

SCOPING MEETING FOR ALTERNATIVE SAND SOURCES

Dade County, Florida Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project

AGENDA

- 6:30 – 7:00: Presentation
- 7:00 – 7:30: Poster session and Q/A
- 7:30 – 8:00: Public comment period



SCOPING MEETING FOR ALTERNATIVE SAND SOURCES

Dade County, Florida
Beach Erosion Control
and Hurricane Protection Project

Presented by:
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District



PURPOSE OF PRESENTATION

- Sediment Assessment and Needs Determination (SAND) Study overview
- Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection (BEC&HP) Project sand need
 - ▶ History of alternative sand source investigations
- Process for selecting sand
 - ▶ National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)



SEDIMENT ASSESSMENT AND NEEDS DETERMINATION (SAND) STUDY

- Study initiated in December 2011; completed in June 2013
- Extensive coordination between Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the five southeast Florida counties, the Corps, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)
- Each county determined their own 50-year sand need for federal and non-federal projects; needs assessments were peer reviewed and contingencies applied
- Geological investigations identified sand sources meeting FDEP criteria; contingencies were applied to reach a volume available
- FDEP funded an independent review of the volume reports and coordinated final volumes with the Corps



SAND STUDY RESULTS

- The report is available at:

www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/ShoreProtection.aspx

County	Sand Needs (cy)		Sand Availability (cy)		Excess (cy)
	50-Year Volume Need	50-Year Volume Need + 55% Contingency	2012 Total Volume Available Per County	Volume + Contingency/ Confidence	Volume after Needs met
St. Lucie	18,017,487	27,927,105	175,847,874	106,149,618	78,222,514
Martin	22,111,000	34,272,050	107,593,227	56,160,331	21,888,281
Palm Beach	45,577,000	70,644,350	191,951,814	117,728,007	47,083,657
Broward	11,650,000	18,057,500	-	-	-18,057,500
Miami-Dade	14,968,300	23,200,865	-	-	-23,200,865
TOTAL	112,323,787	174,101,870	475,392,915	280,037,956	105,936,086
					100,000,000



**SCOPING MEETING FOR ALTERNATIVE SAND SOURCES
DADE COUNTY BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HURRICANE PROTECTION PROJECT**

LEGEND

- Potential Borrow Areas
- Depleted Borrow Areas
- State/Federal Boundary
- Dade County BEC&HP Project

ALTERNATIVE SAND SOURCES

Alternative sand sources may include, but are not limited to:

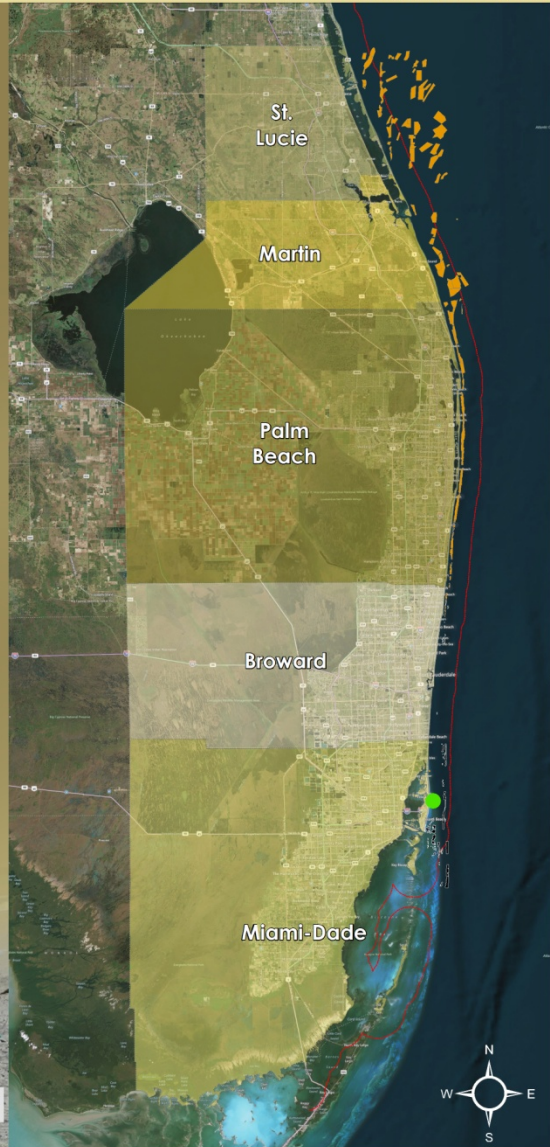
- Materials remaining in previous Miami-Dade borrow areas
- Upland sand sources
- Deepwater sites offshore of Miami-Dade County
- Borrow areas offshore of Palm Beach County
- Borrow areas offshore of Martin County
- Borrow areas offshore of St. Lucie County
- Borrow areas offshore of Broward County
- Flood and ebb shoal at Bakers Haulover Inlet
- Sand relocation from the accreting South Beach area (Lummus Park)
- Carbonate materials (aragonite) from foreign sources

**SEDIMENT ASSESSMENT
NEEDS DETERMINATION (SAND)
STUDY RESULTS**

The Southeast region of Florida has excess sand of 100,000,000 cubic yards beyond its 50-year need.

County	Sand Needs (Cuy)		Sand Availability (Cuy)		Excess (Cuy)
	50 Year Volume Need	2012 Forecast	Volume Available	Contingency/Confidence	
St. Lucie	18,017,487	27,927,709	173,847,874	156,147,418	78,222,214
Martin	22,114,000	34,272,200	97,493,222	16,162,331	21,888,281
Palm Beach	48,937,000	70,444,000	191,491,414	117,738,007	47,960,257
Broward	11,436,000	18,047,200			18,047,200
Miami-Dade	14,748,000	23,303,800			23,303,800
Total	115,252,487	174,016,909	475,392,510	280,037,756	100,000,000

- 2 All Palm Beach County categories have an additional 25% contingency removed for risk content applied in the "Volume/Contingency/Confidence" column
- 3 Further investigation, project construction and environmental constraints reduced volumes for Broward and Miami Dade counties to Day
- Project 50 year volumes assume placement of scheduled full-sized projects until the end of 2062.
- Sand sources in this table include all known borrow areas in State and Federal waters. "Renewable" sources such as sand dredged from ebb shoals are incorporated by reducing needs.



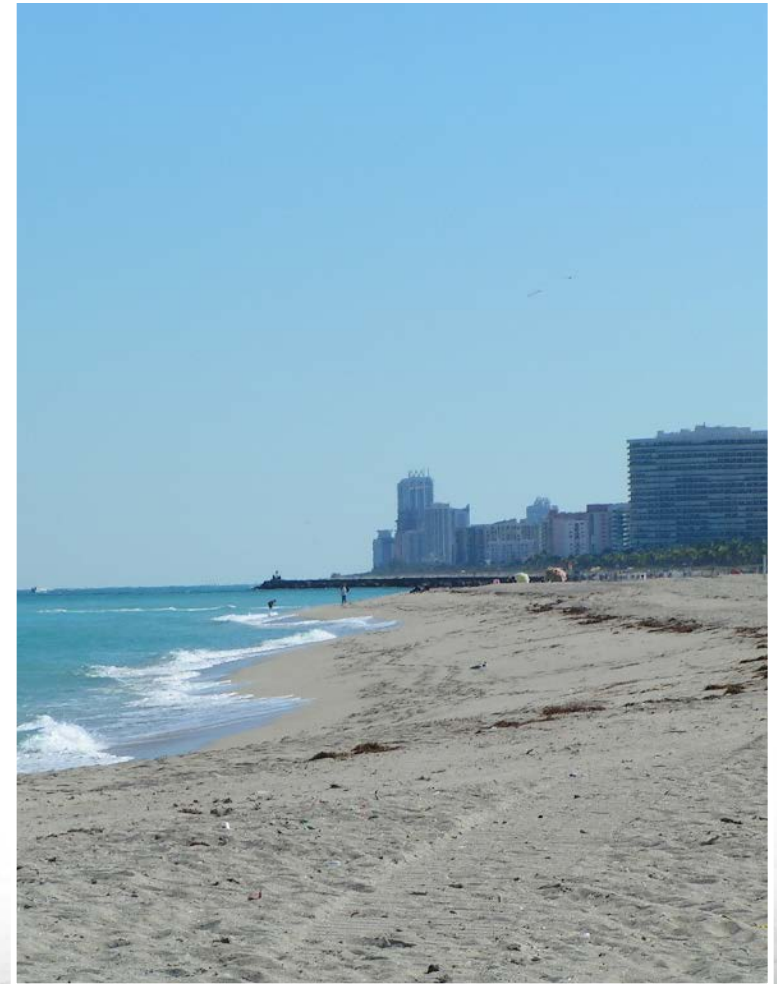
SAND STUDY RESULTS

Southeast region of Florida has excess sand of 100,000,000 cubic yards beyond its 50-year need



DADE BEC&HP PROJECT SAND NEED

- Sand sources offshore of Miami-Dade County are nearly depleted
- A small volume of “renewable” sand sources remain viable in the vicinity of Miami-Dade County
- Approximately 7,250,000 cubic yards of sand will be needed for the remaining period of federal participation:
 - ▶ 12 years remain for the original project (Baker’s Haulover to Government Cut and Haulover Beach Park)
 - ▶ 25 years remain for the Sunny Isles Segment



SAND SEARCH HISTORY



* Assistant Secretary of the Army



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FEDERAL LAWS REGARDING NON-DOMESTIC SAND SOURCES

Section 935 of WRDA '86: "Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any case in which the use of fill material for beach erosion and beach nourishment is authorized as a purpose of an authorized water resource project, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, exchange, or otherwise from non-domestic sources and utilize such material for such purposes if such materials are not available from domestic sources for environmental or economic reasons."

Conferee Report on the FY 99 Energy and Water Appropriations Bill (H8842): "The conferees direct that none of the funds provided for the Dade County, Florida project be used for acquisition of foreign source materials for the project unless the Secretary of the Army provides written certification to the Committees on Appropriations that domestic sources of material are not available."



The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires a federal agency to disclose its actions and evaluate the effects of those actions on the environment



NEPA

- Applies to all Federal Actions
- Does not manage or protect one or more specific resources (unlike Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, etc.)
- Federal agencies CONSIDER and document the environmental impacts of their proposed actions as part of an agency's OVERALL planning and decision-making
- Action agencies cooperate with federal, state and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations and citizens during planning



NEPA

- Federal agencies (Corps) are required to determine the effect of their actions on the human environment
 - ▶ Social , economic, natural, cultural and historical resources
- **Scoping** is where the agency asks for initial input from the public (citizens, agencies, government, non-profit organizations, etc.) about information pertaining to the project area, resources, etc.



WHAT HAPPENS AFTER SCOPING?

- Iterative Screening of Alternatives
- Resource studies
 - ▶ Natural resources (fisheries, benthic communities)
 - ▶ Archeology
 - ▶ Geology
- Consultation under Federal laws: Endangered Species Act (ESA), Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), National Historic Preservation Act (SHPO), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)
- Corps prepare draft document (referred to as NEPA document)
- Draft released to the “public” for comment



NEPA SCOPING SCREENING CRITERIA

Screening criteria may evolve as public input is received

- Begin with every borrow area known to exist
- Use screening criteria to narrow the list
- Examples of screening criteria:
 - ▶ Grain size/color
 - ▶ Environmental resource impacts
 - ▶ Cost
 - ▶ Proximity of source to project area
 - ▶ Permitted sources for other counties
 - ▶ Other (i.e.; conflicts with fishing grounds, cultural resource conflicts, etc.)
- Application of screening criteria leads to potential options; there may be more than one option



EVALUATION CONSTRAINTS

The NEPA process requires the acknowledgement of constraints during alternative evaluation.

The Dade BEC&HP NEPA process will consider the following known information as constraints:

- Borrow areas in state waters, in close proximity to existing federal and non-federal projects
- Borrow areas already permitted for use, or with significant investment
- Non-domestic sand sources
- Borrow areas with sand that is incompatible for use on the Dade BEC&HP Project
- Etc.



SUMMARY

- Consideration of screening criteria will lead to the selection of one, or multiple, sand sources
- The NEPA document will disclose how all alternatives were considered, and the reasons for the source selection(s)
- Use of a sand source, other than source(s) selected during this process, would require a new NEPA analysis

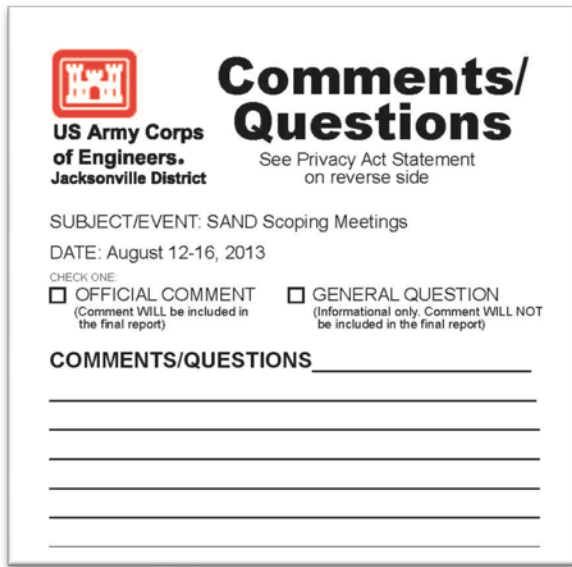



ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE

MILESTONE	INITIATE	COMPLETE
NEPA SCOPING LETTER SENT		July 22, 2013
NEPA SCOPING	July 22, 2013	September 17, 2013
NEPA DOCUMENT PREPARATION	September 17, 2013	January 15, 2014
INTERNAL AGENCY REVIEW	January 15, 2014	June 15, 2014
PUBLIC REVIEW OF DRAFT NEPA DOCUMENT	June 15, 2014	August 14, 2014
INCORPORATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS	August 14, 2014	September 11, 2014
NEPA DECISION DOCUMENT SIGNED		October 5, 2014
WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATE PERMIT	Fall 2014	Summer 2015
ADVERTISE AND AWARD CONTRACT	Summer 2015	Fall 2015
CONSTRUCTION		Winter 2015



Comments are needed by September 17, 2013



**Comments/
Questions**
US Army Corps
of Engineers.
Jacksonville District

See Privacy Act Statement
on reverse side

SUBJECT/EVENT: SAND Scoping Meetings
DATE: August 12-16, 2013

CHECK ONE
 OFFICIAL COMMENT
(Comment WILL be included in
the final report)

GENERAL QUESTION
(Informational only. Comment WILL NOT
be included in the final report)

COMMENTS/QUESTIONS _____

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For Additional Information:

www.saj.usace.army.mil/missions/civilworks/shoreprotection

