# A Programmatic Approach to Ensuring Seagrass and other Environmental Factors Do Not Hinder Maintenance Dredging of the Intracoastal Waterway in Florida

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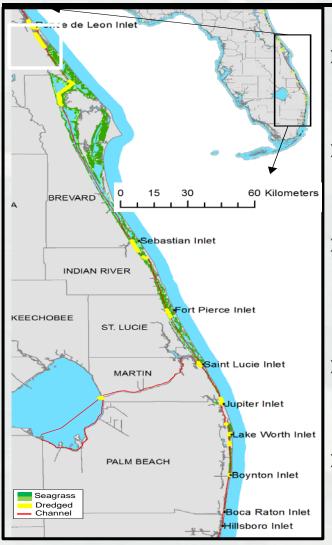




### Background



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 Inland Federal navigation channel from New Jersey to Miami (IWW)

752.67 km in Florida; Florida Inland
 Navigation District (non-federal sponsor)

- 34 maintenance events removing 5.35 million m<sup>3</sup> of sediment over past 15 years (Florida)
- Hurricane and storm events necessitate rapid response for removing sediments
- Individual environmental review required for each dredging event takes time and money



## **USACE** Regulatory Authorities



Authority	Geographic	Activity	
Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899	Navigable Waters of the United States	All work over, through and under navigable waters (e.g. dredging, docks, and beach renourishment)	Broward Deepening, Florida
Section 404 Clean Water Act of 1977	Waters of the United States including wetlands	Discharge of dredged or fill material	Rio Guayanilla, Puerto Rico
Section 103  Marine Protection,  Research and  Sanctuaries Act	Ocean	Transportation of dredged material for the purpose of disposal in the ocean	Gulf of Mexico, near Pensacola, Florida

**Application Denied** 

**WODCON XXI** 

404(b)(1) Guidelines **Public Interest Review** Compliance with NEPA, ESA, NHPA, MSFCMA, CZM, WQC

Federal agencies must comply with federal law for all federal actions

new/renewal of Same process



# Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation Management Act



- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is federal agency responsible for implementing the Act
- Federal Action Agency consults with NMFS when their actions have an adverse effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Federally managed species
- ➤ EFH defined as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity."
- Regional Fisheries Management Councils determine EFH & managed species
- NMFS provides Conservation Recommendations (CRs) to avoid, minimize, mitigate adverse effects



# South Atlantic Fishery Management Council EFH



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#### **EFH Categories**

- Wetlands
- Mangroves
- Coral & live bottern
- Seagrass
- Algal flats
- Oyster reefs
- Intertidal & mud flats
- Sargassum
- Water column

#### **Fishery Management Plans**

Spiny lobster (juvenile/adult)

Snapper grouper complex (juvenile)

Penaid and rock shrimp (larvae/juvenile)







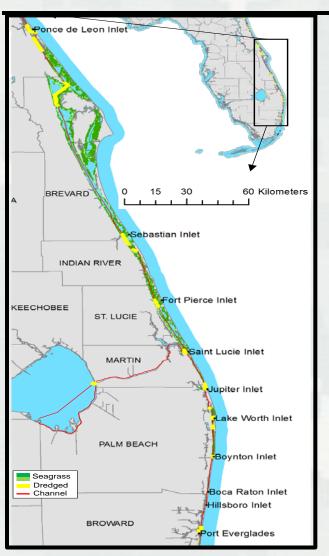
Photo taken by Jocelyn Karazsia



### **Programmatic Approach**



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- 402.5 km (1,654.33 ha) within range of seagrass
- Programmatic EFH Assessment:
  - Analyzed past dredging events
  - Predicted events next 5 years
  - Compiled & analyzed existing seagrass data
    - Diver surveys from dredge events
    - Regional seagrass mapping
  - Collected new seagrass data
- Consulted with NMFS



# Seagrass Data <a href="#">IWW - Jupiter</a>



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Pre-Construction Seagrass Survey (Divers August to September, 2014)

Delineation (all species)

SJRWMD Indian River Lagoon Seagrass Mapping (Photos April to May, 2013)

Interpreted Continuous

Interpreted Patchy

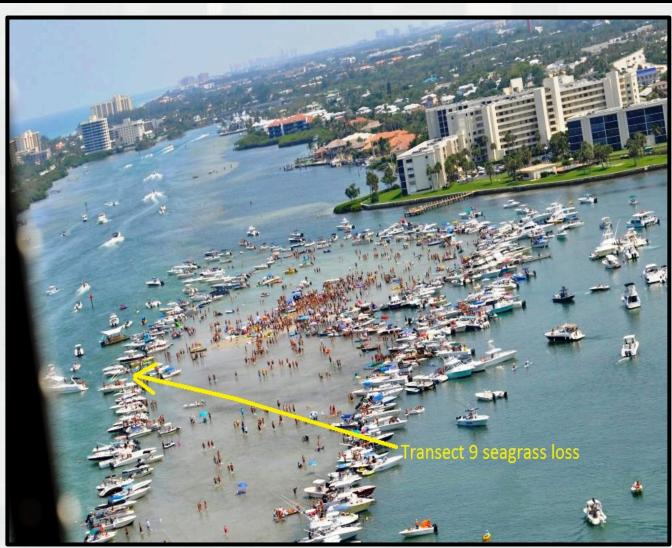




## Seagrass Data IWW - Jupiter



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## Seagrass Data IWW – Ft. Pierce



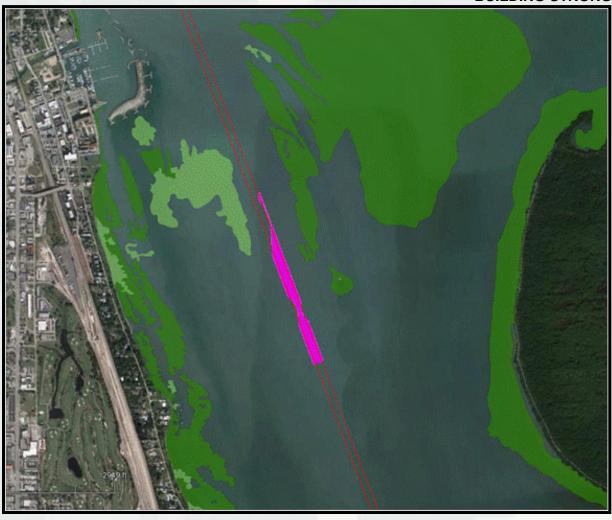




Pre-Construction Seagrass
Survey (August 2014)
(this is date of map dataset)
Delineation (all species)

SJRWMD Indian River Lagoon Seagrass Mapping (Photos April to May, 2013)

Interpreted Continuous
Interpreted Patchy





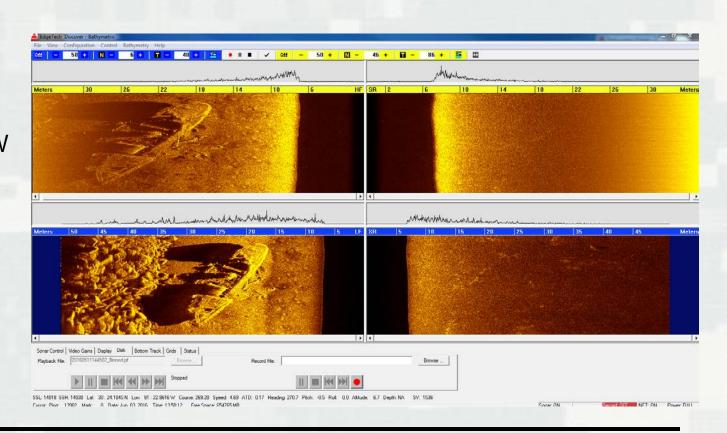
### Seagrass Data Side Scan Sonar



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- Provides trade off between high cost/detailed diver survey and low cost/regional (aerial) mapping
- Covers entire IWW within range of seagrass (402.5 km as opposed to 56.7 km) over same timeframe during seagrass growing season

- Data collected using Edgetech 6205 sonar
- Data processed using Sonar Wiz6
- Polylines delineating seagrass exported to ESRI shape files

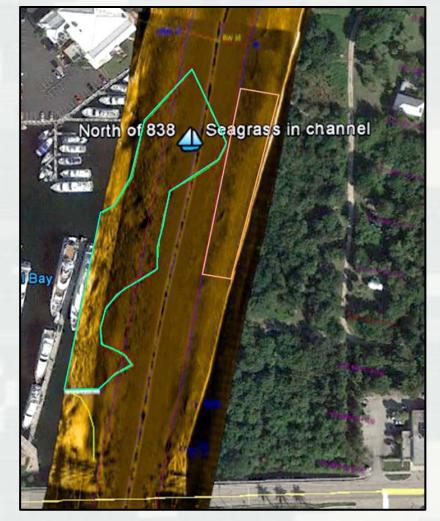




# Seagrass Data Side Scan Sonar



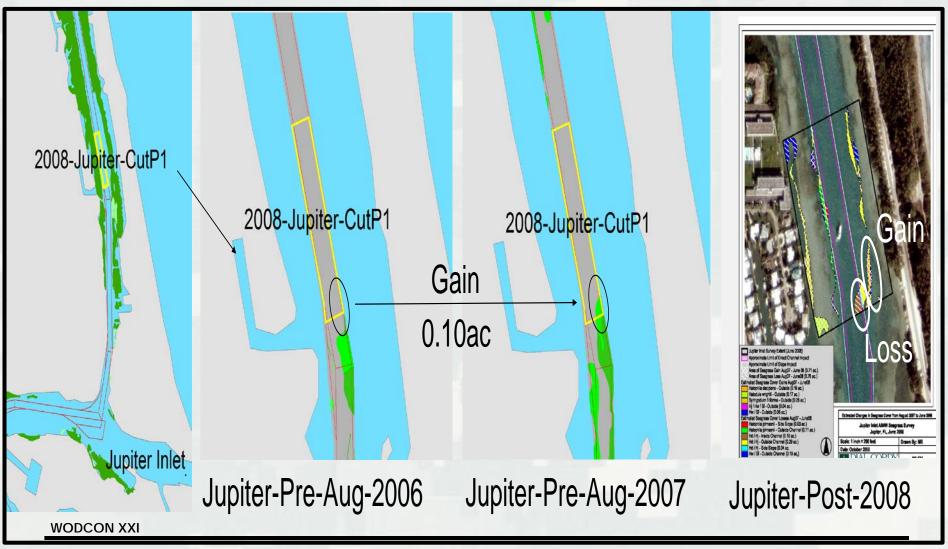






### **Analysis of Diver Surveys**







#### **Quantitative Results**



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415,773.80 ha seagrass (regional maps)

1,654.43 ha of IWW within range of seagrass

11.74 ha seagrass in IWW (regional maps)

8.09 ha seagrass IWW (side scan sonar)

Seagrass within the IWW represents less than 1% and ONLY 0.0028% % or 0.0019% total seagrass

5.17 ha seagrass GAINS in IWW

3.66 ha seagrass LOSSES in IWW



#### **Qualitative Results**



- > Paucity of seagrass within the IWW
- Sparse coverage by pioneer species where present
- Seagrass beds are highly variable due to seasonal, climatic or anthropogenic factors
- Seagrass is able to re-colonize following a dredge event
- Limited impact area relative to similar adjacent habitat
- > Dredge events are far apart in space and time



#### Conclusions



- Maintenance dredging of the IWW has minimal impacts on EFH (seagrass)
- Maintenance dredging of the IWW can be supported by a Regional General Permit (issued April 2016)
- Compensatory mitigation for removal of any seagrass in the IWW as a result of maintenance dredging is not warranted



#### Conclusions



- > Additional protections of the Regional General Permit
  - Buffer between dredging and natural seagrass habitat:
  - 10-day coordination with NMFS if buffer can't be met
  - No impacts to hard bottom, wetlands, or seagrass outside the IWW
- Continued analysis to confirm or adjust
  - Pre surveys where data shows seagrass within 30.48 m from IWW
  - Post surveys where pre survey identifies seagrass within 15.24 m of dredging activity
  - Additional groundtruthing of side scan sonar



#### Questions?



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