2015 FSBPA Annual Conference

The Moral & Economic Basis for Beach Restoration



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Presentation Outline

expand the basis for public funding







Economic Basis

- Historical Funding
- Criteria for Funding

Moral Basis

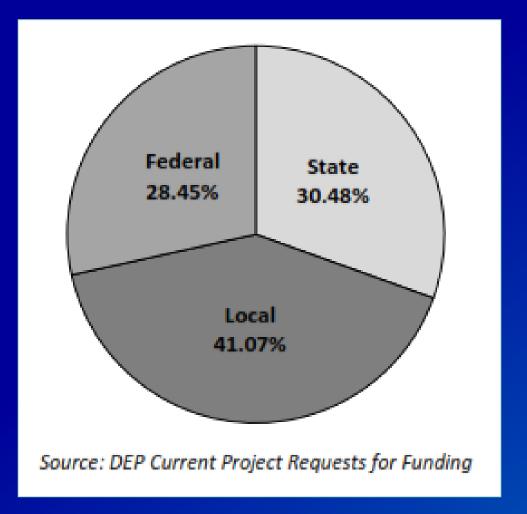
- Foundation
- Environmental Attitudes
- Religious Connection

Conclusions



Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in Beaches

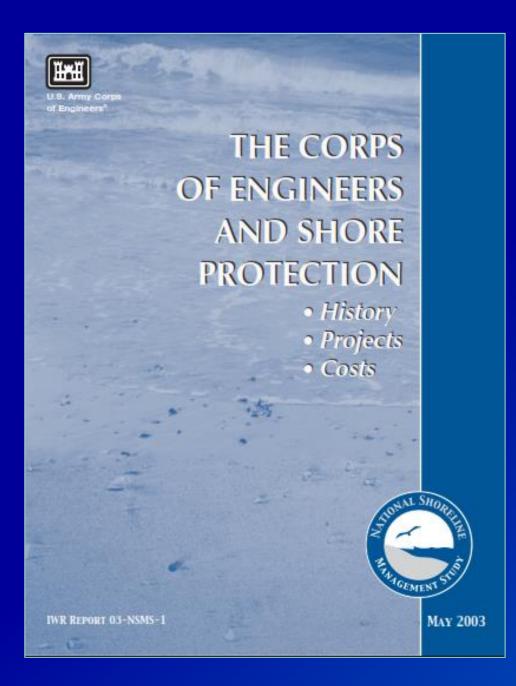
Florida - Office of Economic & Demographic Research - January 2015



Approximate
Beach
Restoration
Expenditures

Fiscal Years 2010-11, 2011-12, & 2012-13





1950-2002 Total Construction Costs \$1.2B ≈ \$23M/year

The collected data indicate that as miles of coastal area protected by Corps shore protection projects increase, coastal damages due to hurricanes per mile of coastal project and damages from hurricanes per U.S. citizen both decrease.



North Atlantic Division					
Authorized but Unconstructed Projects					
Project	Construction Cost Estimate ¹				
DELAWARE					
Delaware Bay Coastline, Broadkill Beach, DE & NJ	\$13,000,000				
NEW JERSEY					
Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Harbor Inlet - (LBI) ²	\$50,000,000				
Brigantine Inlet to Great Egg Harbor Inlet, NJ- (Absecon) ²	\$70,000,000				
Joseph G. Minish Waterfront Park and Historic Area, NJ ²	\$26,000,000				
Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, NJ ²	\$75,000,000				
Delaware Bay Coastline, Oakwood Beach, NJ	\$7,000,000				
Great Egg Harbor Inlet to Townsends Inlet	\$68,000,000				
Manasquan Inlet to Barnegat Inlet	\$86,000,000				
Passaic Main Stem, NJ (Passaic River and Newark Bay upstream to the Dundee Dam)	\$300,000,000				
Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook Bay, Port Monmouth, NJ	\$110,000,000				
Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook Bay, Union Beach, NJ	\$125,000,000				
South River, Raritan River Basin, NJ	\$110,000,000				
NEW YORK					
Atlantic Coast of New York City, Rockaway Inlet to Norton Point, NY (Coney Island) ²	\$30,000,000				
East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, NY ² (Under Reformulation Study)	\$150,000,000				
Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY ² (Under Reformulation Study)	\$700,000,000				
Long Beach, NY	\$200,000,000				
Montauk Point, NY	\$18,000,000				
VIRGINIA					
Willoughby Spit and Vicinity, Norfolk, VA	\$22,100,000				



North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study

Second Interim Report

Authorized Projectsnot Constructed

Construction Costs ≈ \$2.16 B

From: NACCS- Second Interim Report Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013



Florida Beach Management Program Funding FY2005/06 to FY2015/16

Fiscal	# of Projects		Value of Projects		
Year	Requested	Funded	Requested	Funded	
FY 05-06	39	39	\$67,104,981	\$70,300,000	105%
FY 06-07	31	34	\$53,790,846	\$50,000,000	93%
FY 07-08	33	33	\$48,040,807	\$47,400,000	99%
FY 08-09	39	16	\$61,924,882	\$21,900,000	35%
FY 09-10	58	10	\$69,990,758	\$15,000,000	21%
FY 10-11	58	7	\$81,812,891	\$15,540,000	19%
FY 11-12	61	16	\$101,169,830	\$16,250,000	16%
FY 12-13	61	14	\$89,406,397	\$20,000,000	22%
FY 13-14	57	28	\$90,227,566	\$37,500,000	42%
FY 14-15	56	25	\$89,754,676	\$47,300,000	53%
FY 15-16	53	22	\$100,962,865	\$32,106,500	32%
Totals:	546	244	\$854,186,499	\$373,296,500	44%

Economic Evaluation of Florida's Investment in BeachesOffice of Economic & Demographic Research - January 2015

Beaches are the most important feature of Florida's brand, accounting for 25.5% of the state's attractiveness to visitors.

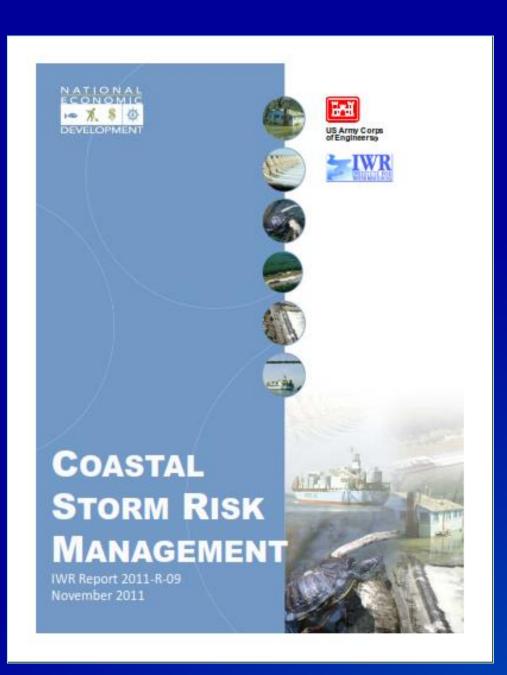
Florida's beaches are primarily responsible for attracting approximately 18.6 million tourists to the state each fiscal year.

The investment in Florida's beaches is relatively low compared to the amount of economic activity generated by tourists.

Maintaining the beaches at a level of high quality is important, but once the beaches have reached that level, there are diminishing economic returns to beach investment.

The state's investment in the Beach Management and Restoration Program generated a positive return on investment of 5.4.

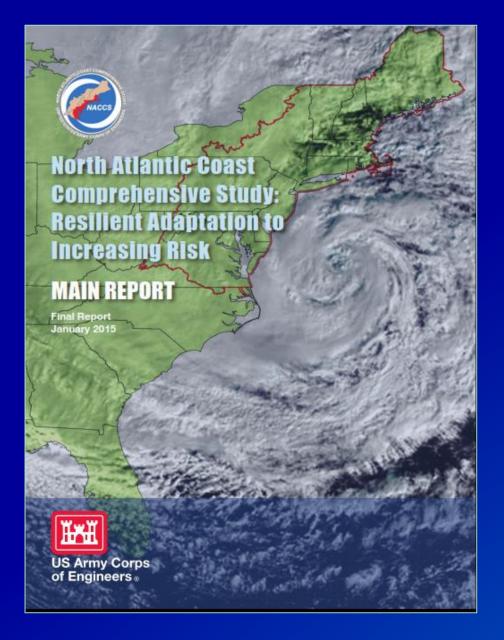




current policy specifies ...
that projects are formulated
to provide hurricane and
storm damage reduction and
that recreation is incidental.

Contributions to NED benefits in coastal areas are primarily reductions in damages to property. The NED benefit must be equal or greater than the NED costs and display a minimum 1:1 benefit cost ration. No more than 50 percent of the benefits required for justification can be attributed to recreation benefits.





In addition to providing engineering functions related to managing risks from coastal storms, integrated solutions can provide a range of additional ecosystem services. ... These include benefits related to commercial and recreational fisheries, tourism, clean water, habitat for threatened and endangered species, and support for cultural practices.

The Economic Value of Beaches — a 2013 Update Jim Houston, Shore & Beach, Fall 2013

- ... Travel & Tourism ... is the largest employer in the U.S.
- ... beaches are the leading U.S. vacation destination.
- ... for every \$1 the federal government spent on beach nourishment in 2012 (\$44 million), it collected about \$570 (\$25 billion) annually in tax revenues from beach tourists.
- Renewed U.S. investment in tourism infrastructure is important to grow the economy and number of jobs and to reduce the U.S. trade imbalance.

FDEP - Beach Management Funding Assistance Program

62B-36.006 (1) Beach Management Project Ranking criteria:







- (a) Severity of erosion.
- (b) Threat to upland structures.
- (c) Recreational and economic benefits.
- (d) Availability of federal funds.
- (e) Local sponsor financial and administrative commitment.
- (f) Previous state commitment.
- (g) Project performance.
- (h) Mitigation of inlet effects.
- (i) Innovative technologies.
- (j) Enhance nesting sea turtle refuges.
- (k) Regionalization.
- (I) Significance.
- (m)In the event that more than one project receives the same number of points, ... most ready to initiate construction.

What is the foundation of the moral basis for beach restoration?

Human Need

"Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul alike."

John Muir





From: *The Yosemite* (1912), page 256.

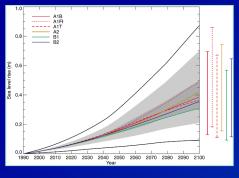


What is the foundation of the moral basis for beach restoration? **Causes of Erosion – Public Actions**



Inlets





Sea Level Rise







Structures



"The Politics of Ecological Restoration"

A. Light & E.S. Higgs, Environmental Ethics Vol. 18 Fall 1996



Preservationists claim that not preserving ...nature ... violates a moral and a political obligation.

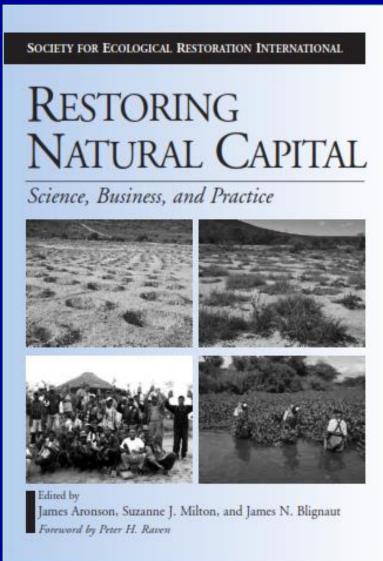


At its core, we can define restoration as public participation in nature.

Ecological restoration will be democratic in practice only if we make it so by politically shifting the terrain of discourse about restoration.



Because of this threat, the fight over the politics in and of ecological restoration is a struggle for the future of the very identity of nature in North America.



Published: 2007

We argue that fulfilled relationships, with oneself, with others, and with the natural world, are the most desirable of all ethical values frameworks. We consider sustainable development as the most effective instrument for building this framework.

if we do not maintain the adaptive capability of natural ecosystems, we compromise the ability of future generations to provide for their own needs.

The restoration of natural capital has economic costs, but these are greatly outweighed by its benefits, because it increases the prospects for sustainable development and reduces the threat of economic, social, and ecological disaster ...



The Moral Roots of Environmental Attitudes

the more individuals recognize the consequences of environmental degradation and the more they feel personally responsible for such degradation, the more they view pro-environmental behavior as moral

results suggest that political polarization around environmental issues ... can be reduced by crafting pro-environmental arguments that resonate with the values of American conservatives.

most of the world's religions emphasize humanity's role as stewards of the earth charged with keeping pure and sacred God's creation Thus, reframing moral rhetoric around the environment to fit with this religious tenet might be persuasive to many religious individuals...





From: Matthew Feinberg & Robb Willer, "The Moral Roots of Environmental Attitudes", December 10, 2012 Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education, Stanford University, and Sociology Department, University of California, Berkeley



New York Times February 17, 2015

Is the Environment a Moral Cause?

<u>Hypothesis</u>: "pro-environmental messages specifically targeting conservative values could close the moral gap and persuade conservatives to join the environmental cause."

Study: presented "a pro-environmental message based in moral purity. This message emphasized the need to protect natural habitats from 'desecration' so that our children can experience the 'uncontaminated purity and value of nature.'"

Results: "The conservatives presented with the purity message reported significantly greater support for pro-environmental legislation ... as supportive as a group of liberals we also surveyed."

Implications: "To win over more of the public, environmentalists must look beyond the arguments that they themselves have found convincing. ... Such efforts to understand others' moral perspectives might .. also foster the sort of sincerity and respect necessary to sustain a large-scale collective effort." © COASTAL TECH GEC

Religious Connection

the need to expand "the growing dialogue regarding the role of the world's religions as moral forces in stemming the environmental crisis."

religion plays an integral role in forming cultural values and world views, which in turn shape a society's ethical orientation toward the natural world

Restoration as Sacramental Practice

This active participation in ecological processes, beyond simply observing or recreating in nature, becomes the necessary foundation for the cycle of gift exchange, or mutual reciprocity, that is integral to any deep relationship

From: Gretel Van Wieren. "Restored to Earth." Georgetown University Press, 2013.



Conclusions

- Public funding for beach restoration is justified based on economic and a moral basis.
- The economic basis warrants reconciliation on the state & federal level to prompt consistency.
- Greater emphasis of the moral basis may prompt increased appropriations of public funds for beach nourishment which is needed to sustain Florida's beaches & economy.

Thank You!





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