

**Florida Shore and Beach  
Preservation Association**

**59th Annual Conference**

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**Naples, Florida**

# **Using Port Everglades Inlet to Examine and Challenge the State's Efforts to Manage Florida's Inlets**



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# Inlet Management in Florida

## In 1986...

- the Florida Legislature formally recognized that while Florida's improved inlets must be maintained for commercial and recreational navigation...
- ...inlets interrupt the longshore transport of sand and contribute significantly to beach erosion on adjacent shorelines.
- Legislation was passed to implement inlet improvements that would reduce beach erosion around the State.

# 1986 Statutory Provisions

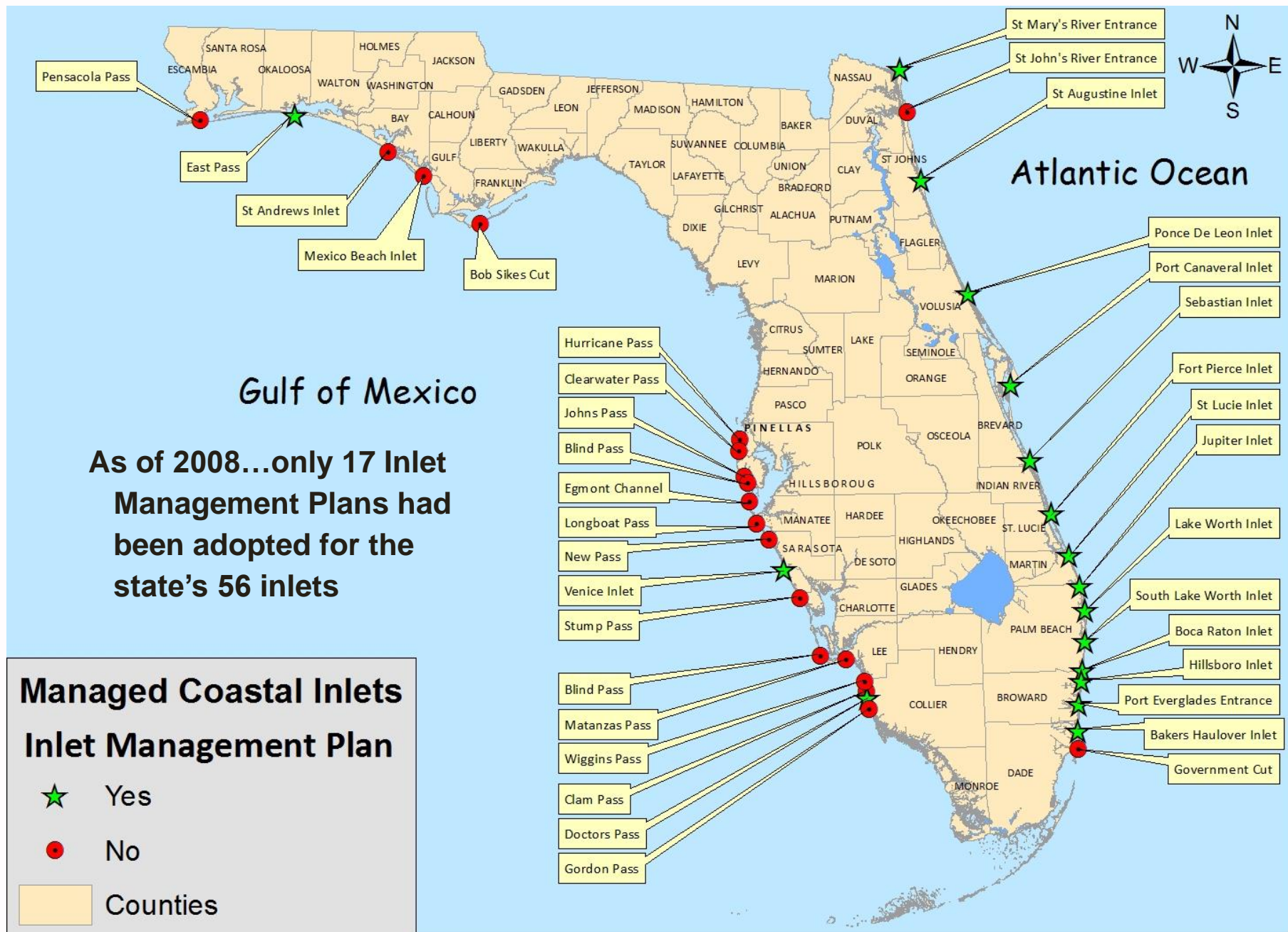
Section 161.142 – Declaration of public policy relating to improved navigation inlets

- Legislature recognizes that inlets alter the natural drift of beach-quality sand resources
- all construction and maintenance dredging of beach-quality sand should be placed on the downdrift beaches
- on an average annual basis, a quantity of sand should be placed on the downdrift beaches equal to the natural net annual longshore sediment transport

# 1986 Statutory Provisions

## Section 161.161 – Procedure for approval of projects

- the Department shall evaluate each improved, modified, or altered inlet and determine whether the inlet is a significant cause of beach erosion
- [Inlet Management Plans (IMPs) shall be adopted and] the plans shall include:
  - the extent to which the inlet causes beach erosion,
  - recommendations to mitigate the erosive impact of the inlet,
  - cost estimates necessary to take inlet corrective measures,
  - recommendations regarding cost sharing among the beneficiaries of the inlet





# 2008 Assessment of Inlet Management

- had been almost 8 years since an IMP had been adopted
- many of the Plans were only partially implemented, and in a number of cases very minimal inlet sand bypassing was occurring
- during the previous 8 years, only 7%, on average, of the total fixed capital outlay for statewide beach management was utilized for inlet sand bypassing / inlet management projects
- **Evaluated with beach projects**
- **Reduced Incentives to pursue inlet activities**

# 2008 Assessment of Inlet Management

## Legislature realized...

- ...the continued loss of sand from beaches to inlets and associated continued to contribute to beach erosion, and
- ...the limited success over the last two decades to fully develop and implement inlet management projects.

**...concluded it was time to recommit and further emphasize Florida's beach management efforts at its inlets.**

# 2008 Inlet Management Legislation

**Policy Focus...**redirect and recommit the state's beach management efforts to address beach erosion caused by Florida's inlets

## **Recognizing...**

- the need for maintaining navigation inlets,
- inlets interrupt or alter the natural drift of beach-quality sand,
- the public interest in replicating the natural flow of sand at inlets,
- the public interest for government at all levels to undertake reasonable efforts to maximize sand bypassing at inlets,
- the benefit of balanced inlet sediment budgets to shoreline erosion and beach projects.



# Planning...

- Studies, projects, and activities must be supported by approved IMPs.

# Priorities...

- Studies, Projects, and Activities to Improve Inlets
  - Inlet sand bypassing
  - Modifications to channel dredging
  - Jetty redesign,
  - Jetty repair,
  - Beach disposal
  - IMPs
- To maximize benefits of available funding, the most beneficial actions shall be identified by ranking criteria

# Ranking Criteria...

- the annual quantity of sand reaching the inlet
- the severity of the erosion caused by the inlet
- the anticipated success of the proposed project in reinstating the natural flow of sand and addressing the sand deficit
- the degree to which existing bypassing activities would benefit from modest cost-effective improvements
- commitment from local government(s) to cost-share in the project and future maintenance
- previous completion and adequacy of an inlet management plan or study, and
- the degree to which the project may enhance the longevity of proximate beach nourishment project

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# Funding...

- Provide 75% of costs from legislative appropriations for inlet management activities

# Annual Project List...

- Develop list of studies, projects, and activities, for 10 separate inlets
- 10 percent of the annual legislative beach management appropriation shall be made available to the three highest ranking inlets

# Inlet of the Year

Each year, the Legislature shall designate an Inlet of the Year from the top three projects on the priority list.

The department will subsequently notify the Legislature of the extent of intended success achieved in fast-tracking design and project implementation for the inlet of the year.

# Criteria for Evaluating Inlet Ranking

(Rule - F.A.C. 62B-36.006(2))

## The biggest players...

- Sand Reaching the Inlet (10)
- Balancing the Budget (20)
- Cost-Effectiveness (10)
- Enhanced Longevity (3)
- Enhanced Project Performance (5)
- IMP (5)
- Updated IMP (5)
- New IMP (15)



# Ranking Results Over Past 4 Years

Rank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (draft)	
1	Port Canaveral	60.0	Port Canaveral	62.0	Port Canaveral	62.0	Lake Worth Inlet	57.0
2	Lake Worth Inlet	56.0	Lake Worth Inlet	55.0	Lake Worth Inlet	57.0	Port Canaveral	56.1
3	St. Lucie Inlet	51.2	Longboat Pass	54.8	St. Lucie Inlet	53.6	St. Lucie Inlet	55.8
4	East Pass	48.9	St. Lucie Inlet	53.6	Port Everglades	50.3	Port Everglades	50.0
5	St. Andrews Inlet	45.5	Ft. Pierce Inlet	45.39	Ponce de Leon Inlet	46.1	Ponce de Leon Inlet	47.0
6	S. Lake Worth Inlet	45.2	S. Lake Worth Inlet	45.38	S. Lake Worth Inlet	45.38	S. Lake Worth Inlet	45.6
7	Sebastian Inlet	42.9	Port Everglades Entrance	43.5	Blind Pass (Lee)	40.9	Pass-a-Grille	39.7
8	Longboat Pass	41.2	Boca Raton Inlet	39.4	Pass-a-Grille	39.3	Boca Raton Inlet	38.4
9	Boca Raton Inlet	31.4	Sebastian Inlet	38.4	Boca Raton Inlet	37.8	Bakers Haulover	36.4
10	Venice Inlet	26.1	Venice Inlet	30.1	Longboat Pass	36.6	Longboat Pass	35.0

# Projects in Top 3 for Past 4 Years

Rank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (draft)	
1	Port Canaveral	60.0	Port Canaveral	62.0	Port Canaveral	62.0	Lake Worth Inlet	57.0
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10	Venice Inlet	26.1	Venice Inlet	30.1	Longboat Pass	36.6	Longboat Pass	31.1

# Project Activity

Rank	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (draft)	
1	Port Canaveral	Feasibility Study/Design	Port Canaveral	Design/Construction	Port Canaveral	Design/Construction/Monitoring	Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring
2	Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring	Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring	Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring	Port Canaveral	Monitoring
3	St. Lucie Inlet	Construction/Monitoring	Longboat Pass	Design/Construction	St. Lucie Inlet	Construction/Monitoring	St. Lucie Inlet	Construction/Monitoring
4	East Pass	Construction	St. Lucie Inlet	Construction	Port Everglades	Design/Construction	Port Everglades	Construction
5	St. Andrews Inlet	Design/Construction	Ft. Pierce Inlet	Design	Ponce de Leon Inlet	Feasibility Study	Ponce de Leon Inlet	Feasibility Study
6	S. Lake Worth Inlet	Construction/Monitoring	S. Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring	S. Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring	S. Lake Worth Inlet	Monitoring
7	Sebastian Inlet	Monitoring	Port Everglades	Construction	Blind Pass (Lee)	Feasibility Study	Pass-a-Grille	Feasibility Study
8	Longboat Pass	Design/Construction	Boca Raton Inlet	Construction/Monitoring	Pass-a-Grille	Feasibility Study	Boca Raton Inlet	Construction/Monitoring
9	Boca Raton Inlet	Design/Construction	Sebastian Inlet	Monitoring	Boca Raton Inlet	Construction/Monitoring	Bakers Haulover	Feasibility Study
10	Venice Inlet	Construction	Venice Inlet	Construction	Longboat Pass	Feasibility Study/Monitoring	Longboat Pass	Feasibility Study/Monitoring

# Over Past 4 years...

- Only four inlet projects have ranked in the top three.
- Three of the same projects have ranked in the top three at least three out of the four years.
- There is consistently a top three project requesting funding for monitoring only.
- There are many projects seeking construction for inlet improvements and/or New IMPs have not (or cannot rank) in the top three.

# Criteria for Evaluating Inlet Ranking

## Rewards

Sand Reaching the Inlet (10)

Balancing the Budget (existing condition) (20)

Total (30)

## Incentives

Cost-Effectiveness (10)

Enhanced Longevity (3)

Enhanced Project Performance (5)

Total (18)

- Net advantage is for existing projects in areas of the State with high sand transport rates

Inlets for which there has been a funding request at least once during the past 4 years.

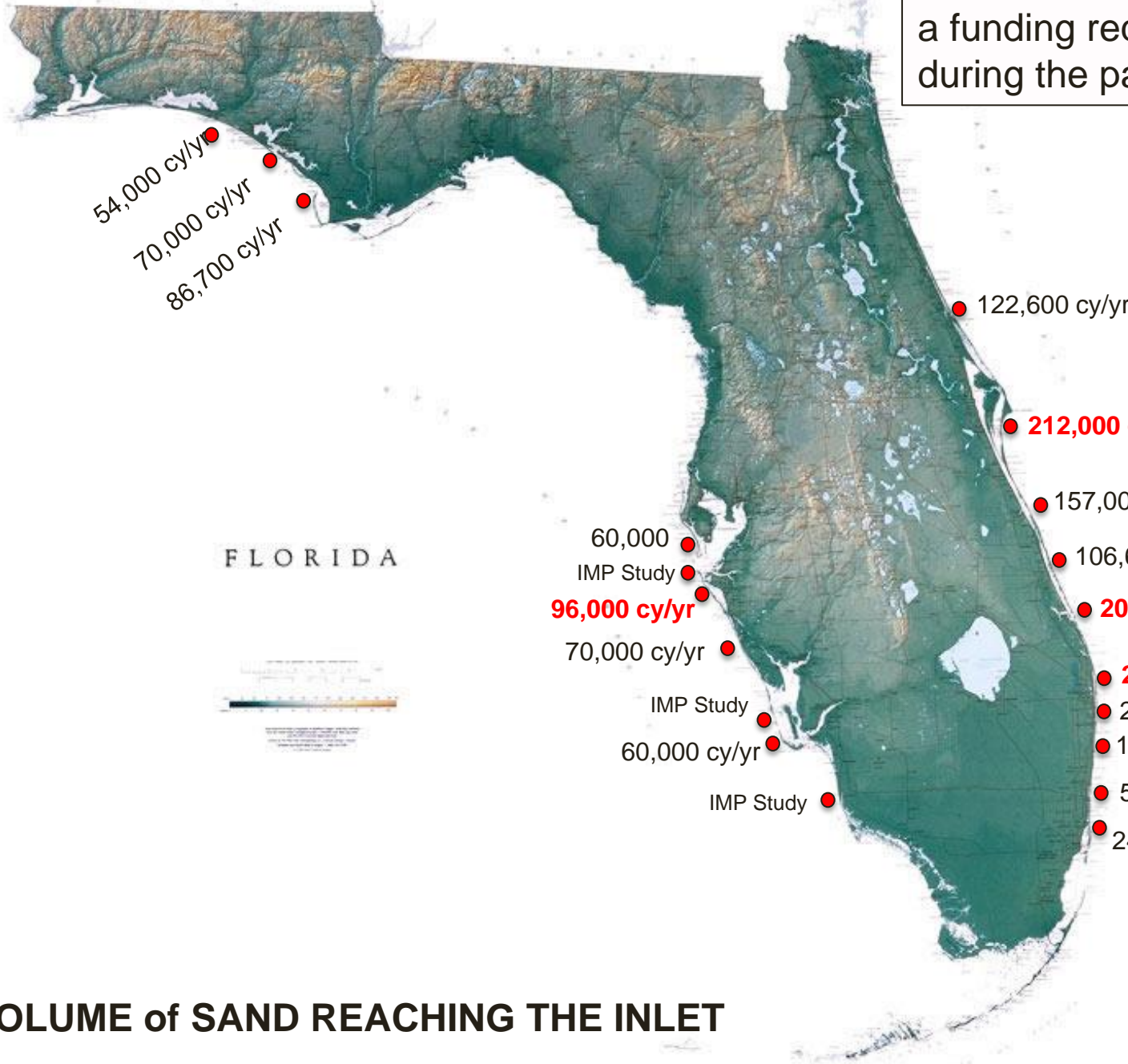




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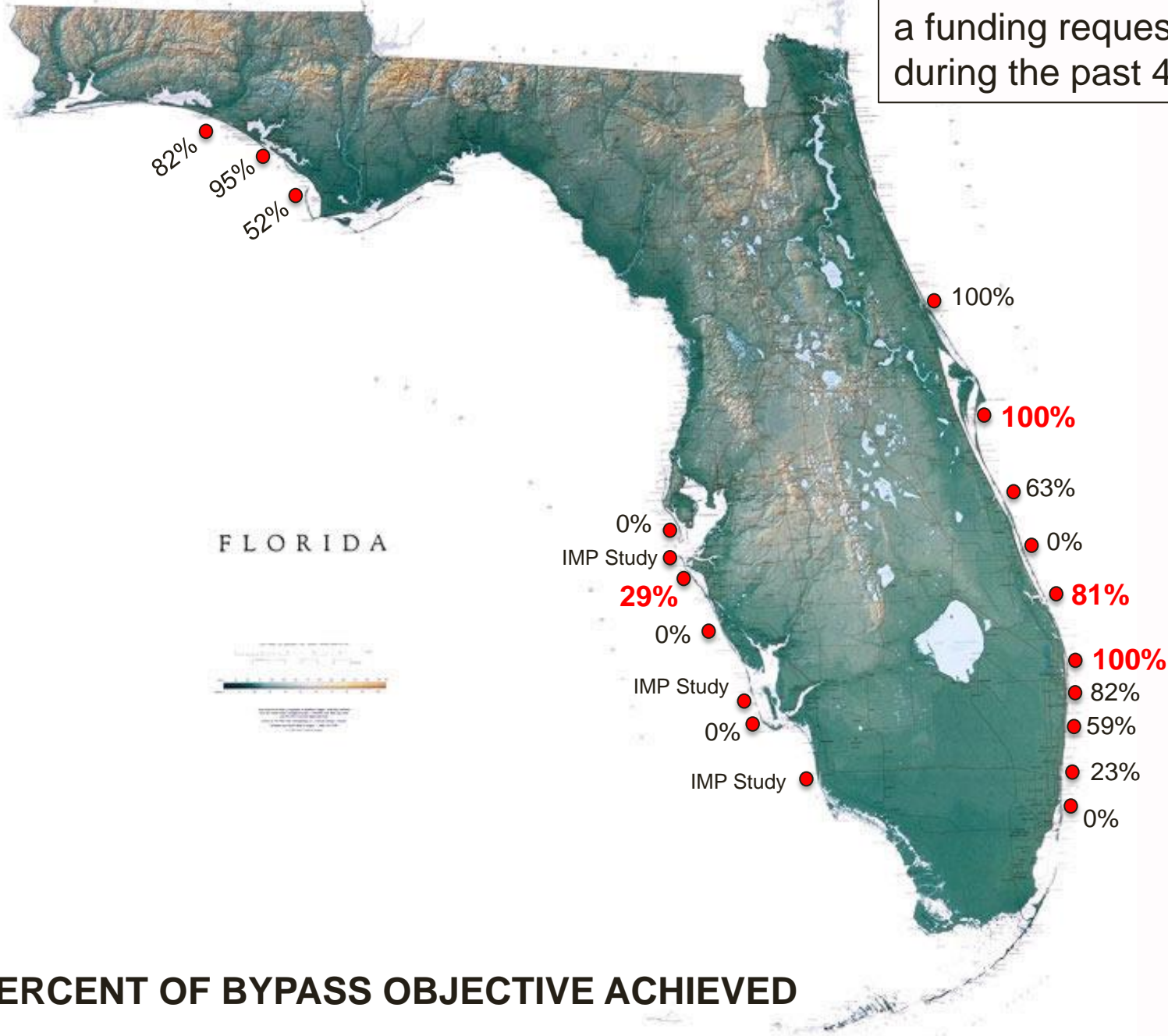


Inlets for which there has been a funding request at least once during the past 4 years.



VOLUME of SAND REACHING THE INLET

Inlets for which there has been a funding request at least once during the past 4 years.



## PERCENT OF BYPASS OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

# Criteria for Evaluating Inlet Ranking

## Rewards

IMP (5)

Updated IMP (5)

Total (10)

## Incentives

New IMP (15)

Total (15)

- Net advantage is to “new studies”, but only by 5 points
- If new studies are for inlets with low transport rates and no existing infrastructure...no opportunity to score high enough to qualify for funding assistance

# Issues...

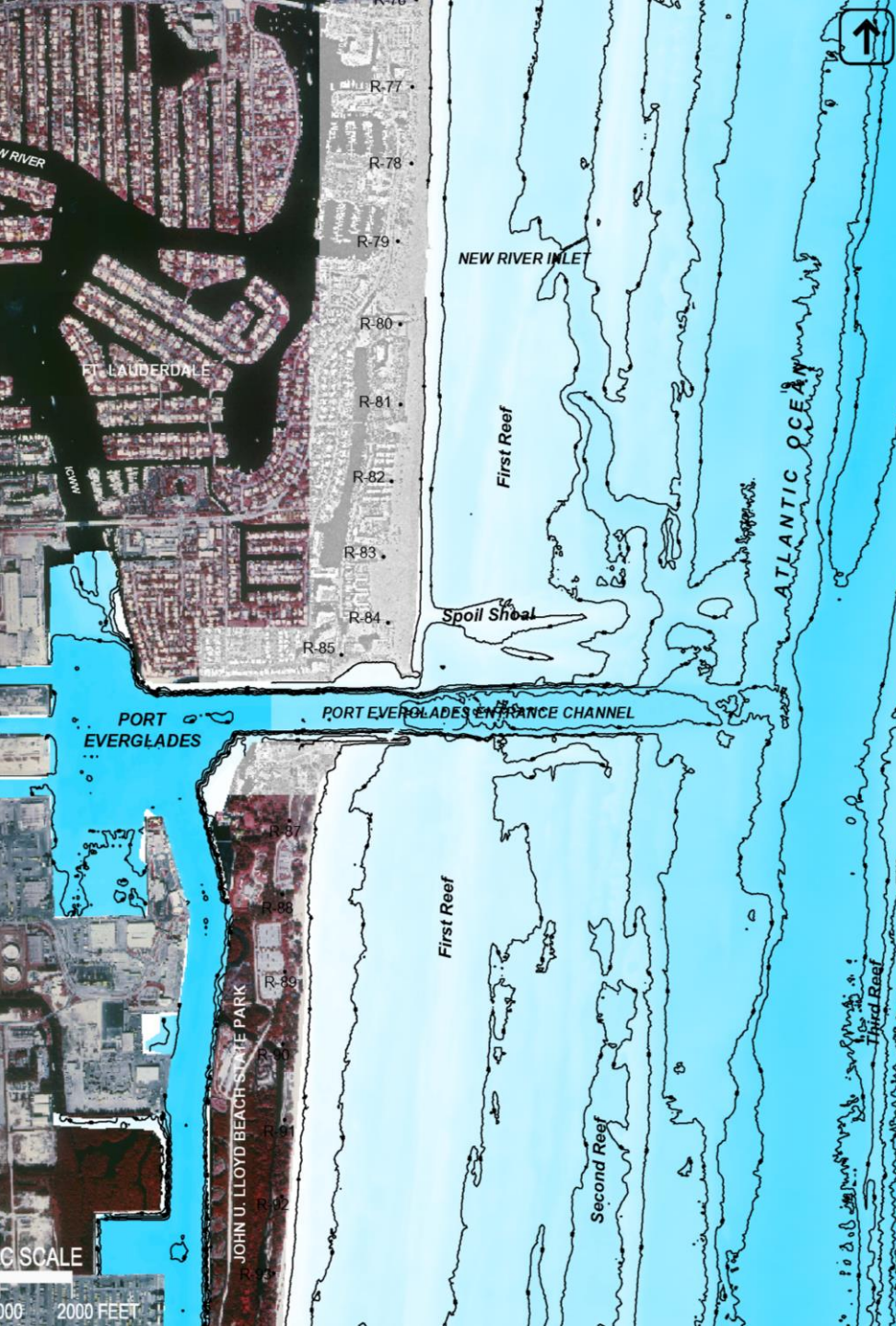
- List of highest ranking inlets has become more or less stagnant, year to year...
  - Transport rate to the inlet and existing inlet efficiency are heavily weighted ranking criteria
  - Many inlets are submitting requests each year regardless of activity
  - In most cases, inlets that rank lower require infrastructure improvements to improve efficiency to improve scoring
- There are many inlet projects with significant long-term benefits that have low chance of qualifying for funding assistance using current ranking approach



# Issues...

- Relatively low consideration for IMP development
- No consideration for benefit of activity
  - construction vs. monitoring
- Funds that ultimately reach the inlet projects continue to be very limited

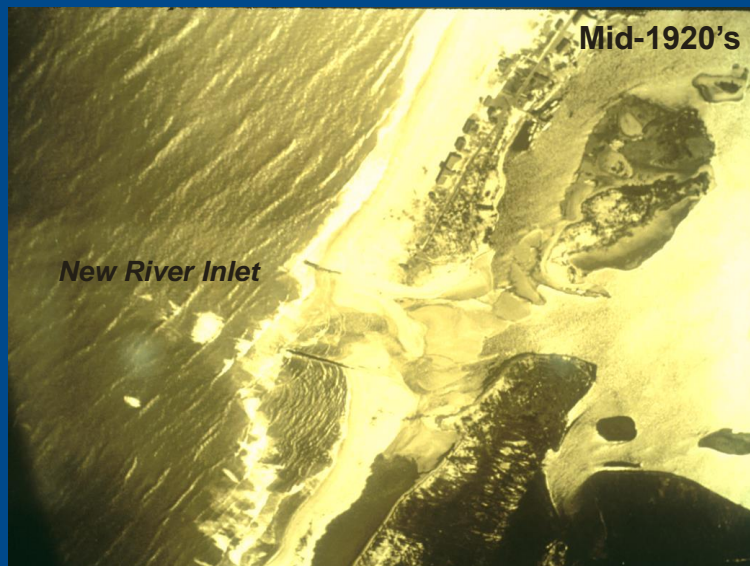
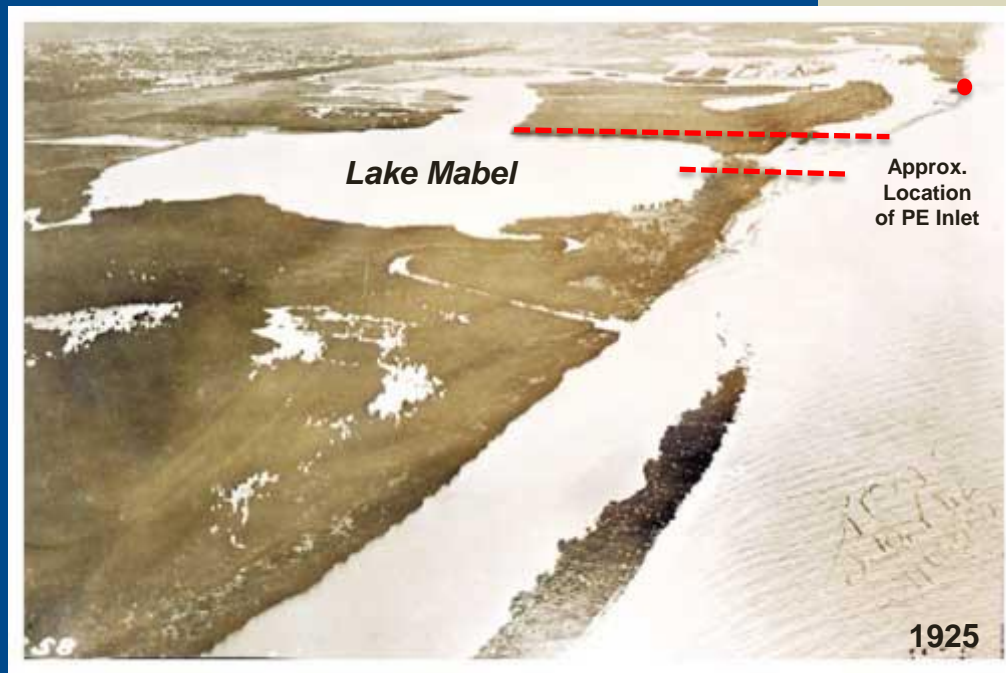
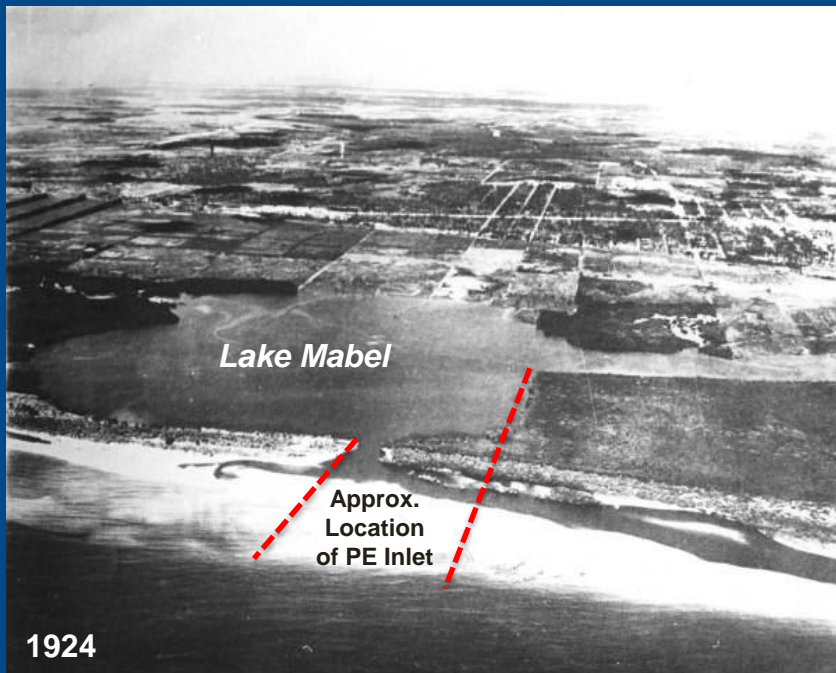




# PORT EVERGLADES INLET

- Inlet established in 1926-28
- Federal Navigation Project 1930
- Major Expansions in 1962 and 1980
- No Natural or Artificial Sand Bypassing
- Complete Barrier to Littoral Drift
- Highly Accretional North Shoreline
- Consistent Channel Shoaling
- Chronically Erosion South Shoreline
- No known future local sand sources for Segment III





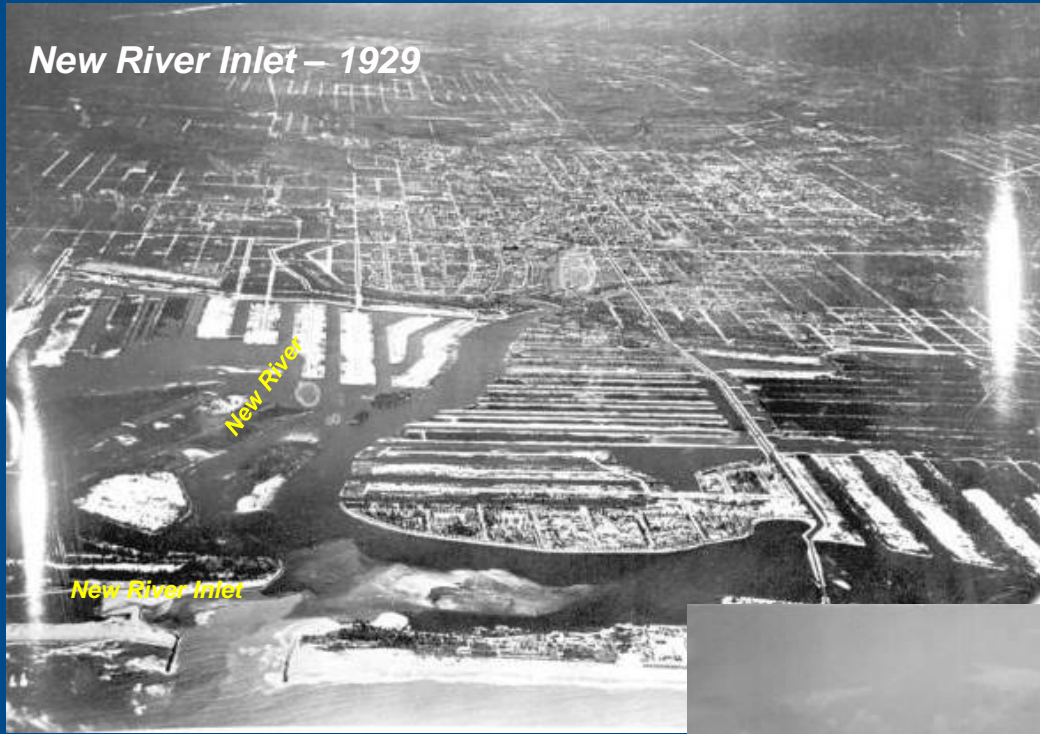


# Port Everglades Dredging – Circa 1928





*New River Inlet – 1929*



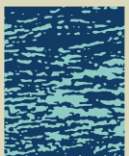
First impacts  
at New River  
Inlet



1936

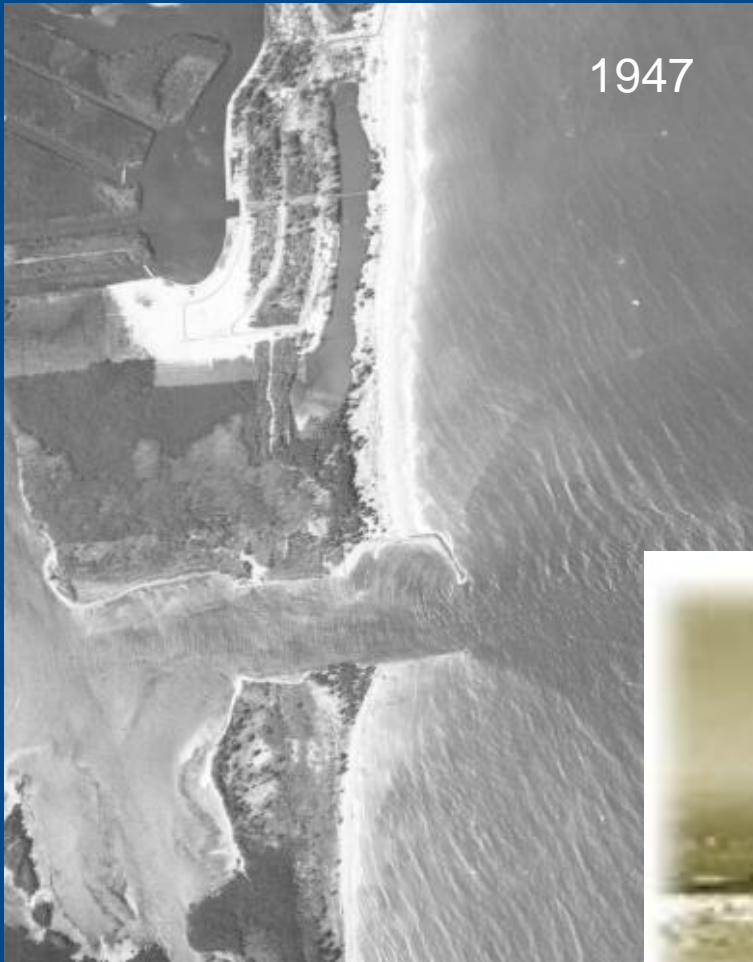


BROWARD  
COUNTY  
FLORIDA



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associates, inc.  
Coastal Engineering

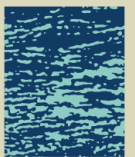
1947



Circa 1950s



BROWARD  
COUNTY  
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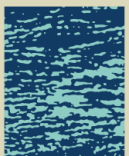


1957



Circa 1960s

BROWARD  
COUNTY  
FLORIDA



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Coastal Engineering





*New River Inlet*

*PE Inlet*

**1928**



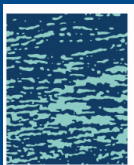
*New River Inlet*

*PE Inlet*

**1936**



**1973**



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associates, inc.  
Coastal Engineering







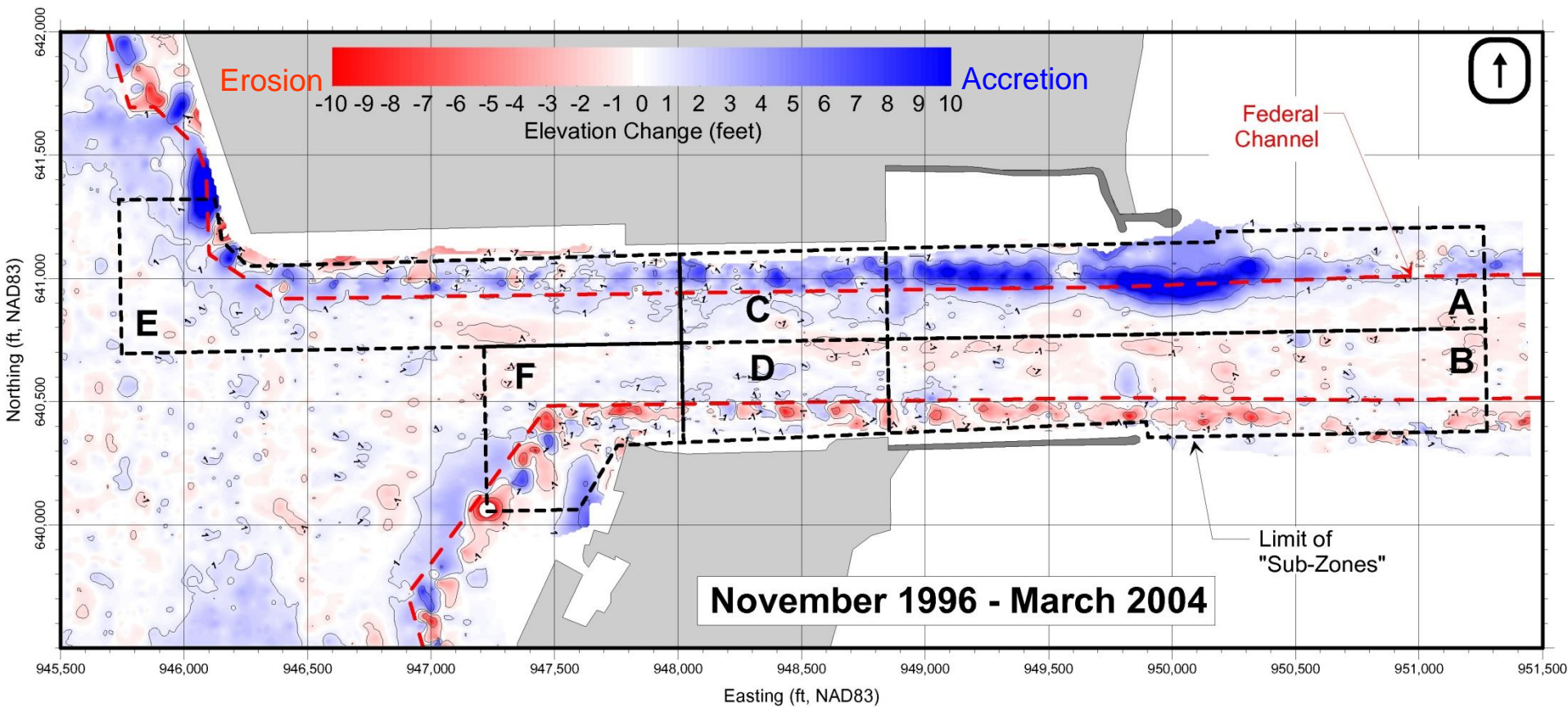
*New River Inlet Location*

*Port Everglades Inlet*









# CURRENT ISSUES: INLET SHOALING

(Sand Transport Over, Through, and Around North Jetty)



# PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO ADDRESS DOWNDRIPT EROSION

Year	Project	Location	Sand Quantity (cy)	Project Length (miles)	Sponsor	Total Cost (\$M)	Federal Share (\$M)	State Share (\$M)	County Share (\$M)	City Share (\$M)
1971	Hallandale	R124-R128	360,000	0.8	Broward	\$ 0.78	\$ -	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.04
1976/77	John U. Lloyd Beach SP	South Jetty to R93	1,090,000	1.5	Broward	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.97	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.15	---
1979	Hollywood/Hallandale	R101-R128	2,000,000	5.2	Broward	\$ 7.83	\$ 3.33	\$ 2.82	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.80
1989	John U. Lloyd Beach SP	South Jetty to R93	604,000	1.6	Broward	\$ 5.68	\$ 3.97	\$ 1.71	---	---
1991	Hollywood/Hallandale	R101-R128	1,100,000	5.2	Broward	\$ 9.47	\$ 4.17	\$ 3.88	\$ 1.07	\$ 0.35
2001	Hollywood (Diplomat)	R121-R123	25,000	0.5	Hollywood	\$ 1.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.00
2005/06	Hollywood/Hallandale	R99-R128	1,300,000	6.8	Broward	\$ 44.50	\$ 26.00	\$ 10.10	\$ 6.30	\$ 2.10
	John U. Lloyd Beach SP*	South Jetty to R92	550,000							
2012	Southern Hollywood	R119 - R124	80,000	0.75	Hollywood	\$ 3.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.50
2013	John U. Lloyd (Beach Disposal)*	R87-R90	116,000	0.75	Broward	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.50	\$ -	\$ 1.00	\$ -
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,225,000</b>			<b>\$ 78.22</b>	<b>\$ 40.94</b>	<b>\$ 19.94</b>	<b>\$ 9.55</b>	<b>\$ 7.79</b>

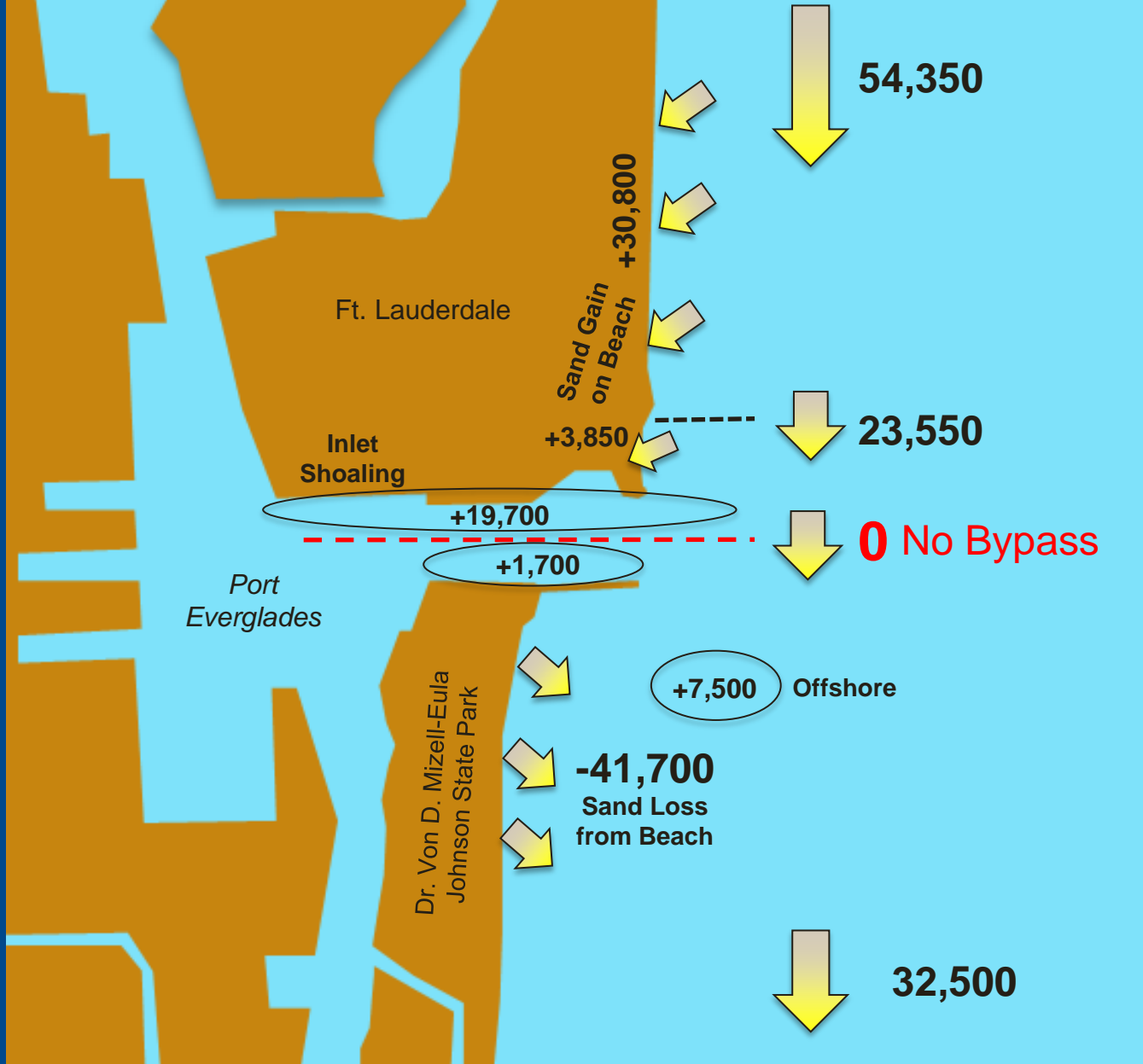
\* 40,000 cy (2005/06) and 116,000 cy (2013) of sand were dredged from the inlet channel and placed on the JUL Beach SP shoreline.

98% of the sand came from remote sources (offshore and upland)



- Shoreline immediately downdrift of Port Everglades is most erosional of all those along Broward County
- Annual sand demand...
  - 40-50k cy/yr (Park)
  - 130k cy/yr (Segment III)
- Economically accessible offshore sand resources are essentially depleted
- Known future sand resources include sand bypass at Port Everglades and upland only

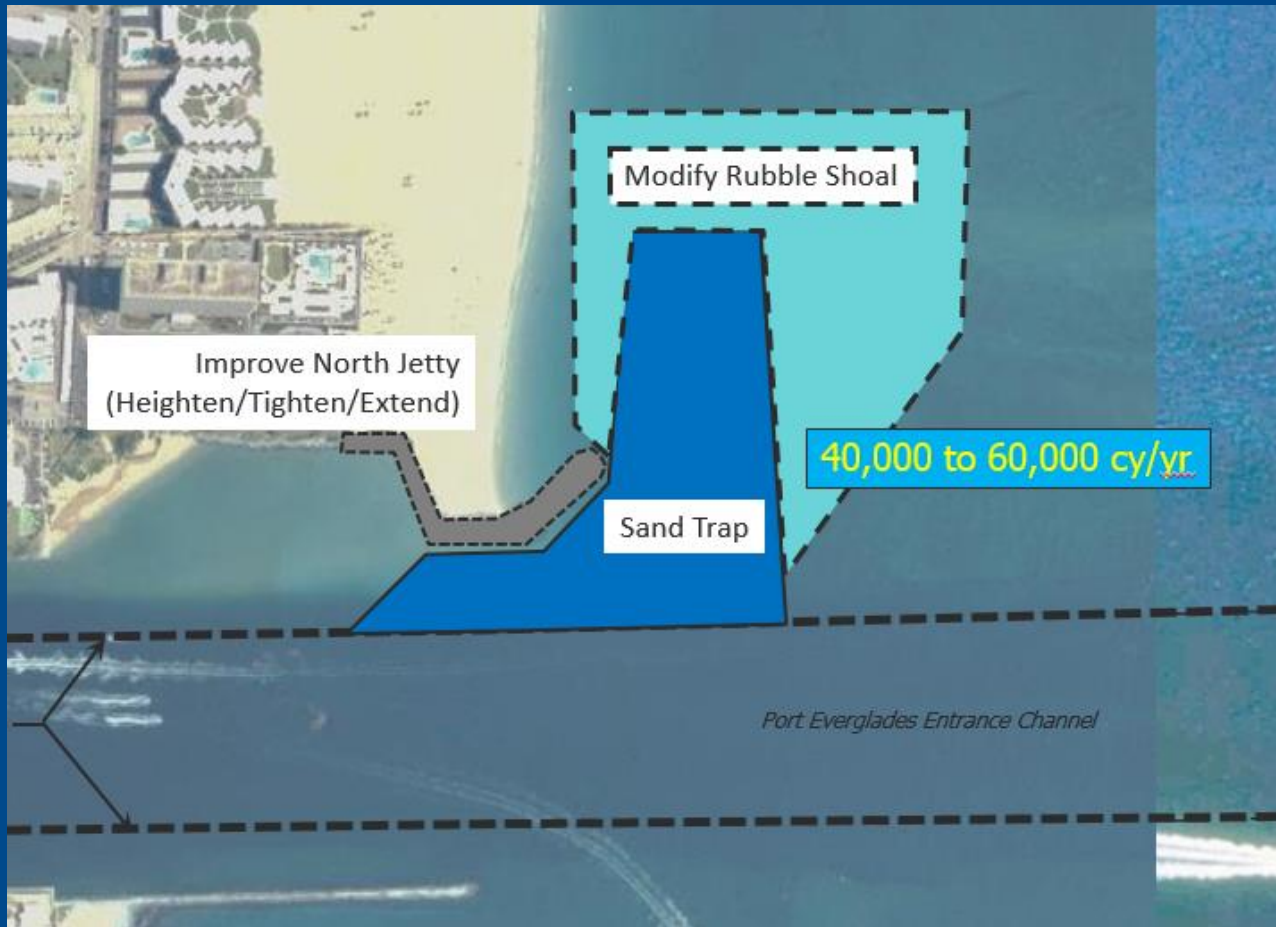
- 1963: USACE Countywide Beach Erosion Study
- 1985: Alternative Sand Source Study
- 1988: Reconnaissance-Level Sand Bypass Study
- 1994: State-sponsored Inlet Management Plan (IMP)
- 1997: Economic Update to Inlet Management Plan
- 1999: State adopts Inlet Management Plan
- 2004: Detailed Sand Bypassing Feasibility Study
- 2007: Feasibility Study Addendum (Design Revision/Evaluation)
- 2008-12: Initial Permit Application/State and Federal Coordination  
(Const. approach that included blasting met significant local opposition)
- 2013-16: Redesign, Permitting and Detailed design and  
Section 408 Coordination**
- 2017: Construction (planned)
- 2020: First sand bypass event (planned)



## EXISTING SEDIMENT BUDGET



# INITIAL PROJECT PLAN OVERVIEW



Construct sand trap and other ancillary improvements on north side of inlet



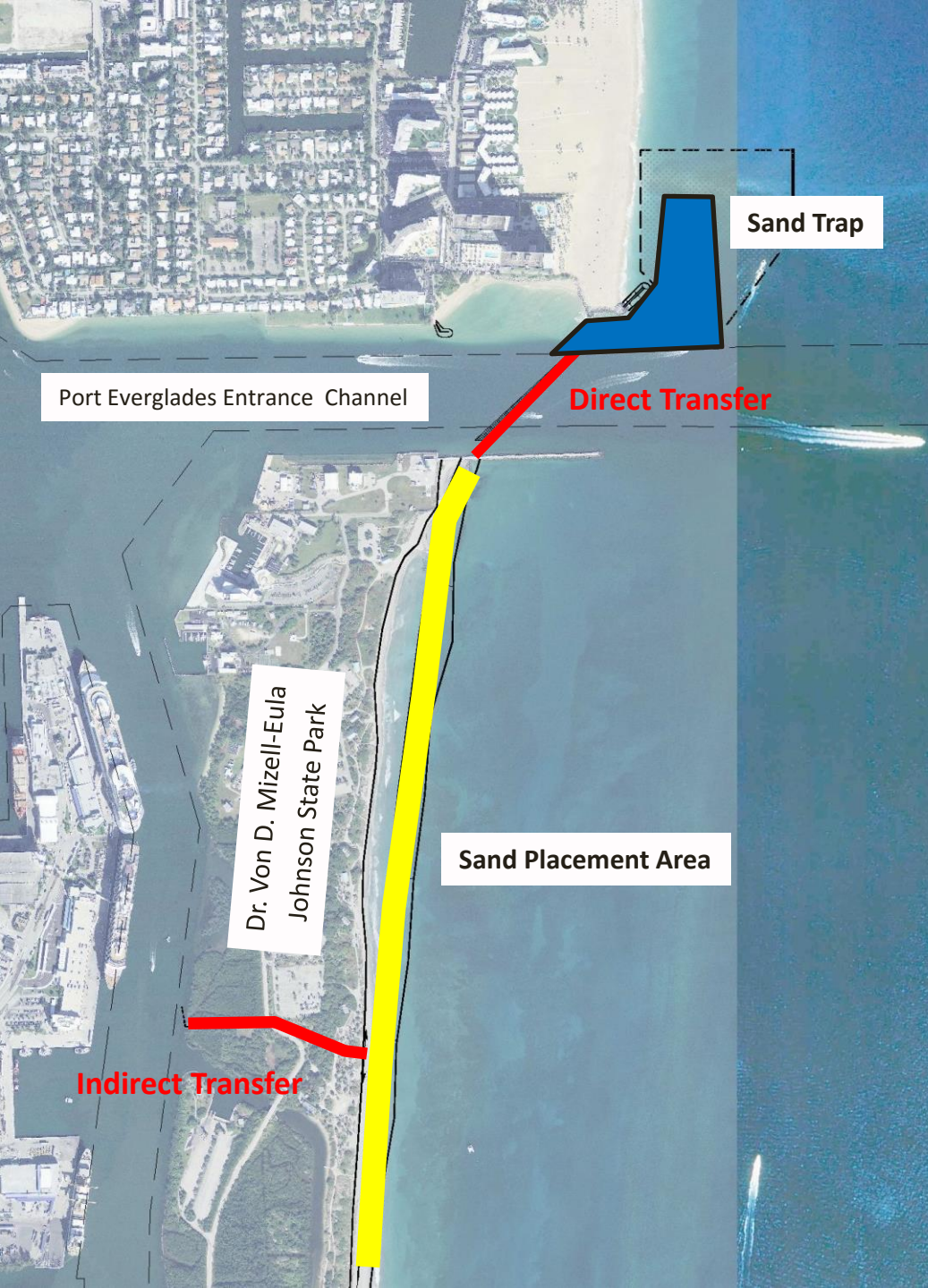
# PROJECT PLAN OVERVIEW

## AFTER CONSTRUCTION

- Sand trap will collect sand between maintenance events

## FUTURE MAINTENANCE

- Remove sand from sand trap and transfer to JUL Beach SP Shoreline every 2 to 4 years







**Sand Trap**

Port Everglades Entrance Channel

Port Everglades

Dr. Von D. Mizell-Eula  
Johnson State Park

Mangroves

Mangroves

**Cross Island Pipeline**

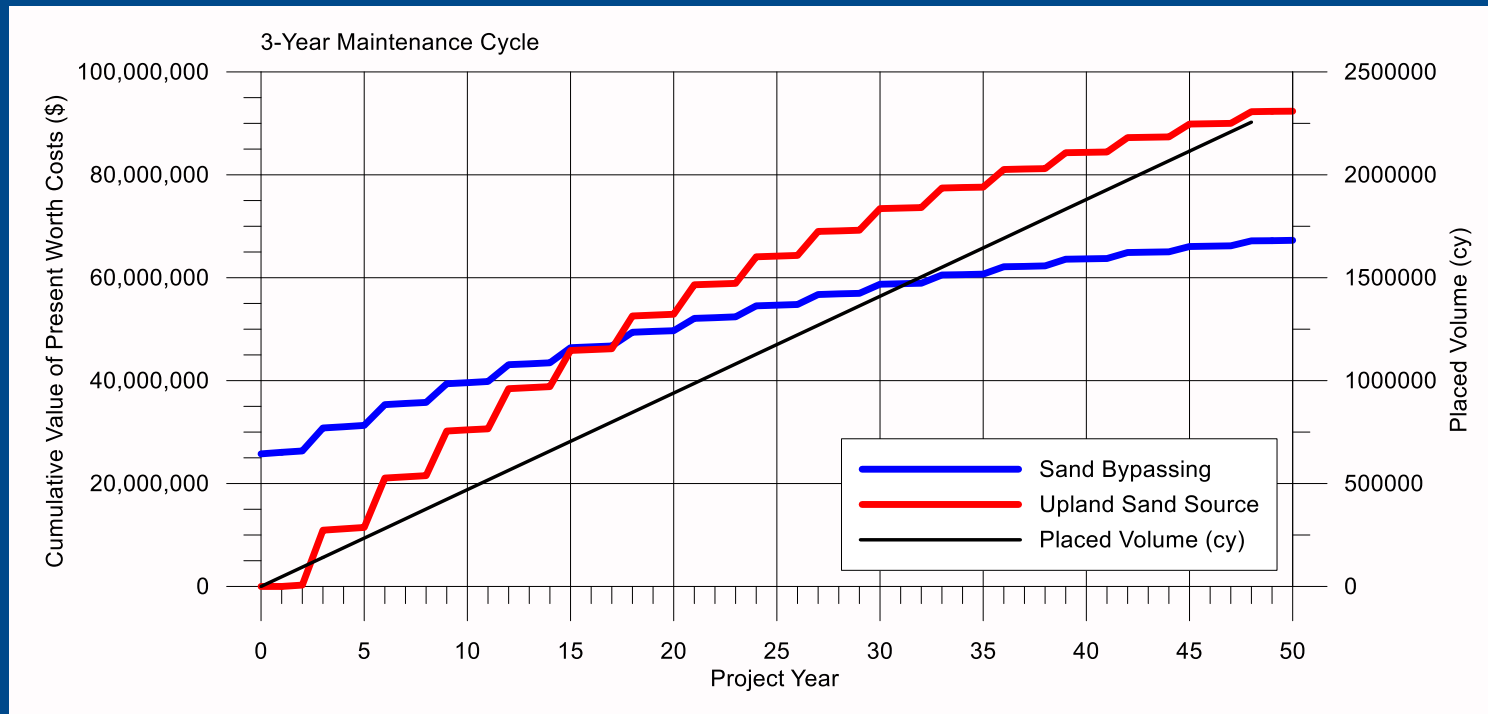
Dredge Mooring and  
Pumpout in  
Port Everglades



- Aims to restore littoral drift to southern Broward County shoreline
- Reduce the need for nourishment along the Segment III shoreline (Port Everglades to Miami-Dade County Line),
- Expected to produce between 30 and 50 percent of the annual sand need south of the inlet, and
- Reduce/eliminate problematic sand shoaling of Federal navigation channel at Port Everglades Entrance
- Contains all components key to vital to a successful regional sediment management system

# Project Cost Benefits

- Upland Sand -> ~\$70/cy
- Sand Bypassing
  - Initial investment ~\$25.7M ; Maintenance Cost ~\$28/cy



- Reduction in cost to future Segment III projects

# Port Everglades Sand Bypass...

- Is an economically feasible project with long-term benefits to Broward County and the State of Florida
- Is a central element to the County's inlet and beach management program
- Is a designated Adaptation Action Area
  - Recognized as a key project to regional resiliency in a region facing possible dramatic consequences from sea level rise
  - Should be prioritized within the funding process for infrastructure needs and adaptation planning
- Compliments Regional Sediment Management (RSM) approach being undertaken by Corps

# Questions...

- What impacts PE Sand Bypass ranking most...
  - Located in area of the State with relatively low sand transport rate
  - No reliable sand bypass program
- What was intent of the 1986/2008 legislation...?
  - Offer incentives to Improve inlets state-wide to reduce beach erosion
- What is current condition of program...?
  - Limited funding
  - Limited benefit to new projects/efforts
  - Rewards outweigh Incentives

# Future Inlet Management Considerations...?

- Consider revisiting Statute and/or Rule
- Do not limit the number of inlets on the list that qualify for funding
- Balance the consideration of incentives and rewards
  - Example: public access for beach management funding
- Economic benefit of effective inlet management, not just quantified as reduced erosion
  - Emphasis on cost-effectiveness / Value of Sand
- Emphasize Activity
  - Higher emphasis should be placed on actual improvements to inlets
  - Will make inlet list more appealing to Legislature

# Future Inlet Management Considerations...?

- Seek to increase funding for inlet improvements
- Reserve 75% cost-sharing for improvement incentives (i.e., IMPs, capital expenses that result in inlet improvements with measureable benefits (i.e., incentives!)
- Continue to recognize all aspects and specific benefits of inlet management vs. beach projects, but consider...
  - 50% cost-sharing for sand bypass events (same as beach nourishment)
  - 50% cost-sharing for monitoring, design, permitting, etc.
- **Focus on Incentives**
- **Seek to increase funding for inlet improvements**

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