

The sand fill material shall not contain radioactive content, total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, Se), volatile halogenated organics, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other contaminants at levels in excess of those measured within the natural occurring beach sediments of the work area. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all applicable permits and licenses for the extraction, transport, and placement of the sand fill material.

If environmental sampling is determined to be necessary by the Government, Contractor will be directed to conduct sampling and provide laboratory results on all criteria determined to be necessary. The laboratory results/report (environmental sampling report) will be provided within 2 weeks after the Government approves the plan and notifies the Contractor to conduct the sampling. The report shall include, but not be limited to, sample locations with coordinates, project drawings with the sample locations, dates and times of sampling, criteria that was tested for along with the method detection limits for each criteria, summary statement of the test results, etc. An adequate amount of the samples shall be collected and saved, in case additional analyses are needed.

The Environmental Sampling Plan shall be in accordance with, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Phase 1 HTRW Report.
- b. Project drawings of the borrow area with proposed sampling locations shown on the drawings.
- c. Information on the certified laboratory or laboratories (names, addresses, and phone numbers, points of contact, etc) that would be utilized to conduct the testing/analysis.
- d. Methodologies and procedures for sampling and laboratory analysis.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BORROW SOURCES:

As stated above, it is important that any material to be used for Dade County sand borrow source be considered to be as clean as what exists on Dade County beaches. A Phase I Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Evaluation to meet the requirements of ASTM E 1527 **shall be performed** by the Contractor on the borrow source material. If the borrow site contains HTRW materials or is suspected of containing hazardous materials, fissionable materials, environmental contaminants or otherwise toxic materials it shall not be used as a borrow source. Materials passing these evaluation criteria will be tested as provided below, if deemed necessary by the Government based on inspections of the borrow site material and beach for the duration of the project.

REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES:

Testing for radioactive isotope is only necessary if the source of material is from non-silicate sands, phosphate mine tailings or from other suspected source(s), which potentially have unacceptable radiation levels. Testing radiation levels and radioactivity content shall be measured for the borrow material and for beach area. The borrow area and the beach placement area shall be surveyed in a pattern approved by the Government as described below. The background radioactivity and radiation levels (milli-roentgens/hour) of the borrow area vs. the beach site shall be compared. The levels of contaminant (radioactivity content in pico-curies/gram) in borrow material cannot exceed the mean levels existing at the beach placement area. If radioactivity levels of the source material exceed the mean naturally occurring radiation levels at the beach area, the site shall not be used as a borrow source. These radiological surveys and analysis shall consist of the following:

- (1) Radiation surveys are to be taken at the beach and borrow sites. The radiation levels shall be presented in graphical and tabular form. These surveys shall be taken at waist level. Additionally, samples from the beach and borrow site shall be analyzed for radioactivity levels and be reported in pico-curies per gram. The measurements shall also fall within 1 standard deviation or suspect high values will be determined to be the most conservative representation of the results. The results of the radioactivity (pico-curies per gram) shall be reported in graphic and tabular form.
- (2) The resulting beach background radiation level shall not be increased by more than 20 micro-roentgens/hour. This is to be determined by gamma radiation surveys (with the probe at waist level) taken both before and after the beach material placement.
- (3) Gamma spectroscopy analysis for Radium 236 shall be performed at the beach site and at the potential borrow site. The placement of borrow material shall not allow the resulting composite radioactivity at the beach (determined by the gamma spectroscopy) to increase by more than 5 pico-curies/gram.
- (4) Methodology for radioactivity content to be used for individual sample analysis shall be EPA Method 9310 for alpha and beta emissions.
- (5) Methodology for gamma spectroscopy analysis shall be submitted by the Contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer.
- (6) The Contractor shall provide reports to the CO/COR demonstrating their evaluation of the above criteria and provide all data including all radiation values taken.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS:

If deemed necessary by the Government based on reviews of the information submitted and inspections of the borrow material and beach for the duration of the project, the Contractor shall provide reports to the Government demonstrating their evaluation of the below criteria and provide all data including all chemical values determined. The data shall be provided in graphical and tabular format. It is anticipated that background level of contaminants for Dade County beaches is essentially zero or below detection limits.

Should contaminants be detected in borrow material the levels of contaminant in borrow material cannot exceed the mean levels existing at the beach placement area in samples taken as described below. These measurements will consist of the following chemical testing of the borrow material and elutriates:

- (1) Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH), EPA 9071A or EPA 8440
- (2) Heavy metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, Se), EPA Method 3051 (Use graphite furnace method for each metal except Hg which has own method)
- (3) Volatile Halogenated Organics (Cl-, Br-), EPA Method 8021A
- (4) Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (BTEX), EPA Method 8021A
- (5) Elutriate Preparation shall be by the method provided in EPA/CE 81-1. Testing for all above contaminants shall be performed on elutriates.

If contaminant levels of the borrow material exceed the mean naturally occurring contaminant levels at the beach area, the site shall not be used as a borrow source. The measurements shall also fall within 2 standard deviation or suspect high values will be determined to be the most conservative representation of the results. Elutriate values shall be compared to State water quality standards to determine whether runoff will violate State standards.

SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS:

Samples to be taken for the above requirements shall be taken every 1,000 feet as needed in the beach placement area, for representative beach quality samples, and in spots considered to be representative of every 50,000 cubic yards of the borrow material at the borrow site. Representative samples from all sites shall be taken in a pattern and locations approved by the Contracting Officer.

APPENDIX B - SECTION 404(B) EVALUATION

SECTION 404(b) EVALUATION

PROPOSED TEST FILL AT MIAMI BEACH USING A DOMESTIC UPLAND SAND SOURCE DADE COUNTY BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HURRICANE PROTECTION PROJECT MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

I. Project Description

a. Location. The project is located on the southeast Florida coast within Miami-Dade County. The proposed location for the test fill is in Miami Beach between DNR monuments R-36 and R-47. The proposed work will be performed as a part of the Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project. Refer to Location Map, Figure 1, in the Environmental Assessment (EA).

b. General Description. The proposed action consists of constructing a 205-foot wide berm along approximately 1.5 miles of shoreline using domestic upland sand as the source of beach fill.

c. Authority and Purpose. Initial authorization came from the Flood Control Act of 1968 authorization of the Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection (BEC & HP) Project for Dade County, Florida (see Figure 1, Location Map). In addition, Section 69 of the 1974 Water Resources Act (P.L. 93-251 dated 7 March 1974) included the initial construction by non-Federal interests of the 0.85-mile segment along Bal Harbour Village, immediately south of Bakers Haulover Inlet. The authorized project, as described in HD 335/90/2, provided for the construction of a protective/recreational beach and a protective dune for 9.3 miles of shoreline between Government Cut and Baker's Haulover Inlet (encompassing Miami Beach, Surfside and Bal Harbour) and for the construction of a protective/recreational beach along the 1.2 miles of shoreline at Haulover Beach Park. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1985 and the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662) provided authority for extending the northern limit of the authorized project to include the construction of a protective beach along the 2.5 mile reach of shoreline north of Haulover Beach Park (Sunny Isles) and for periodic nourishment of the new beach. This authority also provided for the extension of the period of Federal participation in the cost of nourishing the authorized 1968 BEC & HP Project for Dade County, which covered 10.5 miles of shoreline extending from Government Cut north to the northern boundary of Haulover Beach Park, from 10 years to the 50-year life of the project.

Nourishment of Miami-Dade County Beaches has become a necessity to provide storm protection. The purpose of the project is to prevent or reduce loss of public beach front to continuing erosional forces and to prevent or reduce periodic damages and potential risk to life, health, and property in the developed lands adjacent to the beach.

d. General Description of Dredged or Fill Material.

(1) General Characteristics of Material.

Material suitable for beach placement must meet the following specifications:

- Composed of quartz and/or carbonate with no more than 20 percent other constituents.
- Average mean grain size greater than or equal to 0.30 mm and less than 0.55 mm.
- Silt content (passing #200 sieve (.074mm)) of less than 5 percent.
- 99 percent of the material must pass 3/8 inch sieve and sand shall contain no material larger than the 3/4 inch sieve.
- Phi Standard Deviation values from 0.50 phi to 2.00 phi.
- Free of debris, sharp rocks and pebbles, concrete rubble, clay and organic material.
- Sand color will be similar to the existing beach. Based on the Munsell Soil Color Chart, color must be within the following range: HUE of 2.5 YR, 5 YR, 7.5 YR, 10 YR, 2.5 Y, 5 Y with a CHROMA of 1, 2, or 3 and a VALUE of 6, 7, or 8. This color specification eliminates strongly colored or dark sand.

(2) Quantity of Material. The quantity of material needed to construct the 1.5-mile length of beach is estimated at 600,000 cubic yards.

(3) Source of Material. The exact source of the upland sand for the test beach would be determined during the procurement process. Sand sources proposed by contractors would have to meet a set of generic sand specifications and pass a screening process for sand characteristics and potential environmental impacts. The sand specification that will be used can be found in Appendix A of the EA

e. Description of the Proposed Construction Site.

(1) Location. The proposed beach fill would be placed along the Atlantic shoreline in northern Miami Beach between DEP monuments R-36 and R-47 (EA Figures 2 and 3).

(2) Size. The proposed fill would be approximately 1.5 miles in length with a berm width of 205 feet measured from the erosion control line (ECL).

(3) Type of Site. The site for disposal of the sand material is a segment of eroded, sandy, recreational beach and inshore seabed.

(4) Type of Habitat. The beach disposal area consists of a currently eroding carbonate and quartz sand beach and inshore seabed.

(5) Timing and Duration of Dredging. The exact timing of nourishment is not known. It is anticipated that construction will occur during 2002 or 2003.

f. Description of Disposal Method. It is anticipated that the material would be transported by ocean going vessel (dredge, barge, etc.) to a pumpout facility located offshore of the beach fill area. The material would then be pumped onto the beach and graded using construction equipment to achieve the desired construction profile.

II. Factual Determinations

a. Physical Substrate Determinations.

(1) Substrate Elevation and Slope. The beach fill would be constructed with a berm elevation of +9.0 feet mean low water and a width of 205 feet from the ECL. The construction slope of the beach fill would be 1 vertical on 15 horizontal (EA Figures 2 and 3).

(2) Type of Fill Material. The material to be used as beach fill will be a quartz and/or carbonate sand from an upland sand source that meets the requirements of the sand specification (EA Appendix A).

(3) Dredge/Fill Material Movement. The fill material will be subject to erosion by waves with the net movement of fill material to the south.

(4) Physical Effects on Benthos. Some benthic organisms that are not mobile may be covered by the beach fill. Recolonization soon after project completion is expected to replace those organisms that do not survive project construction. It is anticipated that no long-term adverse impacts will occur.

b. Water Circulation, Fluctuation and Salinity Determination.

(1) Water Column Effects. During beach fill operations turbidity will increase temporarily in the water column adjacent to the project shoreline. The increased turbidity will be short-

term; therefore fill placement will have no long-term or significant impacts, if any, on salinity, water chemistry, clarity, color, odor, taste, dissolved gas levels, nutrients or eutrophication.

(2) Current Patterns and Circulation. Net movement of water is from the north to the south. The project will have no significant effect on existing current patterns, current flow, velocity, stratification, or the hydrologic regime in the area.

(3) Normal Water Level Fluctuations and Salinity Gradients. Mean tidal range in the project area is 3.5 feet with a spring tide range of approximately 4.1 feet. Salinity is that of oceanic water. Fill placement will not affect normal tide fluctuations or salinity.

c. Suspended Particulate/Turbidity Determinations.

(1) Expected Changes in Suspended Particulates and Turbidity Levels in the Vicinity of the Disposal Site. There may be a temporary increase in turbidity levels in the project area along the beach fill site during discharge. Turbidity will be short-term and localized and no significant adverse impacts are expected. State water quality standards for turbidity outside an allowable mixing zone would not be exceeded.

(2) Effects on the Chemical and Physical Properties of the Water Column. The sea floor, at this location, is characterized by a sandy beach and inshore seabed. There would be little, if any adverse effects to chemical and physical properties of the water as a result of placing clean beach compatible sand on the beach.

(a) Light Penetration. Some decrease in light penetration may occur in the immediate vicinity of the beach fill area. This effect will be temporary, limited to the immediate area of construction, and will have no adverse impact on the environment.

(b) Dissolved Oxygen. Dissolved oxygen levels will not be altered by this project due to the high energy wave environment and associated adequate reaeration rates.

(c) Toxic Metals, Organics, and Pathogens. No toxic metals, organics, or pathogens are expected to be released by the project.

(d) Aesthetics. The aesthetic quality of the water in the immediate area of the project will be reduced during construction due to increased turbidity. This will be a short-term and localized condition. The placement of clean beach compatible sand on an erosive beach will likely improve the aesthetic quality of the immediate area.

(3) Effects on Biota.

(a) Primary Productivity and Photosynthesis. Primary productivity is not a recognized, significant phenomenon in the surf zone, where a temporarily increased level of suspended particulates will occur. There will be no effect on the nearshore productivity as a result of the proposed beach fill.

(b) Suspension/Filter Feeders. An increase in turbidity could adversely impact burrowing invertebrate filter feeders within and adjacent to the immediate construction area. It is not expected that a short-term, temporary increase in turbidity will have any long-term negative impact on these highly fecund organisms.

(c) Sight Feeders. No significant impacts on these organisms are expected as the majority of sight feeders are highly motile and can move outside the project area.

d. Contaminant Determinations. The upland sand that will be used as beach fill material will not introduce, relocate, or increase contaminants at the fill area. The material would be clean sand meeting the sand specification (EA Appendix A) and compatible with the existing beach.

e. Aquatic Ecosystem and Organism Determinations. The upland sand that will be placed on the beach is similar enough to the existing substrate so that no impacts are expected. The materials meet the exclusion criteria, therefore, no additional chemical-biological interactive testing will be required.

(1) Effects on Plankton. No adverse impacts on autotrophic or heterotrophic organisms are anticipated.

(2) Effects on Benthos. The beach fill will bury some benthic organisms. Benthic organisms found in the intertidal areas along the project beach are adapted for existence in an area with considerable substrate movement, thus most will be able to burrow up through the fill material. Recolonization is expected to occur within a year after construction activities cease. No adverse long-term impacts to non-motile or motile benthic invertebrates are anticipated. Placement of the discharge pipeline across the nearshore hardbottom will impact a portion of the benthic community. Any impact to the hardbottom community as a result of placing the pipeline will be mitigated as discussed in Section 4.4.1 in the EA.

(3) Effects on Nekton. No adverse impacts to nektonic species are anticipated.

(4) Effects on the Aquatic Food Web. No adverse long-term impact to any trophic group in the food web is anticipated.

(5) Effects on Special Aquatic Sites.

(a) Hardground and Coral Reef Communities. There are no hardground or coral reef communities located in the immediate nearshore area that would be impacted by beach fill activities. A discharge pipeline used to pump the sand to the beach will be placed across the nearshore hardbottom habitat (EA figure 2). Any impacts to the hardbottom community would be appropriately mitigated by constructing an artificial reef. Section 4.4.1 in the EA offers a more detailed discussion on hardbottom impacts and mitigation.

(6) Endangered and Threatened Species. There will be no significant adverse impacts on any threatened or endangered species or on critical habitat of any threatened or endangered species. Section 4.3 in the EA discusses measures that will be implemented to protect endangered and threatened species.

(7) Other Wildlife. No adverse impacts to small foraging mammals, reptiles, or wading birds, or wildlife in general are expected.

(8) Actions to Minimize Impacts. All practical safeguards will be taken during construction to preserve and enhance environmental, aesthetic, recreational, and economic values in the project area. Specific precautions are discussed elsewhere in this 404(b) evaluation and in the EA for this project (refer to Sections 4.0 and 5.0 in the EA).

f. Proposed Disposal Site Determinations.

(1) Mixing Zone Determination. Clean sand, compatible with the existing beach, would be placed on the beach. This will not cause unacceptable changes in the mixing zone water quality requirements as specified by the State of Florida's Water Quality Certification permit procedures. No adverse impacts related to depth, current velocity, direction and variability, degree of turbulence, stratification, or ambient concentrations of constituents are expected from implementation of the project.

(2) Determination of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Because of the inert nature of the material to be used as beach fill, Class III water quality standards will not be violated.

(3) Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics.

(a) Municipal and Private Water Supplies. No municipal or private water supplies will be impacted by the implementation of the project.

(b) Recreational and Commercial Fisheries. Fishing in the immediate construction area will be prohibited during construction. Otherwise, recreational and commercial fisheries will not be impacted by the implementation of the project.

(c) Water Related Recreation. Beach/water related recreation in the immediate vicinity of construction will be prohibited during construction activities. This will be a short-term impact.

(d) Aesthetics. The existing environmental setting will not be adversely impacted. Construction activities will cause a temporary increase in noise and air pollution caused by equipment as well as some temporary increase in turbidity. These impacts are not expected to adversely affect the aesthetic resources over the long term and once construction ends, conditions will return to pre-project levels.

(e) Parks, National and Historic Monuments, National Seashores, Wilderness Areas, Research Sites, and Similar Preserves. No such designated sites are located within the project area.

g. Determination of Cumulative Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. There will be no cumulative impacts that result in a major impairment in water quality of the existing aquatic ecosystem resulting from the placement of fill at the project site.

h. Determination of Secondary Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. There will be no secondary impacts on the aquatic ecosystem as a result of the dredging.

III. Findings of Compliance or Non-compliance with the Restrictions on Discharge.

a. No significant adaptations of the guidelines were made relative to this evaluation.

b. No practicable alternative exists which meets the study objectives that does not involve discharge of fill into waters of the United States. Further, no less environmentally damaging practical alternatives to the proposed actions exist. To test the suitability of upland sand sources, the borrow areas proposed by the contractor will be used for this project. In addition, the impacts of using other sources on cultural resources, protected species, and other environmental factors would likely be equal to or greater than the impacts of the proposed action. The no action alternative would allow the present condition of the shoreline to continue and would not provide the benefits needed for storm damage protection.

c. After consideration of disposal site dilution and dispersion, the discharge of fill materials will not cause or contribute to, violations of any applicable State water quality standards for Class III waters. The discharge operation will not violate the Toxic Effluent Standards of Section 307 of the Clean Water Act.

d. The disposal of fill material for beach renourishment will not jeopardize the continued existence of any species listed as threatened or endangered or result in the likelihood of destruction or adverse modification of any critical habitat as specified by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Standard conditions for monitoring and relocating turtle nests would be employed

e. The placement of fill material will not result in significant adverse effects on human health and welfare, including municipal and private water supplies, recreational and commercial fishing, plankton, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and special aquatic sites. The life stages of aquatic species and other wildlife will not be adversely affected. Significant adverse effects on aquatic ecosystem diversity, productivity and stability, and recreational, aesthetic, and economic values will not occur.

f. Appropriate steps have been taken to minimize the adverse environmental impact of the proposed action. The material proposed as beach fill has low silt content, therefore, turbidity due to silt will be low when discharging. Turbidity will be monitored so that if levels exceed State water quality standards of 29 NTU's above background, the contractor will be required to cease work until conditions return to

normal. In the vicinity of reef and other hard grounds, measures would be taken to minimize sediment deposition on sensitive reef organisms.

g. On the basis of the guidelines, the proposed dredging and disposal sites are specified as complying with the requirements of these guidelines.

APPENDIX C - COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY

FLORIDA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FEDERAL CONSISTENCY EVALUATION PROCEDURES

PROPOSED TEST FILL AT MIAMI BEACH USING A DOMESTIC UPLAND SAND SOURCE DADE COUNTY BEACH EROSION CONTROL AND HURRICANE PROTECTION PROJECT MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

1. Chapter 161, Beach and Shore Preservation. The intent of the coastal construction permit program established by this chapter is to regulate construction projects located seaward of the line of mean high water and which might have an effect on natural shoreline processes.

Response: The proposed plans and information will be submitted to the state in compliance with this chapter.

2. Chapters 186 and 187, State and Regional Planning. These chapters establish the State Comprehensive Plan, which sets goals that articulate a strategic vision of the State's future. Its purpose is to define in a broad sense, goals, and policies that provide decision-makers directions for the future and provide long-range guidance for an orderly social, economic and physical growth.

Response: The proposed project has been coordinated with various Federal, State and local agencies during the planning process. The project meets the primary goal of the State Comprehensive Plan through preservation and protection of the shorefront development and infrastructure.

3. Chapter 252, Disaster Preparation, Response and Mitigation. This chapter creates a state emergency management agency, with the authority to provide for the common defense; to protect the public peace, health and safety; and to preserve the lives and property of the people of Florida.

Response: The proposed action involves placing beach compatible material from an upland sand source onto an eroding beach as a protective means for residents, development and infrastructure located along the Atlantic shoreline within the community of Miami Beach in Miami-Dade County. Therefore, this project would be consistent with the efforts of Division of Emergency Management.

4. Chapter 253, State Lands. This chapter governs the management of submerged state lands and resources within state lands. This includes archeological and historical resources; water resources; fish and wildlife resources; beaches and dunes; submerged grass beds and other benthic communities; swamps, marshes and other wetlands; mineral resources; unique natural features; submerged lands; spoil islands; and artificial reefs.

Response: The proposed beach renourishment would create increased recreational beach and potential sea turtle nesting habitat. No seagrass beds or hardgrounds are located within the area proposed to receive fill. The proposed project would comply with the intent of this chapter.

5. Chapters 253, 259, 260, and 375, Land Acquisition. This chapter authorizes the state to acquire land to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

Response: Since the affected property already is in public ownership, this chapter does not apply.

6. Chapter 258, State Parks and Aquatic Preserves. This chapter authorizes the state to manage state parks and preserves. Consistency with this statute would include consideration of projects that would directly or indirectly adversely impact park property, natural resources, park programs, management or operations.

Response: The proposed project area does not contain any state parks or aquatic preserves. The project is consistent with this chapter.

7. Chapter 267, Historic Preservation. This chapter establishes the procedures for implementing the Florida Historic Resources Act responsibilities.

Response: This project has been coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Historic Property investigations were conducted in the project area. No known historic properties are located on the segment of beach to be renourished. The SHPO concurred with the Corps determination that the proposed project will not adversely affect any significant cultural or historic resources. The project will be consistent with the goals of this chapter.

8. Chapter 288, Economic Development and Tourism. This chapter directs the state to provide guidance and promotion of beneficial development through encouraging economic diversification and promoting tourism.

Response: The proposed beach nourishment would protect the beach. The larger beach, as a result of this project, will attract tourists by providing additional space for recreation and more protection to recreational facilities along the beach. This would be

compatible with tourism for this area and therefore, is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

9. Chapters 334 and 339, Public Transportation. This chapter authorizes the planning and development of a safe balanced and efficient transportation system.

Response: No public transportation systems would be impacted by this project.

10. Chapter 370, Saltwater Living Resources. This chapter directs the state to preserve, manage and protect the marine, crustacean, shell and anadromous fishery resources in state waters; to protect and enhance the marine and estuarine environment; to regulate fishermen and vessels of the state engaged in the taking of such resources within or without state waters; to issue licenses for the taking and processing products of fisheries; to secure and maintain statistical records of the catch of each such species; and, to conduct scientific, economic, and other studies and research.

Response: The proposed beach fill may cause a temporary short-term impact to infaunal invertebrates from increased turbidity and/or direct burial of these organisms. However, these organisms are highly adapted to the periodic burial by sand in the intertidal zone. These organisms are highly fecund and are expected to return to pre-construction levels within 6 months to one year after construction. No adverse impacts to marine fishery resources are expected. It is not expected that sea turtles would be significantly impacted by this project. Based on the overall impacts of the project, the project is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

11. Chapter 372, Living Land and Freshwater Resources. This chapter establishes the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and directs it to manage freshwater aquatic life and wild animal life and their habitat to perpetuate a diversity of species with densities and distributions, which provide sustained ecological, recreational, scientific, educational, aesthetic, and economic benefits.

Response: The project will have no effect on freshwater aquatic life or wild animal life.

12. Chapter 373, Water Resources. This chapter provides the authority to regulate the withdrawal, diversion, storage, and consumption of water.

Response: This project does not involve water resources as described by this chapter.

13. Chapter 376, Pollutant Spill Prevention and Control. This chapter regulates the transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants and the cleanup of pollutant discharges.

Response: The contract specifications will prohibit the contractor from dumping oil, fuel, or hazardous wastes in the work area and will require that the

contractor adopt safe and sanitary measures for the disposal of solid wastes. A spill prevention plan will be required.

14. Chapter 377, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production. This chapter authorizes the regulation of all phases of exploration, drilling, and production of oil, gas, and other petroleum products.

Response: This project does not involve the exploration, drilling or production of gas, oil or petroleum product and therefore, this chapter does not apply.

15. Chapter 380, Environmental Land and Water Management. This chapter establishes criteria and procedures to assure that local land development decisions consider the regional impact nature of proposed large-scale development.

Response: The proposed renourishment project will not have any regional impact on resources in the area. Therefore, the project is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

16. Chapter 388, Arthropod Control. This chapter provides for a comprehensive approach for abatement or suppression of mosquitoes and other pest arthropods within the state.

Response: The project will not further the propagation of mosquitoes or other pest arthropods.

17. Chapter 403, Environmental Control. This chapter authorizes the regulation of pollution of the air and waters of the state by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (now a part of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection).

Response: A Draft Environmental Assessment addressing project impacts has been prepared and will be coordinated with the appropriate resource agencies including the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Environmental protection measures will be implemented to ensure that no lasting adverse effects on water quality, air quality, or other environmental resources will occur. Water Quality Certification will be sought from the State prior to construction. The project complies with the intent of this chapter.

18. Chapter 582, Soil and Water Conservation. This chapter establishes policy for the conservation of the state soil and water through the Department of Agriculture. Land use policies will be evaluated in terms of their tendency to cause or contribute to soil erosion or to conserve, develop, and utilize soil and water resources both onsite or in adjoining properties affected by the project. Particular attention will be given to projects on or near agricultural lands.

Response: The proposed project is not located near or on agricultural lands; therefore, this chapter does not apply.

APPENDIX D - PERTINENT CORRESPONDENCE

comments on alternatives and issues from Federal, State, and local agencies, affected Indian tribes, and other interested private organizations and individuals. The next public workshop is scheduled for May 22, 2002, at the Miami-Dade Extension Office, located at 18710 SW 288th Street, Homestead, Florida. The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. and continue to 10 p.m.

g. DEIS Preparation: The integrated draft PIR, including a DEIS, is currently scheduled for publication in June 2004.

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 02-12187 Filed 5-15-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-AJ-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Cancellation of the Notice of Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project, for a Test Beach Fill Using a Domestic Upland Sand Source Based on a Generic Sand Specification

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice; cancellation.

SUMMARY: The Jacksonville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers hereby cancels its notice of intent to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project, as published in 64 FR 24373, May 6, 1999.

The notice is cancelled because, after scoping for the proposed DEIS was completed, no new issues were raised; no request was received for public meetings, and comments were received only from environmental and resource agencies.

An Environmental Assessment will be prepared and coordinated for the proposed action. This document is expected to be available in May 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions can be forwarded to Mr. Mike Dupes, Environmental Branch, Planning Division, Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers, Post Office Box 4970, Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019, Phone: 904-232-1689.

Dated: May 1, 2002.

James C. Duck,

Chief, Planning Division.

[FR Doc. 02-12179 Filed 5-15-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Shrewsbury River Basin, Monmouth County, NJ, Flood Control and Ecosystem Restoration Study: Feasibility Phase; Correction

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice; date correction.

SUMMARY: The public scoping meetings scheduled for June 13, 2002 from 2 pm to 5 pm and from 7 pm to 9 pm published in the *Federal Register* on Friday, May 3, 2002 (67 FR 22414) have been rescheduled. The public scoping meetings will now be held on June 14, 2002 from 2 pm to 5 pm and from 7 pm to 9 pm. The meetings will be held in Monmouth County at the Sea Bright Borough Hall gymnasium.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Melissa Alvarez, Project Biologist, Planning Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 26 Federal Plaza, Room 2142, New York, New York, 10278-0090, at (212) 264-2008 or at melissa.d.alvarez@usace.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The information for the point of contact for the original notice has also changed, the physical street address has been modified and the email address has been added (see above).

Luz D. Ortiz,

Army Federal Register Liaison Officer.

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BILLING CODE 3710-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Department of Education.

SUMMARY: The Leader, Regulatory Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer invites comments on the submission for OMB review as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before June 17, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be addressed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Lauren Wittenberg, Desk Officer, Department of Education, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th

Street, NW., Room 10235, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 or should be electronically mailed to the internet address Lauren.Wittenberg@omb.eop.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The Leader, Regulatory Information Management Group, Office of the Chief Information Officer, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, e.g. new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment.

Dated: May 13, 2002.

John D. Tressler,

Leader, Regulatory Information Management, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

Office of Postsecondary Education

Type of Review: Reinstatement.

Title: Application for Grants under the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program (84.217).

Frequency: Once every four years.

Affected Public: Not-for-profit institutions; Businesses or other for-profit; State, Local, or Tribal Governments; SEAs or LEAs.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Burden:

Responses: 300

Burden Hours: 1,500

Abstract: The application form is needed to conduct a national competition for the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program for program year 2002-03. The program provides Federal financial assistance in the form of grants to institutions of higher education and combination of institutions of higher education. The program provides Federal financial assistance in the form of discretionary

APR 16 2002

Engineering Division
Geotechnical Branch

SUBJECT: Sand Composition, Generic Sand Specification, Dade County, FL

Mr. James J. Slack
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
South Florida Ecosystems Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Dear Mr. Slack:

1. Reference the telephone conference held on November 13, 2001 between the Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers (SAJ), Mike Dupes and Doug Rosen, and US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Ms. Trish Adams and Ms. Tracy Rice. The subject of the discussion was FWS comments on the Generic Sand Specification for Dade County, FL, Shore Protection Project, Test Fill for Miami Beach. This is the second recent letter concerning those conversations.

2. The FWS representatives indicated FWS was interested in having four items included in the sand specification. The following outlines the details of those inclusions.

a. The reefs will be monitored by Dade Environmental Resource Management, as they have in the past.

b. Copies of the Quality Control submittals of grain size curves for the sand being delivered and placed on the beach will be provided to FWS.

c. We will require frequency curves to be submitted with the cumulative curves for all grain size distribution data.

d. Based on recent discussions with your staff, FWS is not requiring the composition of the sand to be a certain mixture of quartz and carbonate.

SUBJECT: Sand Composition, Generic Sand Specification, Dade County, FL

3. It was a pleasure discussing improvements to the Generic Sand Specification with Ms. Adams and Ms. Rice of your agency. If there are any further questions on this issue, our point of contact is Mr. Doug Rosen, P.G. at 904-232-1617.

Sincerely,

Signed: Richard E. Bonner

RICHARD E. BONNER, P.E.
Deputy District Engineer for
Project Management

CF: Mike Dupes
Steve Blair, DERM
Trish Adams
Tracy Rice

File Copy

MAR 29 2002

Engineering Division
Geotechnical Branch

Subject: Sand Composition, Generic Sand Specification, Dade County, FL

Mr. James J. Slack
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
South Florida Ecosystems Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Dear Mr. Slack:

1. Reference the telephone conference held on November 13, 2001 between the Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers (SAJ), Mr. Mike Dupes and Mr. Doug Rosen, and US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Ms. Trish Adams and Ms. Tracy Rice. The subject of the discussion was FWS comments on the Generic Sand Specification for Dade County, FL, Shore Protection Project, Test Fill for Miami Beach.
2. The FWS indicated they would be interested in restoring the beach sand of Miami Beach back to the pre-nourishment sand composition, which is reported as 30-40 percent quartz and 60-70 percent carbonate. Doug Rosen stated that including a required quartz/carbonate ratio in the sand specification would decrease the number of available sources for sand. FWS wanted to know how much it would reduce the number of sand sources.
3. To answer this inquiry, we researched the "Dade County Alternate Sand Source Investigation" 1997, prepared by Coastal Planning & Engineering and Ayres Associates for SAJ. This study initiated the upland sand source search and development of the Generic Sand Specification. The Study included a market survey of sand suppliers and sent inquiries to 45 potential sand sources, with response from 25 sand sources.

Subject: Sand Composition, Generic Sand Specification, Miami Beach, FL

4. The quartz/carbonate ratio of the 25 respondent sand sources is shown on Table 1.

Table 1
Composition of Sand Reported by Sand Suppliers

Sand Composition	Quartz / Carbonate	Carbonate	Quartz	Other
Number of sites	9	2	13	1
% of total	36%	8%	52%	4%

Based on Table 1, specifying any quartz/carbonate ratio limits the sand sources for this project to 36 percent or roughly 1/3 of the suppliers.

5. For those sand sources that can provide sand with quartz and carbonate, Table 2 shows that specifying the desired 30-40 percent quartz further limits the sand sources available.

Table 2
Breakdown of Quartz/Carbonate Sand Suppliers

Number of Sites	4	2	1	2
% of Qtz/Carbonate Sources	44%	22%	11%	22%
% of Qtz in Sand	5%	30%	10%	50%
% of Carbonate in Sand	95%	70%	90%	50%

From Table 2 we can see only two sources (8%) of the 25 respondents can supply sand in the 30-40 percent quartz composition. If the two sites that supply a 50-50 quartz/carbonate ratio are included, four sources of the 25, or 16 percent of the sand sources in the market survey can supply the sand. Therefore, adding a required quartz/carbonate ratio to the Generic Sand Specification severely limits the alternate sand sources for the sustainability of the Dade Co. Shore Protection Project.

6. The concept of physically mixing a quartz sand supply and a carbonate sand supply to mechanically produce the 30-40 percent quartz/carbonate composition, although possible, severely increases the cost of the sand. A very simplistic plan may not produce the desired results on the beach either physically or aesthetically.

7. In conclusion, adding a quartz/carbonate ratio to the Generic Sand Specification severely limits the sand sources capable of supplying sand for the future sustainability of renourishment at Dade County.

Subject: Sand Composition, Generic Sand Specification, Miami Beach, FL

8. It was a pleasure discussing improvements to the Generic Sand Specification with Ms. Adams and Ms. Rice of your agency. If there are any further questions on this issue, our point of contact is Mr. Doug Rosen, P.G., at 904-232-1617.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. BONNER, P.E.
Deputy District Engineer for
Project Management

CF: ✓ Mike Dupes (PD-EA)
Steve Blair, DERM
Trish Adams
Tracy Rice

AUG 24 2001

Planning Division
Environmental Branch

Mr. James J. Slack
South Florida Field Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach Florida 32960-3559

Dear Mr. Slack:

This letter is in reference to your March 1, 2001 correspondence providing a Draft FWCA report on the Miami Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project proposed Alternate Test Beach Renourishment Project for Miami Beach. The Corps had requested an evaluation of the environmental effects of securing and placing fill material on 1.5 miles of public beach in Miami Florida. Your response, referenced above, contained a number of recommendations regarding testing and analysis of the physical parameters associated with the potential source of the fill.

Enclosed are a number of technical responses to your recommendations in Section VI of the above referenced report. If you have any questions please call Mr. Mike Dupes at 904-232-1689.

Sincerely,

James C. Duck
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

bcc:
CESAJ-DP-C (Stevens)

RESPONSE TO U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FWCA
REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SAND SPECIFICATION

1. Upland material should be compared to the historic natural beach, not the material currently existing on the beach, which remains from previous nourishment activities.

Response: Concur. The sand spec is designed to accommodate a range of sand that is acceptable and perform well on the beach. The grain sizes and shell composition from the historic natural beach fits within this range as does the material currently existing on the beach. The spec restricts the amount of carbonate and the type of carbonate being placed on the beach.

2. Clarify mean grain size by including the sorting coefficient in the discussion.

Response: Do not concur. The sorting coefficient is one method to measure uniformity but it measures only the sorting in the central part of the curve. The method described in the sand spec to measure uniformity is standard deviation using the method of moments which considers all points under the curve. This is described in detail within the sand spec.

3. Specify that quarried limestone crushed to meet grain size specifications is prohibited. The term "manufactured" is confusing.

Response: Concur. Paragraph 4, "SAND FILL MATERIAL" of the spec, sentence 3 will be changed to "The sand may be processed, but sand created from crushed rock or any other manufactured sand is not allowed."

4. Turbidity issues and concerns can be addressed by including the following:

(a) Remove the words "whole or" in the shell fragments to describe acceptable shells. Whole shells that are sand sized are very fragile, break down easily and produce mud. These "whole" shells are not durable, and the shells should be defined as fragments of mollusk shells, and excluding Halimeda, benthic foraminifera, etc. These quiet-environment "shells", breakdown very easily on a high energy beach.

Response: Do not concur. The "whole or" was generally referring to the gravel sized material. The sand-sized carbonate is controlled by the total carbonate content.

(b) Test carbonates for durability by requiring a tumble barrel test with quartz included in the barrel, to simulate abrasion on the beach itself. Evaluate remaining material.

Response: Do not concur. The tumble barrel test is not an ASTM test and could not be found within other institutional testing standards. A certified lab was contacted and they had no knowledge of the test. The specs do describe what durable and solid carbonate grains are based on the definition, a percentage can be obtained from the grain size analysis. The specs require 90% durability of the carbonate grains and it is stated that "Whole or broken mollusk shells from the beach environment are durable and solid carbonate grains".

(c) Prior to transportation the material should be wet separated at the quarry site to wash out 90% of the fine material that are less than 200 microns in size. Utilization of on-site retention ponds should greatly reduce turbidity during post-construction.

Response: Do not concur. The requirement of no more than 5% fines controls this concern. Washing the sand before delivery is impracticable for large quantities of sand, adding unreasonable cost to the sand. If required, we could give sand that is washed, mainly through the excavation process, a contractual advantage, similar to the coarser sand advantage, since many FL sand quarries are dredging in water filled pits.

(d) Modify the sieving requirements to specify that they be wet sieved, with the tap water (not distilled water) retained, decanted, dried and weighed so there is an accurate percentage of muds calculated. Carbonate muds when dry will sieve as grains and not as mud.

Response: Concur. The specs require sieving to be done using ASTM- D422 procedures which includes wet sieving of the coarse fraction. This will be reinforced in the specs.

(e) Require a settling tube analysis be conducted with the sieving analysis. This would show whether the non-quartz grains settle like quartz of the same size. The tube should be calibrated to quartz grains at 20 microns vs. the 62 micron standard. Sediments less than 20 microns are more likely to remain in suspension longer and are easily re-suspended.

Response: Do not concur. Settling tube analysis does have its advantages of equivalent grain size determination, but does not have any standards. Trying to achieve results of less than 1 % passing 20 microns is difficult considering 1 % or more can easily be attributed to procedure error. The results vary based on equipment and researcher and are not comparable to sieving. The specs have attempted to adhere to engineering and mining industry standards and they understand sieving. The specs currently allow 5 % passing 74 microns, which is

less than anything we have placed from the offshore borrow areas. Data from sampling the original native beach from the 1975 Corps of Engineers GDM has shown that in water deeper than -15.00 feet, up to 70 % of the material was finer than 20 microns. Sediment at this depth is stirred up during storms or high-energy events as is mentioned as a concern for time of sediment suspension. It does not make sense to request a requirement of 1 % passing 20 microns when up to 70% occurs naturally in the nearshore. We believe requiring the fill to be less than 1% passing 20 microns is excessive and are not in favor of requiring settling tube analysis to meet these requirements.

(f) Require a final 0.5 or 1.0% silt content equal to or less than 20 microns as opposed to the 5% in the current specification; this may be achieved if the above recommendations are implemented.

Response: Do not concur. See response 4e.

5. Restore a quartz dominated beach by limiting the percent carbonate to 30% to reflect the historic native beach composition.

Response: Do not concur. Two Corps of Engineer data sets from the early 1970's contained native beach information for Dade Co. The first report is the Dade County, FL, BEC, GDM, Phase 1, Appendix D. The native beach samples were taken in May 1974. The report does not give a total carbonate percent but it does give a percent shell for each sample taken. This gives a minimum carbonate content of the native beach, as it only looks at shell content. The shell content of the native beach varied from 1 - 91% with an average of 30%. Additional samples were taken in November of 1975 for the final GDM, sampling from the dune line to -18.0 feet along 9 profile lines. The shell content of the native beach varied from 1- 95 % with an average of 56 %. This gives reason to believe the native beach was more carbonate than quartz, supporting the 25 % quartz and 75 % carbonate estimate.

6. Add the #35 sieve (0.50 mm) to the sediment sieve analysis to give more precise grain size distribution.

Response: Do not concur. The specs call for the average mean grain size to be greater than or equal to 0.30 mm and less than 0.55mm. This is the range for an average mean grain size. The specs already include 3 out of 12 sieves that bracket this range, they are the # 30, 40 and 50 sieves. The Method of Moments is being used to obtain the mean grain size of the sample. This method takes into account all points along the curve, which will give an accurate distribution with the current sieve selection. While there is no question that the #35 sieve would give more a more precise distribution, it is our position that the average grain size range is adequately represented with the existing sieve set and that additional sieves are not necessary.

7. Prior to the final site selection of the upland sand source, the Service requests to review the sediment data obtained from the candidate sites. In addition, the Service requests the opportunity to provide our recommendations and site preference.

Response: The Corps of Engineers can provide information on the sediment data obtained from the candidate sites for the Service's information, but not for approval. Approval of any of the candidate sites is contingent upon the representative sand samples meeting the requirements of the plans and specifications, as determined by our office.

ms
CS
Stewens

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
33 S.W. 2nd AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130-1540
(305) 372-6754
FAX (305) 372-6759

June 15, 2000

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	# of pages ▶ 2
To	Richard Bonner	From	Carlos Espinosa
Co./Dept.	Corps of Eng.	Co.	DERM
Phone #		Phone #	305/372-6796
Fax #	904/232-1213	Fax #	305/372-6759

Mr. Richard Bonner
Deputy District Engineer
For Project Management
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

RE: Sustainability of renourishment Test Beach

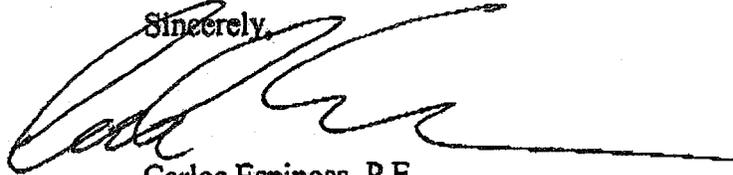
Dear Mr. Bonner,

This is to respond to your letter dated June 13th, 2000 regarding your discussions with my staff as to whether to pursue the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Sustainability Test Beach in order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for this project. As you know we have worked closely with the Corps and other agencies over a number of years to plan and implement this important project, which we view as a critical step in identifying a long-term sand source for future Miami-Dade county shore protection. Also, while we hope to address the most critically eroded portions of the Test Beach project site by adding it to the upcoming Sunny Isles design Modification Project, we feel that completing the renourishment of the remaining 6,500' of shoreline in the Test Beach area is also a critical priority.

It was our initial understanding that due to the nature of the proposed Test Beach project, that it would be necessary to complete an EIS to fulfill NEPA requirements. If, however, it has been determined by your office that an EA will be sufficient for NEPA compliance, and will allow the Test Beach to be constructed on its current schedule of January 2001, then we would request that the Corps proceed with the completion of the EA as expeditiously as possible. I want to make it abundantly clear that it is your decision and we respect your judgement as to what NEPA process is appropriate. Our primary goal is to accomplish these much delayed projects as soon as possible by whatever means you feel is appropriate.

As always, our staff is available to assist you wherever needed to meet our common objective of restoring the beaches in Sunny Isles and Miami Beach. Please contact me if you have any questions or need any additional information on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carlos Espinosa', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Carlos Espinosa, P.E.
Assistant Director



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 4970
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

JUN 13 2000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Programs and Project Management Division
Project Management Branch

Mr. Carlos Espinosa, P.E.
Assistant Director
Department of Environmental
Resources Management
Metropolitan Dade County
Suite 500
33 SW. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida 33130-1540

Dear Mr. *Carlos* Espinosa:

This is to request confirmation that your office requests an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared for the upcoming renourishment of north Miami Beach in fiscal year 2001 as part of the Dade County Beach Erosion Control and Hurricane Protection Project. This renourishment area is also known as the sustainability of renourishment test beach.

As you know, our office is in the process of preparing the plans and specifications (P&S) for this contract. In order to accommodate the addition of the option to renourish the 63rd Street area of north Miami Beach as part of the upcoming Sunny Isles Modification contract, our staff has recently had to dedicate additional time to preparing the additional P&S for the option portion.

Our office had recently decided that an EIS would not be necessary for the sustainability of renourishment test beach. This subject was discussed during the telephone conversation on June 2, 2000, with Mr. Brian Flynn. Mr. Flynn indicated that your office wanted an EIS to be prepared. In order to accommodate preparation of the EIS and inclusion of the option to renourish the 63rd Street area of the upcoming contract this year, contract award for the sustainability of renourishment test beach area will be delayed from January 2001 until September 2001.

Please provide a letter confirming that your office desires our office to proceed with preparation of the EIS and acknowledge that you agree with the schedule delay.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 904-232-2582, or Mr. Charles Stevens, Project Manager, at 904-232-2113.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Bonner, P.E.
Deputy District Engineer
for Project Management