

A Renewed Focus on Inlet Management: Committing to the Contributions of Dr. Dean and Senator Jones



By Thomas P. Pierro, P.E., D.CE
Director of Coastal Restoration
CB&I

It has long been known that inlets modified by the works of man can be a major contributor to beach erosion. They can hold large quantities of high quality sand and the impacts are often long term and significant. Conversely, sand imported to the system though beach nourishment has helped address these impacts, but economical sand resources are getting harder to find and proper sediment management practices can offset the need for offshore/upland sand and reduce management costs.

There are 825 miles of sandy beaches in the state of Florida, of which 515.7 miles (62.5%) are eroding and 418.6 miles (50.7%) have been deemed critically eroded (FDEP, 2015). Figure 1 is a graphic from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) June 2015 report titled: "Critically Eroded Beaches In Florida" that shows these areas along the east, southwest and panhandle coasts of the state. Florida also has 66 tidal inlets at present, although the number of open inlets fluctuates from time to time due to the dynamic nature of the coast and the complex tidal systems.

Continued on next page

Inside this Edition

**FSBPA's Legislative
Outlook For 2016**

....Page 9

2016 Tech Conference

February 3-6

Omni Hotel ♦ Jacksonville, FL

....Page 12

2015 Annual Conference

- ♦ Thank you for joining us!
- ♦ Speaker presentations now online
- ♦ Thank you Sponsors and Exhibitors
- ♦ Candid Shots

....Page 15

USACE

Jacksonville District

**Federal Project Status
Updates- September 2015**

....Page 18

**FDEP Division of Water
Resource Management**

**Where Has My Beaches
Program Gone?**

....Page 20

A Reminder:

**General Membership Dues
for 2016**

....Page 21

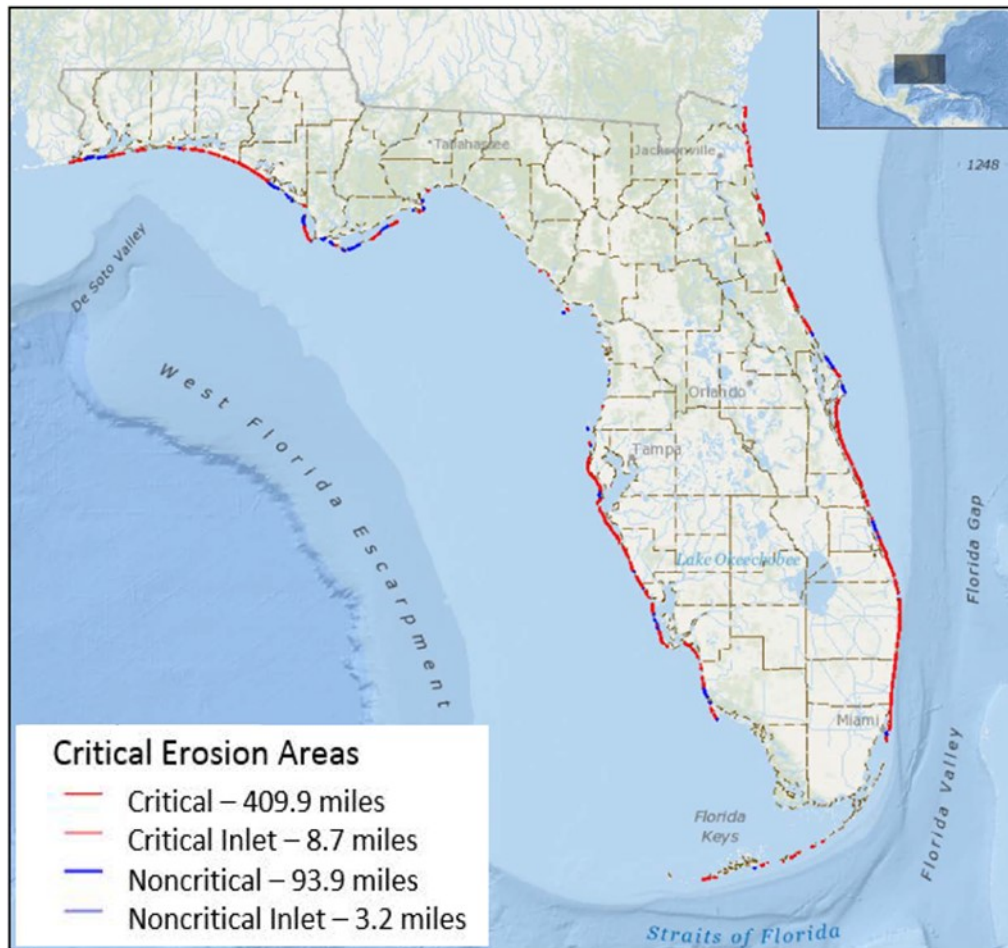


Figure 1. Critically and non-critically eroded shoreline in Florida (FDEP, June 2015).

In a typical coastal system, tidal currents and wave action suspend and drive sediment along the beach by longshore transport. Upon encountering an inlet, the sediment can become entrained in the tidal flow and deposited in the inlet's ebb and flood shoals. Since inlets are constantly seeking a state of dynamic equilibrium, the shoals continue to grow in size at the expense of the adjacent beaches until sand bypassed to the downdrift side is equal to the sand entering from the updrift side. In cases where inlets have been modified by the works of man and the longshore drift is pronounced, there is a disruption to the equilibrium resulting in accretion on the updrift side of the inlet and erosion on the downdrift side. Figure 2 is an example recreated from Dean (2007) that illustrates this effect at the Port of Palm Beach entrance, which was cut in 1918.

Next Page



Figure 2. Shoreline offset at the Port of Palm Beach entrance (recreated from Dean, 2007).

A critical component for inlet management is balancing the sediment budget. This evaluation of the littoral flow of sand is based on survey data and nourishment records with the objective of quantifying the impact of inlet, estimating bypassing quantities, and identifying the needs to balance the budget. In contemporary inlet management studies, the sediment budget also serves as the base to calibrate numerical models, which can be used to test a wide array of management alternatives. Typical inlet management alternatives include:

- **Do Nothing** – This assumes that no active management plan will be implemented and the inlet will be left to natural variability, which does not usually address the management objectives.
- **Retreat** – This approach is often discussed but is difficult to implement as it involves relocation of residents, purchasing properties, rerouting roads, etc.
- **Close the Inlet** – This option would involve removing jetty structures and filling in the inlet mechanically or naturally and may require the use of structures to keep the inlet closed.
- **Management Strategies** – This is typically the preferred approach and can involve a number of strategies such as bypassing options, channel modifications, dredging, beach nourishment, structural stabilization, or a combination of alternatives.

There are several different management strategies that have been implemented around the state of Florida, many of which involve a combination of techniques. For example, Palm Beach County owns and operates a fixed bypassing plant at the South Lake Worth (Boynton) Inlet (Figure 3) that moves sand via a pipeline to the downdrift beach at Ocean Ridge, which is also supplemented by periodic beach nourishment and a T-head groin field. Another bypassing approach is used at the Boca Raton Inlet, where sand that passes through a weir system in the updrift jetty is transferred to the downdrift beach by a dredge owned and operated by the City of Boca Raton (Figure 4). To supplement these operations, the City periodically contracts an ocean-going dredge to remove sand from the inlet ebb shoal, which improves navigation and provides nourishment of the downdrift beach.



Figure 3. Sand Transfer Plant at South Lake Worth Inlet (Photo: Pierro, Sept. 2015).



Figure 4. Dredge owned and operated by the City of Boca Raton (Photo: Pierro, Sept. 2015).

It is important to note that inlet bypassing activities are limited by the quantity of sand reaching the inlet naturally from the littoral transport and placement locations may be restricted by environmental resources such as nearshore hardbottom. These limitations may reduce the effectiveness of the inlet management strategy and call for a combination of approaches to balance the sediment budget. In some cases, bypassing efforts may need to be supplemented by beach nourishment from offshore sand sources, consider alternate placement locations and/or employ the strategic use of coastal structures.

Upham Beach in Pinellas County is an example of a stabilized inlet with a highly erosive downdrift beach between the jetty and bypassing bar reattachment location. This has required supplemental fill to control the erosional hotspot that is beyond what the inlet sediment budget can support. As a result, subsequent nourishment events alternate between using sand from the inlet channel and offshore sources in order to keep pace with the erosion without detriment to the inlet system. However, the offshore borrow area in this case comes at a greater expense due to the distance from the project site. In an effort to reduce the cost of the management program, the Blind Pass Inlet Management Plan (CPE, June 1992) suggested installing groins on the downdrift side of the inlet to control the erosion to a level that can be managed with dredging sand only from the inlet. This approach has been assessed over the years based on monitoring data from fill projects and the installation of five geotextile tube T-groins (Figure 5). The groin field design has been refined and was recently permitted by the FDEP and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for construction of permanent rock groins in a modified configuration with one less structure.

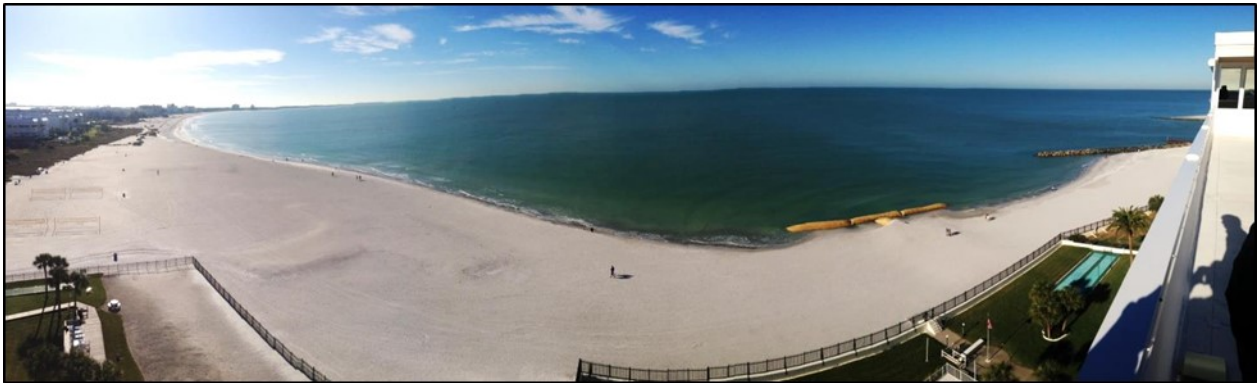


Figure 5. Upham Beach following USACE 2014 nourishment project (Photo: Pierro, Jan. 2015)

Dr. Robert G. Dean was an advocate of managing inlets that have been modified with jetties and/or artificially deepened channels, but acknowledged that addressing the inlet problem has proven more difficult than shoreline stability. In his presentation at FSBPA's 50th Anniversary of Beach Preservation titled: *"The Scientific/Technical Evolution of Beach Nourishment and Sand By-Passing Projects in Florida,"* Dr. Dean challenged the Florida coastal community with the following statement:

"Hopefully, with many of the pressing nourishment projects accomplished, attention and resources will be directed to inlet management"

In that presentation, Dr. Dean described his characterization of 56 Florida inlets with distinguishing factors such as natural bar depth, maintained channel depth, federally maintained and non-federally maintained. Interestingly, the inlets characterized by Dr. Dean in 2007 (Figure 6) correspond fairly well to the shorelines

deemed eroded by the FDEP as of 2015 (Figure 1). Dr. Dean also acknowledged that Florida's beach management program has been very effective in restoring beaches, citing that 70 million cubic yards of sand have been placed on Florida's eroding beaches as part of beach nourishment projects. Despite these efforts, he concluded the following with respect to modified inlet systems:

1. 55 million cubic yards has been removed from the nearshore system in conjunction with navigational entrances.
2. Inlets are responsible for 80% to 85% of the erosion on Florida's east coast.
3. Inlets are a more difficult problem than nourishment due to the diversity of stakeholders.

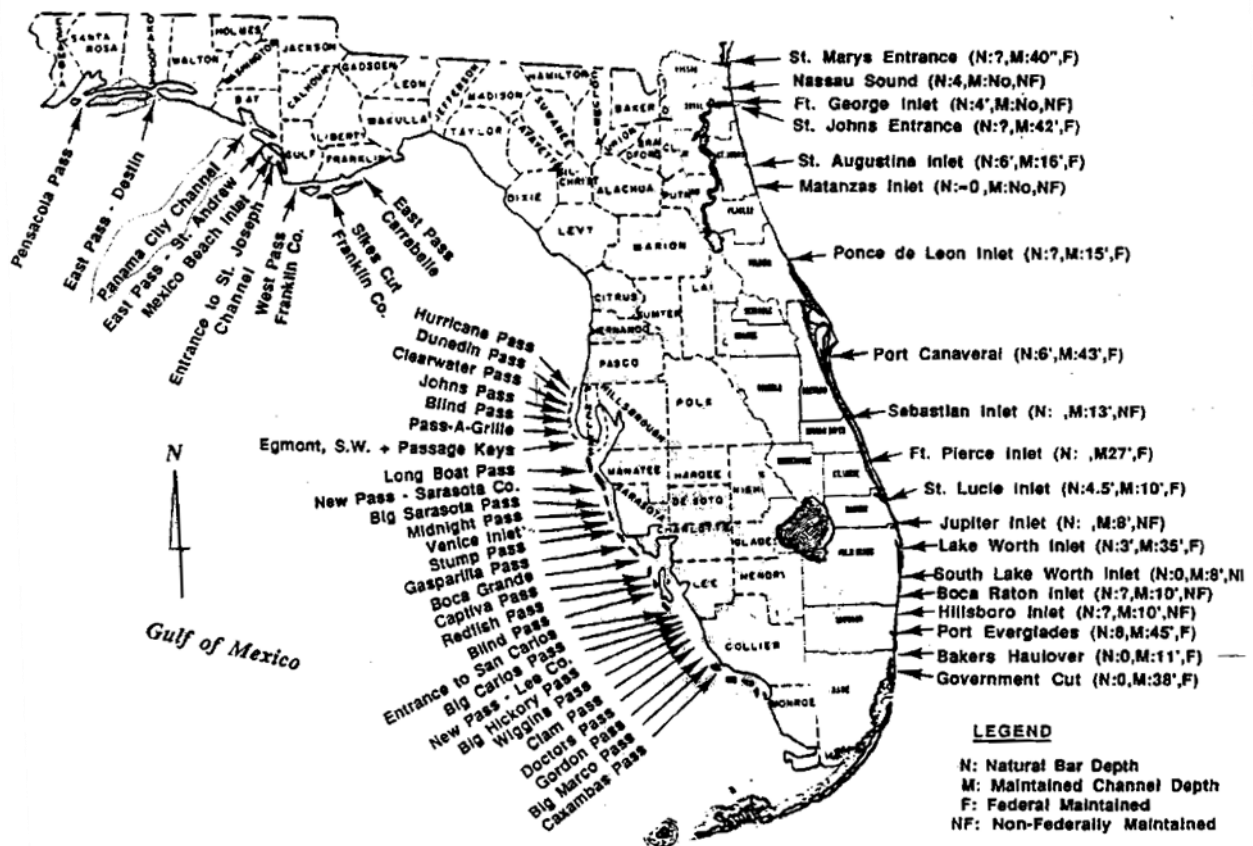


Figure 6. Florida's inlets as presented by Dr. Dean at FSBPA's 50th Anniversary (Dean, Sept. 2007).

In response to the eroding shorelines of Florida, the FDEP maintains a state-wide Strategic Beach Management Plan (SBMP) for the restoration and maintenance of the state's critically eroded beaches. The SBMP was directed by the Florida Legislature and prepared in accordance with Sections 161.091, 161.101, and 161.161, Florida Statutes, and was recently updated by the Division of Water Resource Management in June 2015. The document serves as inventory of Florida's strategic beach management areas and coastal barrier tidal inlets, which incorporates adopted Inlet Management Plans (IMPs) by reference. The strategies identified in the SBMP are eligible for state financial participation subject to FDEP approval and appropriation from the Florida Legislature. To date, 17 of Florida's inlets have adopted IMPs (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/BEACHES/publications/index.htm#Inlet_Management):

- Port Canaveral Inlet Management Plan 2014 - Approved for adoption 8-7-14
- St. Augustine Inlet Management Implementation Plan - Approved for adoption 1-17-14
- East Pass Inlet Management Implementation Plan – Adopted 7-29-13
- Bakers Haulover Inlet Management Study - Approved for adoption 9-5-97
- Boca Raton Inlet Management Study - Approved for adoption 9-19-97
- Doctors Pass Inlet Management Study - Approved for adoption 6-6-97
- Ft. Pierce Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 5-30-97
- Hillsboro Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 9-5-97
- Jupiter Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 9-5-97
- Lake Worth Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 11-25-96
- Ponce DeLeon Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 3-10-97
- Port Everglades Inlet Management Study - Approved for adoption 5-3-99
- Sebastian Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 3-16-00
- South Lake Worth Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 3-5-99
- St. Lucie Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 8-7-95
- St. Marys River Entrance Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 5-18-98
- Venice Inlet Management Study- Approved for adoption 9-16-98

Many of the adopted IMPs were developed in the 1990s because the Florida Legislature recognized in 1986 that while Florida's improved inlets must be maintained for commercial and recreational navigation, these inlets interrupt the natural flow of sand and have significantly contributed to beach erosion. As a result, two provisions were added to the Florida Statutes that provided the basis for future inlet management actions and legislation:

- Section 161.142 was a declaration of public policy relating to improved navigation inlets stating that beach-quality sand from inlets should be placed on the beaches to restore the net annual transport on an average annual basis.
- Section 161.161 set the procedure for approval of projects based on an evaluation of inlets to determine cause of erosion and for development of mitigation strategies, cost estimates and cost sharing.

Senator Dennis Jones, better known to FSBPA members as "Florida's Sandman," is considered be a champion of inlet management legislation and avid supporter of beach nourishment for contributions made during his time in the Florida Legislature. He is a former Republican member of the Florida State Senate representing District 13 from 2002 to 2012 and served in the Florida House of Representatives from 1978 to 2000.

During his time as Senator, Dennis Jones was instrumental in passing Florida Bill 1427, which created a new section of the Florida Statutes specific to inlet management. Section 161.143 went into effect July 1, 2008 and provides legislative intent to direct and commit the state's beach management efforts to address beach erosion caused by Florida's inlets, and declares that it is in the public interest to replicate the natural flow of sand at inlets. It states that the inlet list shall include at least 10 separate inlets and that the top 3 inlets should receive at least 10% of the appropriation. It also provided for the "Inlet of the Year" designation whereby one inlet would be selected from the top 3 for fast tracking.

Inlets that meet the criteria for funding are ranked through the FDEP's Beach Management Funding Assistance Program according to Rule 62B-36, which governs policy on the ranking and cost sharing of state-funded restoration and inlet management projects. This policy provides procedures for executing a comprehensive, long-range, statewide beach management plan for the protection of Florida's critically eroded shoreline. Inlet projects are eligible for 75% state share with ranking largely based on balancing the sediment budget. Unfortunately, state funding has consistently fallen short of the need in recent years (Table 1).

Table 1. 2012-2015 Florida Legislature funding for inlet management.

Inlet Sand Bypassing/Inlet Management Plan Implementation Projects			
FY	Amount Requested (State Share)	Amount Appropriated (State Share)	
2012-2013	\$20,030,606	\$1,811,589	9%
2013-2014	\$9,271,566	\$1,992,492	21%
2014-2015	\$14,359,316	\$7,059,250	49%
2015-2016	\$9,787,190	\$0	0%
TOTAL	\$53,448,678	\$10,863,331	20%

Despite state and local efforts for proactive inlet management, there was no inlet funding appropriated by the Legislature for FY 2015-2016 and there are many management challenges still to face. To date, only 17 IMPs have been adopted and most were adopted over 15 years ago. Since funding eligibility is dependent upon adopted IMP and/or inclusion in the SBMP, it is beyond the control of the local sponsor who typically performs the studies. This creates a significant challenge because state funding is needed to perform IMP studies and establish management protocols, but the inlets are not eligible until after the study is complete and a plan is adopted.

In summary, the current state of inlet management programs in Florida illustrates that an active and adaptive protocol is needed and that inlet management studies can help determine the best strategy. However, bypassing quantities can be limited by the amount of sand available and environmental restrictions may exist. While several methods around the state have been proven effective, every inlet is different and a combination of management methods may be needed. While some IMP studies are underway with support of local sponsors and the FDEP, additional funding is needed. Perhaps by renewing our attention to inlet management and recommitting to the contributions of Dr. Dean and Senator Jones, together we can live up to their expectations and vision for Florida's coasts.

FSBPA'S LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK FOR 2016

Debbie Flack (10/26)

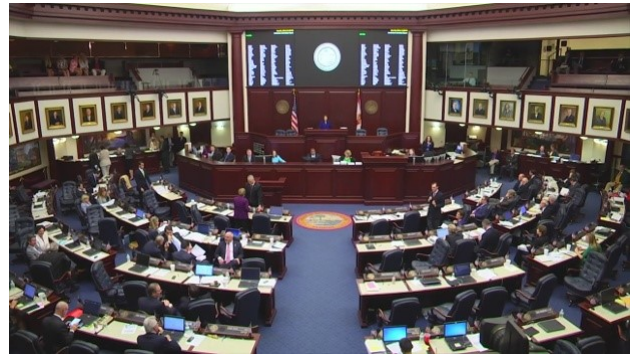
It is hard to believe we are in the midst of the third Special Session of the Legislature for 2015, and also just wrapped up the third week of House and Senate committee meetings in anticipation of the 2016 Legislative Session, which officially begins January 12. Between now and then we have three more committee weeks and a very busy agenda. Most importantly, now is the time for us collectively to take advantage of every opportunity, whether in Tallahassee or locally, to strongly urge all decision-makers to increase state funding for beach nourishment and inlet management for next fiscal year (2016/17).



Challenging under normal circumstances, it is daunting this year with Amendment 1 interests contesting the inadequacy of funding last session for land acquisition and the Everglades, coupled with an Agency recommendation of just \$25 M for next fiscal year (2016/17) for statewide beach management. To put this in perspective, local government funding requests submitted to DEP are currently in the \$100 M range and include over 50 projects. For comparative purposes only, last session beach projects received \$32M (\$25M in Amendment 1 trust funds, plus an additional \$7 M in General Revenue) for 22 projects. What this doesn't expose is the partial funding of a number of these 22 projects last session, which in turn will require an additional \$20 M in state funding this coming session to make them whole, putting next year's program in a compromised position even before considering new projects. It will be difficult to determine how best to leverage as much as \$200 million in federal and local matching dollars for 2016/17 requested projects.

The project backlog continues to grow, last year despite state funding of \$32 M, only 42% of the projects requesting funding received either full or partial state cost-sharing, but more concerning is just 32% of the total state request was appropriated. Both of these figures are down from the two preceding years, indicating Amendment 1 despite high expectations did not result in additional program funding. With the scheduled maintenance of a large number of our most successful legacy projects being delayed, the number of the critically-eroded miles of beach increasing, and state funding participation not keeping up with the need, our historically successful beach partnership is increasingly coming into question. We need to increase the volume—stressing the importance of healthy beaches to Florida's economic well-being—Florida's beaches deserve nothing less!

Help us reach our audience, including real estate and tourism interests, condo associations, civic groups, coastal resource organizations, visitors and residents, and the list goes on. We must make the importance of beaches part of each interest's distinct agenda. To FSBPA's local government members, please reinforce the message with legislative delegation members, other elected officials, and make sure it is a recognized priority of your governmental team visiting the Capitol.



The message is simple. The justification is evident.



- Increase current state funding for the beach program from current year funding of \$32 million to a minimum of \$50 million for FY 2016/17.
- Continue funding as well as increase the amount of funding from the Amendment 1, Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) from the \$25 M in the current year, and DEP's recommendation for the next.
- Supplement with General Revenue.

Competing demands are formidable but a strong argument can be made that spending documentary stamp tax revenues (Amendment 1's 33% set-aside) for beach projects, increases coastal property values which in turn grow doc stamp revenues to fund other Amendment 1 programs, resulting in a larger pie for overall benefit. Additionally, decision-makers have always appreciated the relationship between beach destinations, tourism and related sales tax revenues, sustaining the opportunity for annual allocations, albeit discretionary, of available non-recurring General Revenue to achieve a measurable increase in current program funding. We must convince decision-makers that only meeting a quarter to a third of the demand annually to maintain the health of Florida's beaches is a losing proposition economically.

On another but related subject, hopefully this session working together, FSBPA members can play a meaningful role in legislative efforts to revisit DEP's beach program's selection process and ranking criteria, and help to reclaim the middle ground—an improved and simplified annual project selection process. To do so will require legislative leadership, Department involvement, recognition of many of the OPPAGA Study findings, and some direction and assistance from the Office of Economic and Demographic Research in developing meaningful economic benefit measures.

Since the beach program and collective governmental interests are faring relatively well, it would be easy to sit back and focus exclusively on the dollars especially during the infancy of Amendment 1. However, to do so may undermine the sustainability of the statewide program in the

long-term. Good policy, systems, and process over the years have served Florida's beach management program well.

Your past efforts to get the message out may be measured by FSBPA's historical success on behalf of our beaches—the thanks belong to our collective membership. Hopefully in next month's *Shoreline*, we will present DEP's final prioritized beach and inlet project lists for FY 2016/17, which will allow you to enhance the discussion of our general funding goals for the upcoming session with specific project examples.

[Back to Main Page](#)



29th Annual National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

February 3-5, 2016 ♦ Omni Jacksonville

A reminder to mark your calendar for the 29th Annual Tech Conference to be held February 3-5, 2016, at the Omni Hotel in downtown Jacksonville. The Omni is located across the street from the Jacksonville Landing and the Riverwalk which offers an array of eating establishments as well as night life.

Conference registration, important deadline dates, and hotel information are available on the conference website at www.fsbpa.com/tech-conference.html. Early [conference registration](#) ends **January 12, 2016**. Hotel reservations at the Omni Jacksonville are available at the group rate of \$150 single/double and reservations can be made [online](#).

Make your hotel reservation **early**! The hotel will honor the group rate as long as rooms remain in FSBPA's block or by **January 12, 2016**, whichever occurs first.



FSBPA recognizes the importance of involving students in this important scientific meeting and will be awarding one student a \$500 stipend for travel and other expenses to the 2016 Tech Conference which will also include a registration waiver. In addition, four other students will receive a registration waiver to the conference. Poster presentations are required by the selected students. [Click here](#) for further details and to view/print the flyer and application. The **deadline for applications is January 12, 2016 at 5:00 p.m. EST.**

Development of the conference program is underway! The abstract deadline was this past Monday and the package will be going out to the Planning Committee for their review and scoring exercise. This is no small task given the quality of presentation abstracts received for the conference. As conference organizer, FSBPA anticipates compiling the scoring by mid-November. We will then work with the four-member Executive Committee to finalize the technical program by late November. As in years past, we expect that the final program will be based on a blend of scoring by the Planning Committee and a small grouping of timely and important topics.

Save the Date postcards will be mailed in early December as a reminder to register and make hotel reservations in addition to providing a link for viewing the program online as well as other important details.

The full program will also be included in the December issue of *Shoreline*.

We hope to see you in Jacksonville!



[Back to Main Page](#)

THANK YOU FOR JOINING US! FSBPA'S 59th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

We would like to thank all who attended the 2015 Annual Conference, September 23-25 at Hawks Cay -- attendees, presenters, sponsors, and exhibitors. Hopefully everyone that joined us at had a valuable and enjoyable experience. This year's conference was a nice change with a more casual flair and the laid back atmosphere of the Keys.

If you were not able to attend and/or want to view available presentations from the meeting, they are now on FSBPA's website at www.fsbpa.com/publications/2015-annual.html.



Having some fun on the Thursday afternoon diving and snorkeling trip!



A Special Thank you to our Sponsors

American Vibracore Services
Applied Technology & Management, Inc.
ATKINS
Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney, PC
CB&I
Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc.
Coastal Systems International, Inc.
Dredging Contractors of America
Eastman Aggregates Enterprises
Gahagan & Bryant Associates
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock
Humiston & Moore Engineers

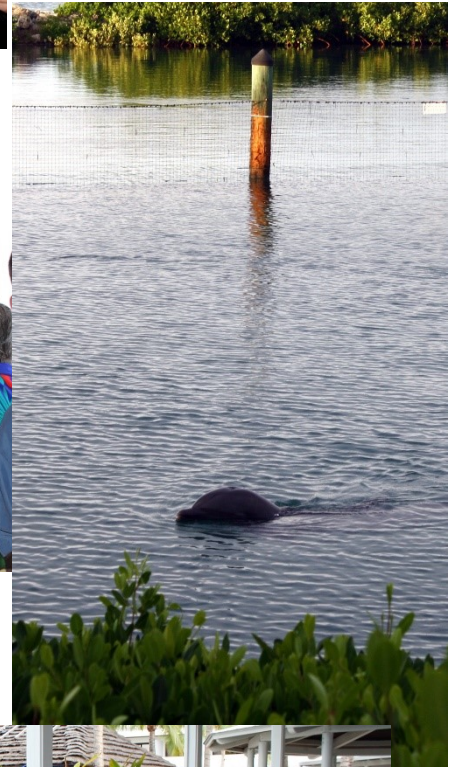
Manson Construction Company
McKim and Creed, Inc.
Norfolk Dredging Company
Olsen Associates, Inc.
Rutledge-Ecenia
Sexton Inc./Oslo Packaging
Taylor Engineering, Inc.
Tetra Tech, Inc.
The Dutra Group
Vulcan Materials Company
Weeks Marine, Inc.

and Exhibitors

American Vibracore Services
Coastal Systems International, Inc.
CSA Ocean Sciences Inc.
EarthBalance® Corporation
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company
Hyatt Survey Services, Inc.
Maccaferri Inc.
Sand Transfer Systems
Stewart Materials
Trap Bag
Vulcan Materials Company

.....Candid Shots from the 2015 Annual Conference





[Back to Main Page](#)

FEDERAL PROJECT STATUS UPDATES

September 2015



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

FEASIBILITY STUDIES:

• **St. Johns County** – St. Johns County feasibility study includes shoreline areas in South Ponte Vedra Beach, Vilano Beach, and Summerhaven. Re-scoping efforts were completed in FY-14 to modify the study to current Corps feasibility study 3x3x3 standards. Unexpected federal funding was received in the amount of \$525,000 to move forward with the study in October 2014. Under 3x3x3, consistent funding should be received to finish the study within 3 years. The District continues to actively move forward with the feasibility study. Alternatives Milestone meeting was held in March 2015. The Corps is currently evaluating the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and the next milestone is to present the final TSP that will provide hurricane storm damage reduction in highly erosive areas along the shoreline. The restart comes at a time when all three reaches of the project area are seeing increased erosion threatening structures and State Road A1A.

• **Flagler County** – The Chief of Engineer's Report was signed by Lieutenant General Thomas Bostick on December 23, 2014. With this signing, the Corps is certifying that the beach and dune project is environmentally sound and economically beneficial to the nation. The Chief's Report is currently under review by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), and then will go to the Office of Management and Budget for review. After these reviews, the report goes to Congress for future authorization. The local sponsor has agreed to move forward with the pre-construction, engineering and design phase (PED). The Corps and County are awaiting any nominal amount of budget towards PED to determine whether accelerated funds can be utilized vice contributed funds. The kickoff for PED is currently on hold till funding path is determined.

• **St. Lucie County** – Re-scoping efforts were completed in FY2014 to modify the scope of the study to current Corps feasibility study 3x3x3 standards. Vertical team concurrence that the St. Lucie feasibility study is in compliance with the new policy was received on October 21, 2014. Unexpected federal funding was received in the amount of \$414,000 to move forward with the study in October 2014. The team held a successful Alternatives Milestone Meeting and continues to work towards the next milestone of determining the final array of alternatives being identified by mid November 2015. Alternatives identified will provide hurricane storm damage reduction in highly erosive areas along the shoreline in St. Lucie County. The Chief of Engineers Report is currently scheduled for July 2017.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES:

• **St. Johns County** – St. Johns County feasibility study includes shoreline areas in South Ponte Vedra Beach, Vilano Beach, and Summerhaven. Re-scoping efforts were completed in FY-14 to modify the study to current Corps feasibility study 3x3x3 standards. Unexpected federal funding was received in the amount of \$525,000 to move forward with the study in October 2014. Under 3x3x3, consistent funding should be received to finish the study within 3 years. The District continues to actively move forward with the feasibility study. Alternatives Milestone meeting was held in March 2015. The Corps is currently evaluating the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) and the next milestone is to present the final TSP that will provide hurricane storm damage reduction in highly erosive areas along the shoreline. The restart comes at a time when all three reaches of the project area are seeing increased erosion threatening structures and State Road A1A.

Next Page

- **Flagler County** – The Chief of Engineer’s Report was signed by Lieutenant General Thomas Bostick on December 23, 2014. With this signing, the Corps is certifying that the beach and dune project is environmentally sound and economically beneficial to the nation. The Chief’s Report is currently under review by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), and then will go to the Office of Management and Budget for review. After these reviews, the report goes to Congress for future authorization. The local sponsor has agreed to move forward with the pre-construction, engineering and design phase (PED). The Corps and County are awaiting any nominal amount of budget towards PED to determine whether accelerated funds can be utilized vice contributed funds. The kickoff for PED is currently on hold till funding path is determined.
- **St. Lucie County** – Re-scoping efforts were completed in FY2014 to modify the scope of the study to current Corps feasibility study 3x3x3 standards. Vertical team concurrence that the St. Lucie feasibility study is in compliance with the new policy was received on October 21, 2014. Unexpected federal funding was received in the amount of \$414,000 to move forward with the study in October 2014. The team held a successful Alternatives Milestone Meeting and continues to work towards the next milestone of determining the final array of alternatives being identified by mid November 2015. Alternatives identified will provide hurricane storm damage reduction in highly erosive areas along the shoreline in St. Lucie County. The Chief of Engineers Report is currently scheduled for July 2017.
- **Lee County, Gasparilla** – A Section 934 report has been initiated to determine the Federal interest in extension of Federal participation in cost-sharing from the current 10 years to a 50-year period of Federal participation, or an additional 40 years. On-going efforts focus on the Beach-fx model setup.

ENGINEERING AND DESIGN:

- **Nassau County** – The final FDEP permit was issued in May 2015. The upcoming Kings Bay Navy maintenance dredging beach quality material will be beneficially placed in much needed area of the Nassau County Shore Protection Project template. Plans and specifications for the 2016/2017 renourishment are currently on hold.
- **Duval County** – NEPA for the new proposed borrow area adjacent to the Jacksonville Harbor ODMS has been completed and Colonel Kirk has signed the FONSI. NEPA is currently under review by BOEM. This new borrow area will be used for the next renourishment planned for 2017/18.
- **St. Johns County, St. Augustine Beach** – The engineering team is currently evaluating monitoring data to revise the erosion rates and quantities for the next renourishment event. Investigation into potential offshore sand sources is ongoing. The next renourishment is scheduled for 2017.
- **Sarasota County, Lido Key** – The Jacksonville District submitted a JCP application to FDEP on 11 March 2015. The Draft EA and FONSI were released for public comment on 30 March 2015. A NEPA public meeting was held on 15 April 2015 at City Hall City of Sarasota. The public comment period for NEPA closed on 15 May 2015 and the Jacksonville District is currently addressing more than 300 public comments. The District submitted responses to FDEP’s RAI and FDEP has requested an extension of 30 days for review of the responses.
- **Brevard County Mid-Reach** - With approval of the approval of the General Reevaluation Report in September 2014 by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, a Design Agreement was executed in October 2014 and Pre-Engineering and Design (PED) kickoff meeting was held in December 2014. PED efforts have commenced on Poseidon DMMA (land use agreement) and reef mitigation feature (data collection, plans and specifications).

FDEP Division of Water Resource Management



Where Has My Beaches Program Gone?

This question was asked several times at the Annual Conference in Duck Key. The “Beaches Program” still exists, it is just the organizational chart that has changed! The permitting programs, field services, and engineering and geological support continue in the Division of Water Resource Management under Deputy Division Director Jane Herndon. Geographic mapping and data management functions are in the Information Services Program which supports the whole Division. The funding program is the only part that has moved out of the Division.

The Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program (BIP) actually looks like the previous “Joint Coastal Permitting Section” of years past, with the combination of the biological resource experts and the permitting staff. It also includes the planning and federal coordination functions, like updating the Strategic Beach Management Plan, inlet management plans and the planning stages of Corps projects. The most recent change is that Kristina May has been promoted to an Environmental Manager, with all the permit processors reporting to her.

The Beaches Field Services Program (BFS) has the surveyors and the compliance staff for both the BIPP and the Coastal Construction Control Line Program (CCCL). The CCCL Program is essentially the same also. The field staff have been moved into the District Offices, but work closely with BFS and CCCL. A group of District staff have also been trained to assist in routine inspections and emergency situations.

The Engineering, Hydrology and Geology Program continue to provide expertise to the permitting and compliance programs, and to assist on ranking funding requests. Jennifer Coor, Coastal Geologist, has moved to the Jacksonville Corps, but an experienced replacement is expected in December.

The new Division of Water Restoration Assistance was created to bring a strategic and efficient approach to providing funding to local projects that address the key needs of Florida’s environment and economy. The Division includes the Beach and Mines Funding Assistance Program (BMFA). The BMFA staff continue to work with the permitting and engineering programs in the Division of Water Resource Management and continue their project management duties as before. The Local Government Funding Request is currently under final review. Programs in the Division can be viewed at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/waterprojectfunding/dwra_contacts.htm.

All contacts numbers and addresses can still be found at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/contacts.htm#erosion>.

Back to Main Page



A Reminder: General Membership Dues for 2016

If you have not already renewed General Membership for 2016, please do so before year's end. If you have misplaced your invoice, please email mail@fsbpa.com for a duplicate. If you are considering a new membership, you will find the fee schedule and membership form online at www.fsbpa.com/membership.html.

Nothing is more important to FSBPA that prides itself in being the “voice on behalf of Florida’s beaches” than growing our membership. We need your active involvement and financial support to continue as an effective voice for Florida’s beaches. Together, our coalition of local governments, tourism interests, coastal experts and industry, as well as citizens and residents alike, has a deserving message to share and invaluable resource to protect. Please help us spread the word.

[Back to Main Page](#)

Shoreline

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

Officers**Chair**

Richard Bouchard, St. Lucie County

Vice-Chair

Leanne Welch, Palm Beach County

Secretary-Treasurer

Jim Trifilio, Okaloosa County

Directors

Steve Boutelle, Lee County (Past-Chair)

Don Donaldson, Martin County

James Gray, Indian River County

James Houston, USACE ERDC

Gary McAlpin, Collier County

Tamara Pigott, Lee County VCB

Bill Smith, Town of Indian Shores

Andy Squires, Pinellas County

Marty Smithson, Sebastian Inlet District

Laird Wreford, Sarasota County

Chair Emeritus

Allen Ten Broek

Ex Officio

USACE Jacksonville District, Matt Schrader

USACE Mobile District, (vacant)

FDEP, Fred Aschauer, Jr., and Trina Veilhauser

Michael Barnett, TetraTech

Chuck Broussard, Weeks Marine

Brett Moore, Humiston & Moore Engineers

FSBPA Staff

President: Debbie Flack

Governmental Affairs Director: Lisa Armbruster

Office/Conference Manager: Teri Besse

Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

PO Box 13146, Tallahassee FL 32317

Phone: (850) 906-9227 • Fax: (850) 462-3575

www.fsbpa.com • mail@fsbpa.com

CALENDAR OF EVENTS**FSBPA**
Conferences

February 3-5, 2016
2016 Tech Conference
Omni Jacksonville, Florida

September 14-16, 2016
2016 FSBPA Annual
Conference
Naples Grande * Naples,
Florida

29th Annual National
Conference on Beach
Preservation Technology

February 3-5, 2016
Omni Hotel Jacksonville

Conference Registration
Early Registration ends January 12, 2016

Hotel Information
Reservation deadline January 12, 2016

Sponsorships, Exhibits and
Ad Information

For more information, please contact
Teri Besse via email, teri@fsbpa.com

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

November 12-13, 2015
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway Association Annual Conference
Omni Hotel Jacksonville

January 29-31, 2016
19th Annual Florida Marine Turtle Permit Holder Meeting
Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront
Jacksonville, Florida

February 23-25, 2016
ASBPA Coastal Summit
Washington, DC

Back to Main Page