was issued on October 30, 2012.

South Marco Island Nourishment (Collier County) – request to nourish 4,730' of Gulf of Mexico shoreline using approximately 104,000 cubic yards of beach compatible fill to be removed from the Caxambas Pass borrow area. The final order was issued on October 11, 2012.

Notice of Intent/Draft Permits Processed:

Wiggins Pass Navigation Channel Expansion and Maintenance (Collier County) – request to straighten and expand the Wiggins Pass navigation channel by dredging a new alignment and filling the existing channel meander within the flood shoal and to conduct periodic maintenance dredging of the authorized navigation channel location. The Notice of Intent and draft permit were issued November 19, 2012.

Upham Beach Temporary Groins

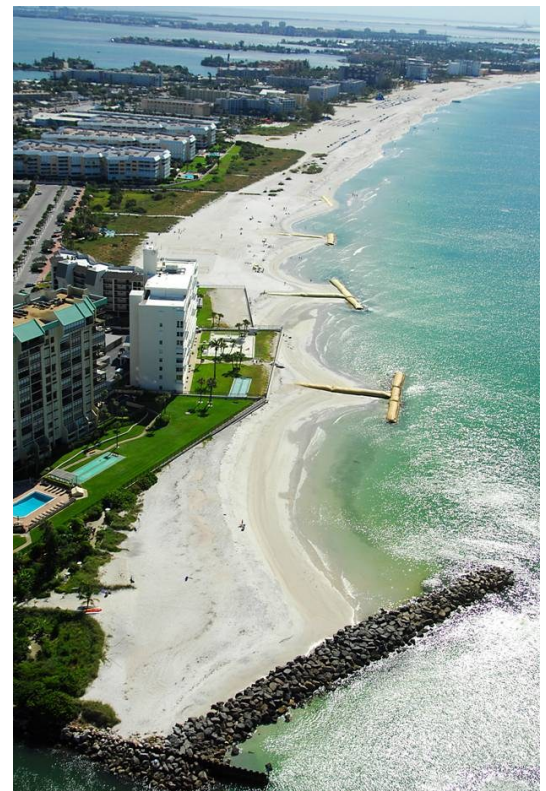


Photo taken on October 22, 2012,
courtesy of Pinellas County

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North Reach & Beach Restoration (Palm Beach County) – request to construct a beach restoration and dune nourishment project by truck hauling approximately 132,700 cubic yards of beach-quality material from an upland sand mine and place it along approximately 2,230' of shoreline. The Notice of Intent and draft permit were issued on October 25, 2012.

Hideaway Beach Nourishment and Groins (Collier County) – request to restore and periodically nourish the North Beach segment of Hideaway Beach, construct three T-head groins on the North Beach segment of Hideaway Beach, nourish the beach extending from South Point to Royal Marco Way, and modify the existing terminal jetty at the entrance channel to Collier Bay. Three historical borrow areas, including the Collier Bay Entrance Channel, the Hideaway Beach nearshore borrow area, and the Big Marco/ Capri Pass Borrow area will be utilized as sand sources. The Notice of Intent and draft permit were issued October 24, 2012.

Hideaway Beach Nourishment & T-Groin Erosion Control Project



Photograph taken on September 14, 2012
Photo courtesy of Humiston & Moore Engineers

ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES

Bureau Reorganization

The Bureau is part of an ongoing reorganization of the Division of Water Resource Management. The reorganization will not affect the functions and services currently provided by Bureau staff. We will provide you with updates to the reorganization effort after the New Year.

Beach Management Agreement Update

The Bureau will hold its sixth Palm Beach Island BMA Pilot Project stakeholder meeting on December 6th at the Town of Palm Beach Town Hall to present an updated Draft Agreement, Monitoring Plans, and to discuss other project updates with stakeholders.

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Local Government Funding Requests for the FY2013/14 Beach Funding Assistance Program- Application Schedule & Process Update

Project assessments are currently under review. Staff will develop a detailed explanation for the ranking assigned to each project, and email notifications will be sent to local sponsors for review and comment in December. Please call or email Ms. Alex Reed at 850.922.7857 or Alex.Reed@dep.state.fl.us if you have any questions or would like to provide feedback.

Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination Study Update

The Department and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are conducting a Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination Study of the supply of offshore sand resources and the demand for this sand to conduct beach nourishment in southeast Florida. The five (5) coastal counties (St. Lucie through Miami-Dade) are actively participating in the study to determine the regional supply and demand for beach quality sand for all shore protection projects over the next 50 years. On August 7th, the counties' estimated sand needs were evaluated and revised where necessary. The Corps and the Department's consultant, Coastal Planning and Engineering, are analyzing sediment cores taken at potential offshore borrow sites. A meeting to discuss the results of this effort will take place on December 13th. The Corps anticipates completion of the needs study before the end of 2012. The Department anticipates reviewing the data on the volume and quality of sand available, and developing a plan for its use with the affected counties, the Corps, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Depending upon the availability of sand resources identified in the study, the Corps may seek to use borrow areas in Federal waters offshore of the northern counties for future beach nourishment in Miami-Dade County.

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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

Omni Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Florida

Conference Registration

Early Registration ends January 11, 2013

Hotel Information

Reservation deadline is January 11, 2013

**Sponsorships, Exhibits and
Ad Information**

For more information on conference sponsorships,
exhibits, or advertisements, please contact
Teri Besse via email, teri@fsbpa.com

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