

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Public Scoping Meeting

- **Poster Session** 4:00-4:30 pm
- **Presentation** 4:30-5:30 pm
- **Poster Session Continued** 5:30-7:00 pm
- **Adjourn** 7:00 pm

"The views, opinions and findings contained in this report are those of the authors(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation."



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National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Public Scoping Meeting

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY AND

MIAMI-DADE BACK BAY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY

Integrated Feasibility Study & NEPA Analysis

Jason Spinning
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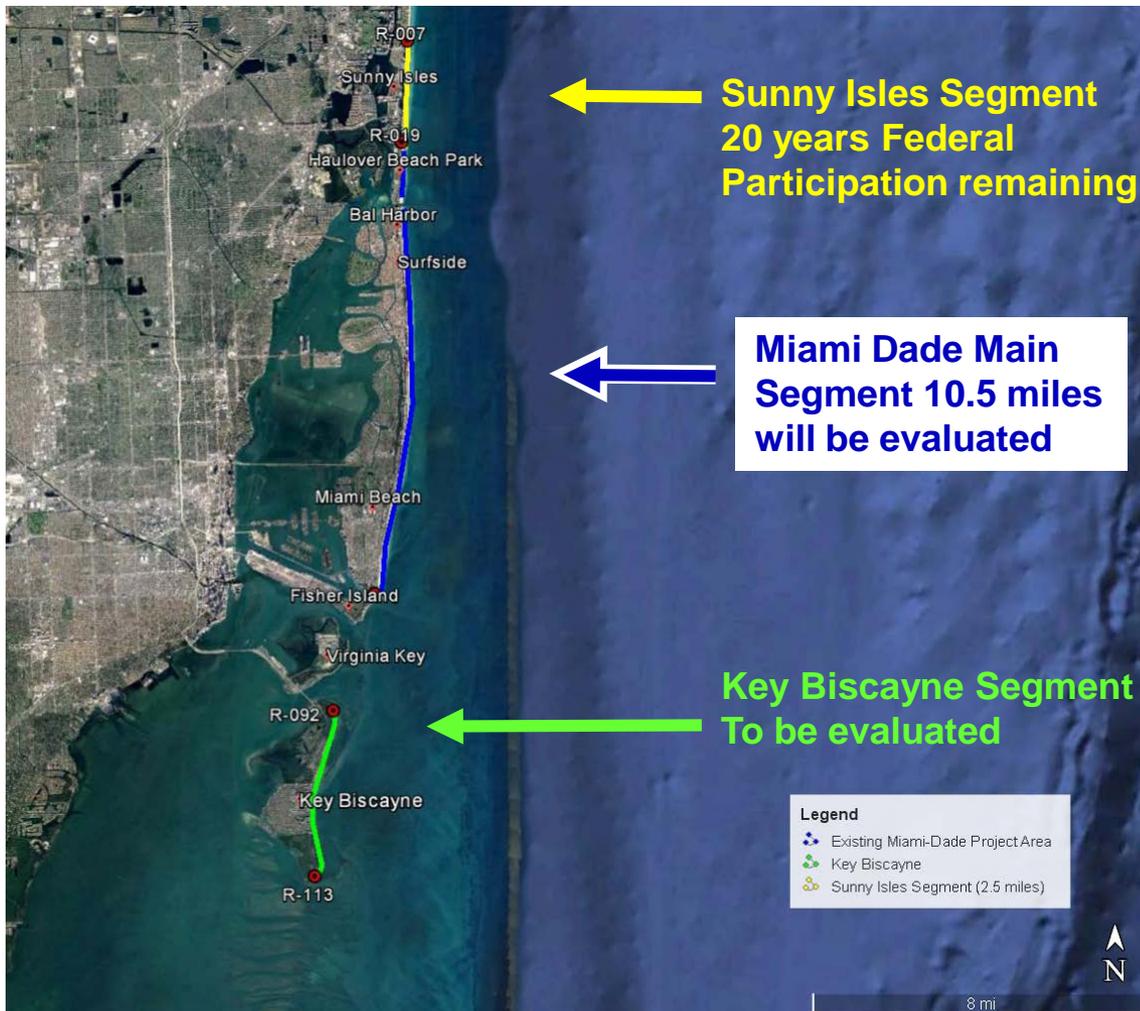


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MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY



← Sunny Isles Segment
20 years Federal
Participation remaining

← Miami Dade Main
Segment 10.5 miles
will be evaluated

← Key Biscayne Segment
To be evaluated



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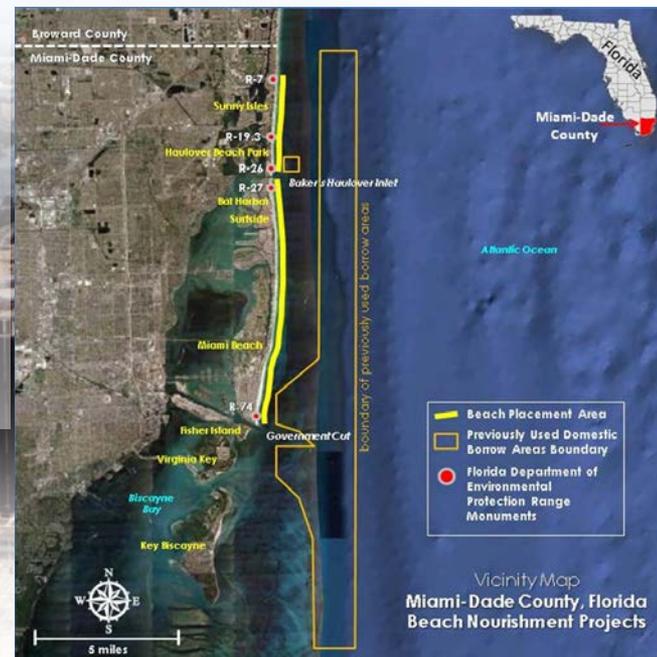


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MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

Study Objectives

- Maximize storm damage reduction to infrastructure
- Maintain environmental quality
- Maintain recreational opportunities



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MIAMI-DADE COUNTY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

Alternatives Being Considered

- Beach Nourishment
- Available and sustainable sand resources
- Dune construction and vegetation planting
- Groins
- Breakwaters
- Revetments
- Non-structural – i.e. relocation of vulnerable structures



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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (NEPA)

NEPA requires a federal agency to disclose its actions and decision-making process and provides the procedure to evaluate the effects of those actions on the human environment



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NEPA

Requires federal agencies to cooperate with federal, state and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations and citizens



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Scoping for NEPA

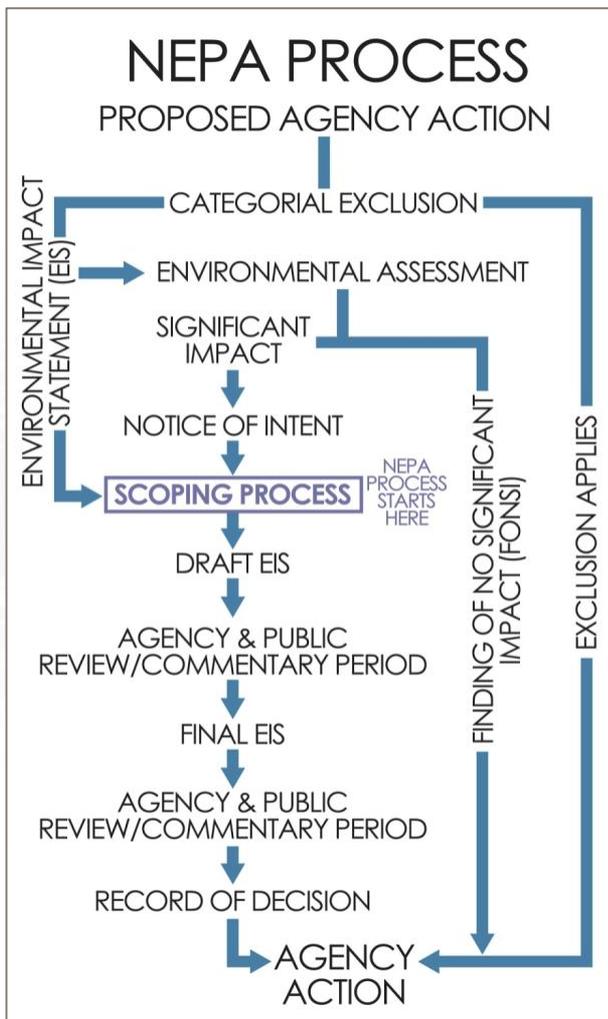
An early and open process for determining the range of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action



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US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NEPA Process and Assessments



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NEPA Test for Significance (40 CFR 1508.27)

1. Beneficial and Adverse effects
2. Public Health and Safety
3. Uniqueness of Area
4. Controversy
5. Uncertain, Unique, or Unknown Risks
6. Precedent for Future Actions
7. Cumulative Impact
8. Scientific, Cultural, or Historic Resources
9. Endangered or Threatened Species
10. Threaten Violation of Federal Environmental Law



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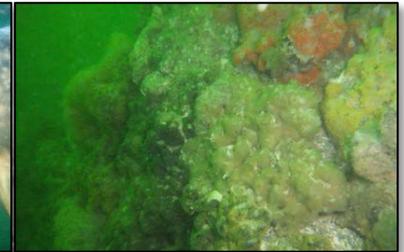
Potential Resources Topics to be Evaluated in the NEPA Document

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Archaeological/Cultural Resources
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Hydrology
- Noise
- Recreation
- Benthic Resources
- Socioeconomics
- Protected Species
- Sedimentation
- Water Quality
- Wetlands
- Wildlife Resources

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES



HARDBOTTOM



AESTHETICS



CULTURAL RESOURCES



WILDLIFE RESOURCES



Are there more?



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Public Engagement

- Provide knowledge and expertise on any aspect of the study. Your contribution will be considered
- Provide scientific data on resources, maps, charts, location of resources potentially not currently known. We need to evaluate the best available information in our decision-making process
- Provide written comments during today's scoping meeting or during the public scoping period
- Review the Draft Integrated document at the USACE, Jacksonville District website when released for public review
- Provide comments and concerns for items addressed and not addressed in the report



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U.S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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Public Scoping Meeting

MIAMI-DADE BACK BAY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY

Integrated Feasibility Study & NEPA Analysis

Susan Conner
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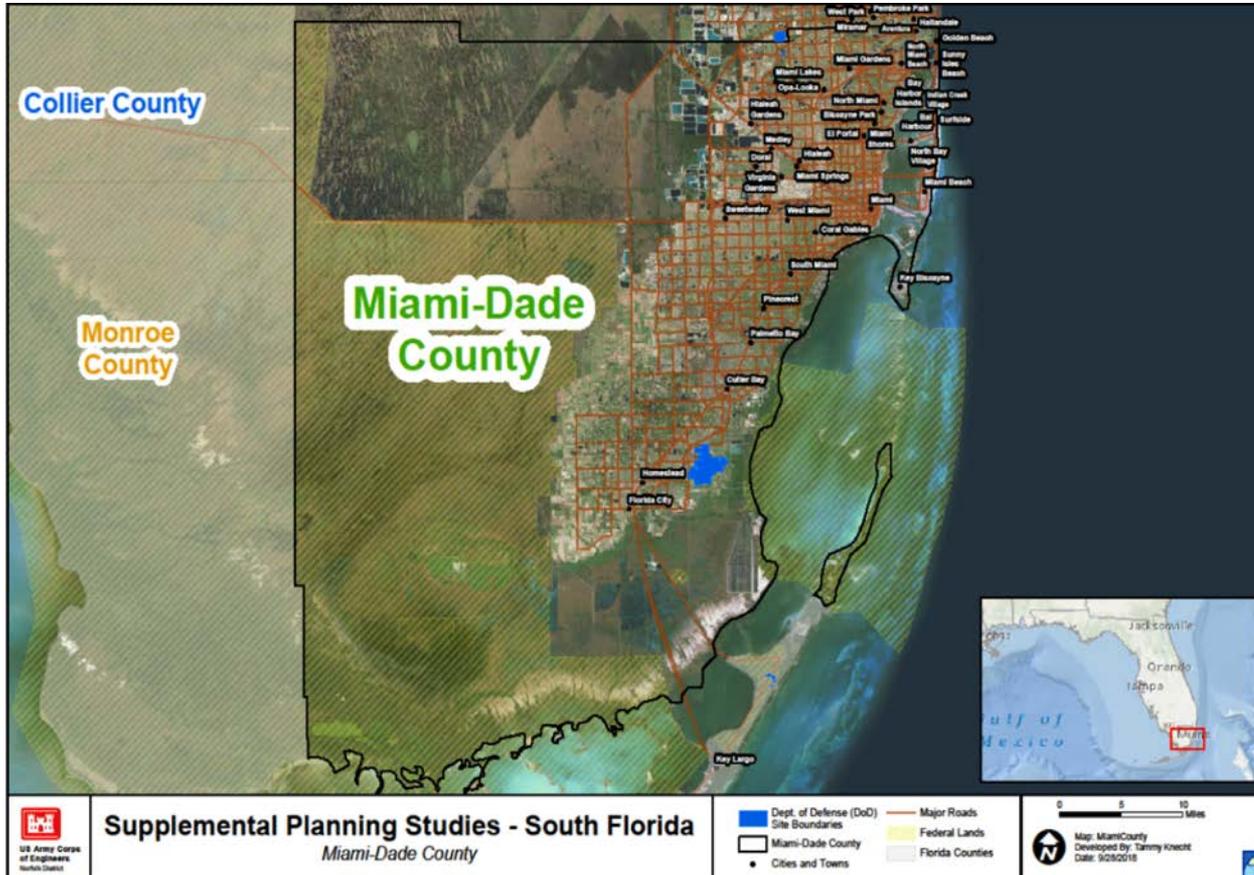
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MIAMI-DADE BACK BAY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY



This study is focused on reducing the potential damages caused by coastal storms. The study will focus on improving safety and reducing the risk of damages to buildings and other infrastructure.

The study authority is Public Law 84-71, June 15, 1955

PROBLEMS

- Storm surge from hurricanes and tropical storms
- Increasing high tides and king tides from sea level rise result in flooding to roads and properties
- Increasing groundwater elevations from sea level rise result in flood risks
- Increasing flooding from rain events due to higher groundwater elevations and sea level rise threatens properties and infrastructure
- Flooding results in damages to homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure



PROBLEMS CONTINUED:

- Risks to human life and health
- Risk to critical facilities such as the port, airport, and power infrastructure
- Decreasing level of service provided by the regional water management infrastructure
- Salt water intrusion into freshwater supplies for drinking and agriculture
- Bridge clearances shrinking along navigable rivers/canals
- Chronic flooding of roadways and transportation disruptions including inundation of evacuation routes and risks to coastal causeways



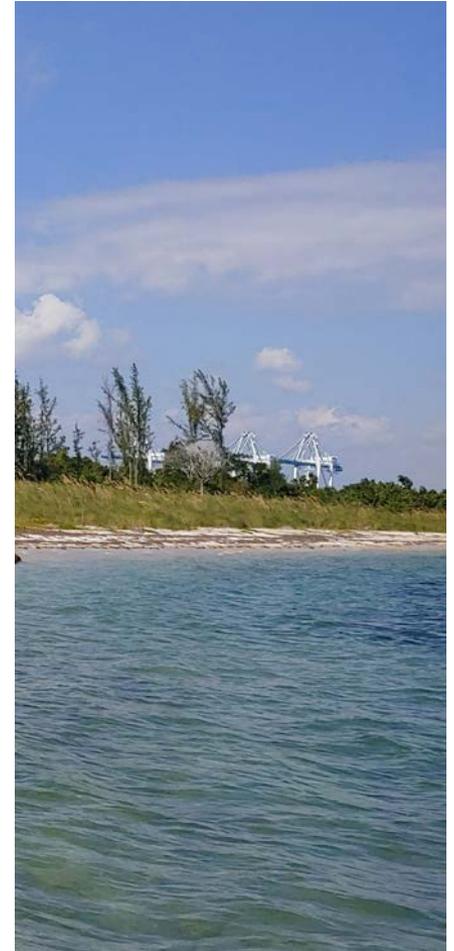
OPPORTUNITIES

- Reduce the risk to human life and health due to coastal flooding
- Reduce flood risk and damages to residential, commercial, historic, cultural, and critical assets and infrastructure
- Reduce economic damages and improve economic resiliency of the local economy and communities, including vulnerable populations
- Increase resiliency and reliability of critical infrastructure
- Improve neighborhood cohesion and social fabric
- Improve community awareness about flooding risks
- Reduce transportation impacts
- Create and maintain recreational opportunities



OBJECTIVES

- Reduce economic damages to structures due to coastal flooding over a 50 year period of analysis
- Reduce the risk to human life, health, and safety
- Improve the resiliency of Miami-Dade County to function effectively before, during, and after significant coastal storm events
- Reduce the risk of increased economic inequality
- Improve the resiliency of the area's natural defenses recognizing that the healthy ecosystem and beautiful environment are the foundation of the region's economy



CONSTRAINTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

- Construction limitations within the Biscayne Bay Aquatic Preserve
- Navigable channels, including those in the Miami Harbor and the Miami River should not be negatively impacted
- Proposed measures cannot degrade water quality or environmental quality in Biscayne Bay (National Park and Aquatic Preserve)
- Avoid interference with military interests
- Cannot exacerbate saltwater intrusion which will negatively impact fresh water for drinking and agriculture
- Avoid creating or exacerbating existing social justice issues
- Avoid and/or minimize impacts to existing environmental and cultural resources
- Maintain cultural and socio-economic cohesiveness across different neighborhoods and areas of the city and avoid isolating neighborhoods as a result of the recommended project



MANAGEMENT MEASURES

- A management measure is a means to solve the problem
- Management measures are the “building blocks” of alternatives
- Currently there are many management measures under consideration for this study

POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

STRUCTURAL

Tidal
Gates



Bulkheads



POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

NON-STRUCTURAL

Non-residential
Floodproofing
(Wet or Dry)

Elevation
(including
utilities)

Relocation

Acquisition

Flood Warning

Flood
Insurance

Flood Plain
Regulation



POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

NATURAL AND NATURE-BASED FEATURES



Mangroves



Reefs

**Living
Shorelines**

**Submerged
Aquatic
Vegetation**

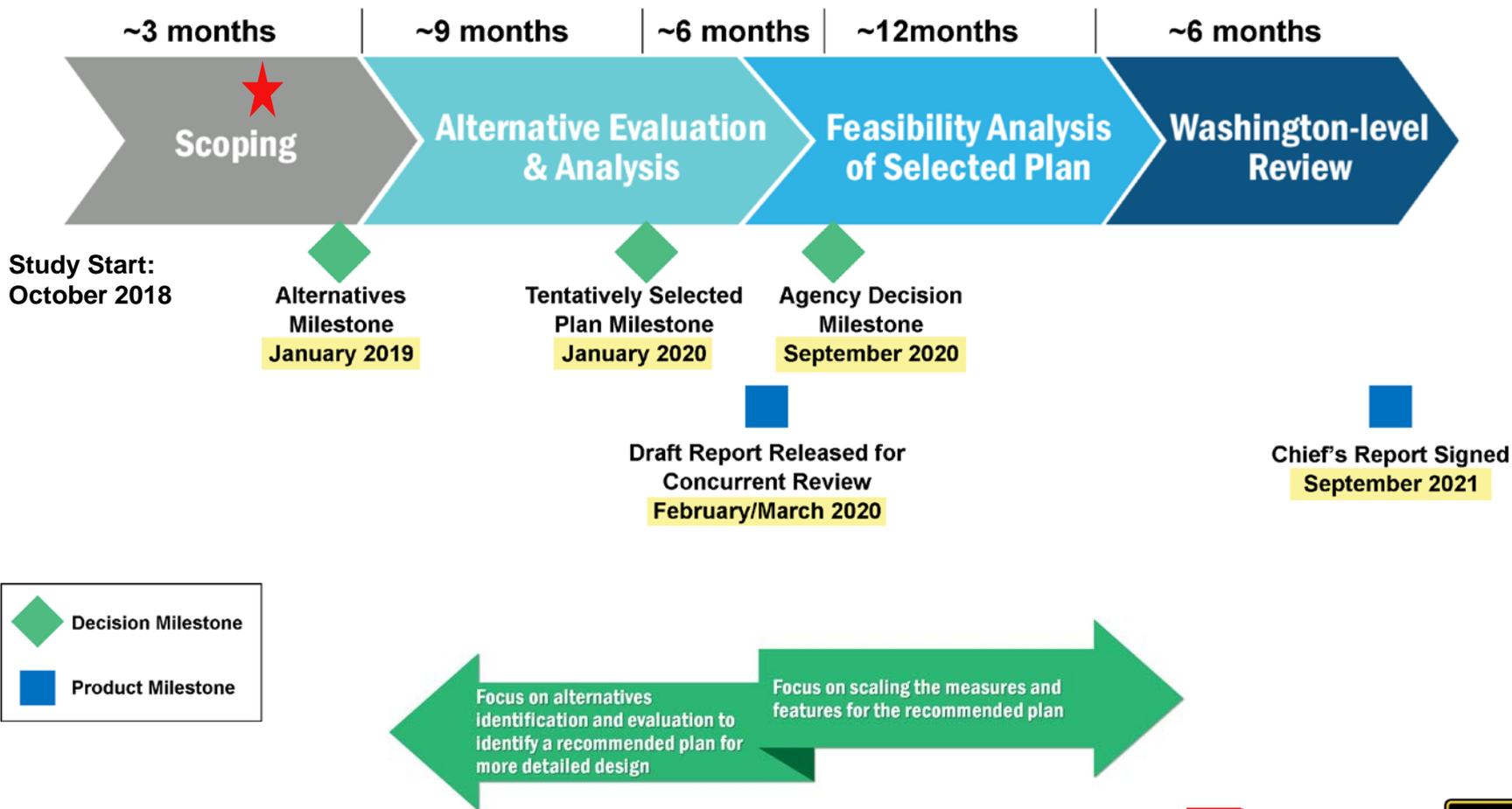


Wetlands



MIAMI-DADE BACK BAY COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY STUDY

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY PROCESS: KEY DECISION & PRODUCT MILESTONES



Study Contacts

Miami-Dade County Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study

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Miami-Dade Back Bay Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study

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**END OF SCOPING
COMMENT
PERIOD:
January 9, 2019**



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