# BONITA BEACH AND LOVERS KEY BEACH RENOURISHMENT 2018 ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



## DEP Permit 0311811-001-JC

## **Prepared for:**

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and

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# Prepared by:



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#### 1 Introduction

In 2014, Lee County completed construction of the Bonita Beach and Lovers Key Beach Renourishment Project (Project). The contractor, Orion Marine Construction, Inc. (Orion), mobilized to the work site beginning June 4, 2014. Sand placement began at Bonita Beach on July 13, 2014 and was completed on September 30, 2014. Orion mobilized to Lovers Key and began sand placement on October 1, 2014. The Lovers Key beach fill was completed on December 2, 2014. Approximately 140,200 cubic yards and 342,400 cubic yards were excavated from the Borrow Areas and placed within the permitted limits of the Bonita Beach and Lovers Key beach fills, respectively. All work including final site clean-up and demobilization was completed on December 11, 2014. The post-construction survey was completed by Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc. (CEC) on January 7, 2015 (CEC, 2015). The first annual monitoring survey was completed by CEC on July 1, 2016 (CEC, 2016). The second annual monitoring survey was completed by CEC on October 17-19, 2017 (CEC, 2018). A location map is presented in Figure 1.

This report summarizes the Project performance and presents the results of the third annual physical monitoring survey completed by CEC between June 28 and July 9, 2018. The physical monitoring survey was completed in accordance with the Physical Monitoring Plan (PMP) dated May 2012 as outlined in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Permit No. 0311811-001-JC. The timing of PMP activities is presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Timing of Monitoring Activities.** 

Monitoring Activity	Pre- Con	Post-Con	1 <sup>st</sup> Year Mon	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Mon	3rd Year Mon	5 <sup>th</sup> Year Mon
Beach Profiles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Borrow Area Survey	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Big Hickory Pass Ebb Shoal	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
<b>Sediment Analysis</b>	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Report	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

<sup>(-)</sup> Indicates data collection is not proposed for this time period.

It should be noted that due to the 2017 construction of the Big Carlos Pass Dredging Project (Permit No. 0332643-003-JN) located within this Project's May 2012 PMP limits (R-205 to R-235), the Big Carlos Pass Project PMP was updated in November 2016 to include monitoring of the R-205 to R-210 segment. As a result, the shoreline change and beach volume change analyses between R-205 and R-210 are no longer included in the Lovers Key and Bonita Beach Monitoring Reports.

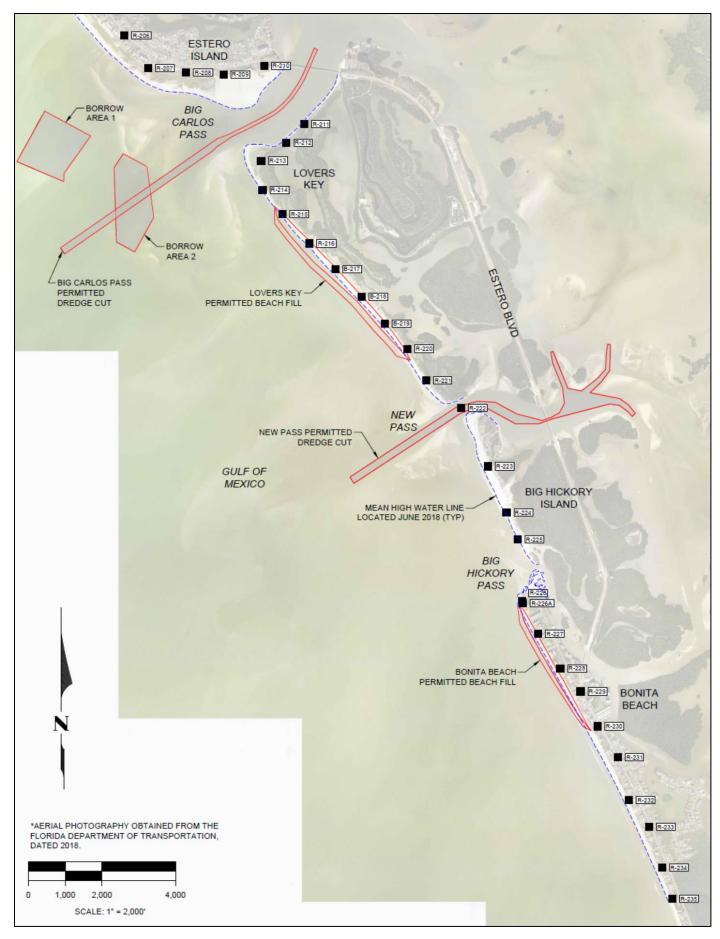


Figure 1. Location Map.

#### 1.1 Bonita Beach Project History and Design

The original Bonita Beach restoration project took place in 1995 and the first maintenance nourishment was completed in May 2004. The 2004 maintenance design extended the shoreline seaward an average of 115 feet as measured from the surveyed 2001 shoreline with an anticipated design fill life of approximately 6 years. Design documentation from that effort did not indicate specific dimensions or fill quantities for a design minimum beach/berm or advance maintenance fill, although it is assumed that 115-foot width was based on some combination of a storm damage reduction berm buffered by sacrificial advanced maintenance. As part of the design of the Project, Coastal Technology Corporation (Coastal Tech) completed a review of the prior Bonita Beach project performance that indicated <u>additional</u> advanced fill was not warranted. Although there was a minor erosional 'hotspot' located at R-227, the previous maintenance project had generally performed as expected (Coastal Tech, 2012).

The Bonita Beach construction template proposed (Coastal Tech, 2012) generally consisted of:

- no separate dune feature
- a berm which ranges from 105 feet to 134 feet wide with
  - o crest slope of 1 vertical to 200 horizontal (1V:200H)
  - o seaward edge of top of berm crest elevation at +4.3 feet NAVD
  - o seaward berm face slope of 15H:1V down to the existing profile (modified/flattened from prior 10H:1V design).

## 1.2 Lovers Key Project History and Design

The Lovers Key initial restoration project was completed in October 2004 as a construction contract extension of the first Bonita Beach maintenance project. The fill template included a 40-foot wide "design beach" width measured from the 2001 shoreline, a seaward slope of 15H:1V to the existing profile and advance maintenance fill placed seaward of the design beach intended to maintain the design beach for 8 years. The initial project generally performed as expected, except for an erosional 'hotspot' generally centered around R-216.5 where the shoreline had receded landward of the design beach (Coastal Tech, 2012).

The Lovers Key construction template proposed (Coastal Tech, 2012) generally consisted of:

- a small dune feature only at R-215 with an elevation of +4.9 feet NAVD
- berm design with:
  - o width varying from 49 feet to 151 feet from pre-project MWH
  - o crest slope of 1 vertical to 200 horizontal (1V:200H)
  - o seaward edge of top of berm crest elevation at +2.9 feet NAVD
  - o with a seaward berm face slope of 15H:1V down to the existing profile
  - o additional "weighted" advanced maintenance volume centered roughly on R-217.

The Lovers Key full advanced maintenance volume was included in the Project design and in the required regulatory approvals, but the final volume placed was field adjusted at the time of construction based on actual pre-project beach conditions, the Project funds available following

receipt and evaluation of the construction bids, and the volume of sand available in the borrow areas.

## 1.3 Adjacent Coastal Projects

Between June 1 and September 29, 2017, Coastal Dredging Company Inc., dredged Big Carlos Pass and placed approximately 58,900 cubic yards of fill on Estero Island between approximately R-203 and R-205 (HME, 2018).

Between September 29 and October 30, 2017, the same Contractor dredged New Pass and placed approximately 68,300 cubic yards of fill on Big Hickory Island between R-222.5 and R-224.5.

#### 2 SCOPE OF WORK

<u>Beach Profiles:</u> Establish temporary horizontal and vertical control, one-time, on the uplands within the Project. Conduct 3<sup>rd</sup> year beach profile monitoring surveys of the active beach zone along the shoreline at each reference monument (R monument) from R-211 to R-235. Additional profiles at half monuments within the Lovers Key fill limits (R-214.5 to R-220.5) and within the Bonita Beach fill limits (R-226A to R-230) will be included to provide increased detail on Project performance. Perform analyses of shoreline and volumetric change within the surveyed area in accordance with the agency approved plan.

**Borrow Areas:** Use traditional hydrographic survey methods to collect cross section data for Borrow Areas 1 and 2 in accordance with the agency approved plan.

<u>Big Hickory Pass Ebb Tidal Shoal:</u> Use traditional hydrographic survey methods to collect profile data for the Big Hickory Pass Ebb Tidal Shoal in accordance with the agency approved plan.

<u>Physical Monitoring Report:</u> Prepare and submit to the agencies the 3<sup>rd</sup> year Physical Monitoring Report within 90 days following completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year monitoring survey. The report shall include:

- signed and sealed survey report,
- analysis for patterns, trends, or changes between surveys and for cumulative changes over time,
- evaluation of the erosion and accretion rates occurring between the initial post-construction survey, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> annual monitoring surveys; and an assessment of the volume of fill remaining within the Project area,
- comparative review of project performance to performance expectations and identification of adverse impacts attributable to the project.

### 3 EQUIPMENT AND QA/QC PROCEDURES

## 3.1 Survey Report

The Survey Report is presented in Appendix 1.

## 3.2 Equipment

The following equipment was utilized for the survey work performed by CEC.

Upland: CEC employed two Trimble R10 Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Positioning Systems (GPS) with GLONASS capability for the upland surveys along with a Trimble R8 base receiver installed on an established control point. These systems are capable of delivering RTK positions with coordinate accuracy of  $\pm 10$ mm+2ppm. The standard 2-meter antenna rod allows for data collection seaward of the MHW line up to 5 feet deep while protecting the equipment from the elements.

Offshore: The CEC survey vessel used for this work was a 20-foot fiberglass hull powered by an outboard. An Innerspace 456 single beam echo sounder was used with a side mounted transducer. The GPS antenna was mounted directly above the transducer. A Trimble R8 GLONASS RTK GPS receiver was integrated with the on-board computer system. The HYPACK 2016 software package was the hydrographic guidance program utilized.

## 3.3 QA/QC Procedures

CEC employs an advanced QA/QC program to ensure work performed by us meets the FDEP accuracy standards. CEC upland field crews utilize RTK systems for data collection. CEC also incorporates the necessary equipment on the survey vessel to collect bathymetric survey data "Real-Time". To meet the specification calling for an approximate 50-foot overlap in data between the boat and the upland crew, CEC implements the following procedure. Utilizing "Real-Time" data collection, the boat crew immediately accounts for the tide correction, as well as the draft, and reports measured water depth in NAVD88 at each profile with the upland crew. This gives the upland crew, who simultaneously collects the upland and nearshore profile data, the necessary information to achieve the "overlap" specification.

Upland Data Collection: CEC mobilized one operator and GPS rover unit to collect survey data from the approximate MHW line landward while an additional operator and unit collected data just landward of MHW seaward to wading depth or approximately -5 feet NAVD88. The recorded data was maintained within tolerances of  $\pm 3.00$  feet horizontal and  $\pm 0.16$  feet vertical. QA/QC procedures were maintained by both comparison of values with higher accuracy and by repeat measurement.

The Trimble base station was setup on a suitable control point for GPS observations, either a point with provided GPS coordinates or a point with coordinates derived from observations performed during monumentation. The point designation, record coordinates, ellipsoidal height, GEIOD model and antenna height are logged in the field book. At least one check shot was recorded for each RTK rover on a point with known coordinates and GPS observations were collected on known previously established survey control points throughout the day to ensure the integrity of the data.

An electronic list of R-monument coordinates and profile azimuths was loaded into the rover units and measurements were recorded along the azimuth line at intervals no greater than 25 feet or wherever geographical features dictated. The measurements were taken landward along the azimuth line to a minimum of 150 feet landward of the R-monument or to the edge of a building or road, whichever is the most seaward. When possible, a measurement was taken on the R-monument. The extent of the vegetation line and prominent features such as seawalls were also noted in the data collection. The measurements were taken seaward along the azimuth line to a minimum depth of –5 feet NAVD88 or as far as conditions dictated, to maintain a minimum of 50 feet of overlap with the data being collected by the offshore survey crew. This data was then compiled and merged with the offshore data to produce the profile drawings.

Offshore Data Collection: All survey equipment was properly calibrated and operated in accordance with FDEP standards. Bar checks to calibrate the fathometer were performed periodically throughout the survey. Bathymetric survey data collection was conducted in calm seas. Maximum wave heights during the data collection period were less than 3 feet. The data was collected at intervals not exceeding 25 feet and at all grade breaks along the profile sufficient to accurately describe the bathymetry at the profile locations. The beach profile survey extended seaward to a minimum of 3,000 feet from MHW.

The vertical accuracy of the profile data meets or exceeds the GPS-derived heights (0.2 to 0.5 feet) standard. The horizontal positioning system accuracy of the data was within 2 feet and the off-line horizontal deviation was within 30 feet. Measure downs from a known point to the water's surface were taken periodically throughout the survey as a check for the tides measured by the RTK GPS as necessary.

Bathymetric survey data collection was performed as close in time as possible with the upland topographic survey data collection. This significantly increased efficiency by conducting the work with the same base station set-up. Safety was also increased by having both crews visible to each other at all times.

#### 3.4 Data Reduction and Deliverables

For the beach profiles, the upland and offshore survey data sets were merged together using the HYPACK 2017 subroutines. The reduced data was converted to "xyz" and FDEP formats. The Survey Report is provided in Appendix 1. The "xyz" data file was imported into AutoCAD to generate individual profiles to the specified scale. The beach profiles, borrow area cross sections, and Big Hickory shoal cross sections are presented in Appendices 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

#### 4 PHYSICAL MONITORING

### 4.1 Survey Dates

CEC conducted the monitoring survey of Lovers Key and Big Hickory Island on June 28, 2018. The monitoring survey of Bonita Beach was performed on July 6, 2018. The borrow area was surveyed on July 9, 2018.

## 4.2 Depth of Closure

The offshore depth beyond which the net sediment transport does not result in significant changes in mean water depth is known as the depth of closure. According to Birkemeier (1985), the depth of closure can be estimated as

$$h_c = 1.75H_c - 57.9 \left(\frac{H_e^2}{gT_e^2}\right)$$

where  $H_e$  is the effective wave height which is exceeded during only 12 hours per year,  $T_e$  is the associated period, and g is the acceleration due to gravity.

Wave data were obtained from the Wave Information Studies (WIS) project (Hubertz, 1992) which produces a high-quality online database of hindcast, nearshore wave conditions covering U.S. coastlines (http://chl.erdc.usace.army.mil/). The acquired data cover a 20-year period from January 1, 1980 through December 31, 1999. The time interval of the data is one hour. The above calculation yields a depth of closure of -11.2 feet NAVD88 for Big Hickory Island and Bonita Beach.

The Lovers Key beach profiles are shallower compared to those of Bonita Beach with much milder profile slopes due to the presence of the large Big Carlos Pass ebb shoal system sheltering these areas. From visual observations of the profiles, a distance of 500 feet seaward of MHW was established as the depth of closure for the purpose of computing volume changes for the monitoring requirements (CEC, 2016).

#### 4.3 Beach Profiles

Appendix 2 presents the beach profiles measured at each R-monument for the 2014 preconstruction, 2015 post-construction, 2016 monitoring, 2017 monitoring, and 2018 monitoring surveys.

Table 2 presents the 2017 and 2018 monitoring survey shoreline positions at MHW (MHW = 0.3 feet NAVD88) and the shoreline changes that occurred between the surveys. The unweighted average shoreline change for individual beach segments was calculated based upon these changes. Figure 2 presents the permitted beach fill templates, 2015 post-construction, 2016 monitoring, 2017 monitoring and 2018 monitoring surveys relative to the 2014 pre-construction survey. It should be noted that the 2014 pre-construction survey was utilized as the baseline for comparative purposes. The design templates (without advanced maintenance) were specifically depicted for tracking fill diffusion and evolution over time in support of future funding requests and evaluating renourishment needs.

Table 3 presents the volumetric changes landward of MHW and Figure 3 presents the annualized volumetric change rate landward of MHW calculated by comparing the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys and annualizing the changes to be consistent with prior year monitoring reports. For the purpose of monitoring and reporting, the cell boundary was set equal to the 2018 MHW line. Table 4 presents the overall volumetric changes calculated to the depth of closure and Figure 4 presents the annualized volumetric change to the depth of closure for this period.

Table 5 presents the total beach fill placed landward of the post-construction MHW line utilizing the pre- and post-construction R-monument beach profile surveys. Table 6 presents the beach fill volume changes landward of the 2015 MHW line utilizing the post-construction and 2018 monitoring surveys. As this analysis was completed in support of the County's funding application to the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program, the cell boundary was set equal to the 2015 MHW line.

The Average End-Area method was used to compute volumetric changes. For parallel R-monument lines the perpendicular distance between R-the monument lines was used for the volumetric calculations. For non-parallel R-monument lines, the distance between the monument lines and their respective intersections with 2018 MHW was used for the volumetric calculations.

Additional half monuments were surveyed on Big Hickory Island (R-222.5, R-223.5, R-224.5), Big Hickory Pass (R-225.5) and Bonita Beach (R-225.5A, R-230.5) for future comparison and analysis. Volumetric changes landward of MHW and to the depth of closure were not computed for these monuments in this monitoring report. Their profiles are included in Appendix 2.

Table 2. 2017-2018 Shoreline Positions at MHW.

	2017 Position	2018 Position	Shoreline	Average**	<b>G</b> .
Mon.	Monitoring (FT)	Monitoring (FT)	Change (FT)	Change (FT)	Segment
R-211	65.3	68.1	2.9		Big Carlos Pass
R-212	82.5	86.2	3.8	3.3	(South)
R-213	459.3	489.9	30.7		Lovers Key
R-214	11.9	21.7	9.9	19.7	North Adjacent
R-214.5	-0.2	18.4	18.6		Shoreline
R-215	47.0	50.5	3.5		
R-215.5	106.4	107.2	0.8		
R-216	92.4	72.4	-20.0		
R-216.5	155.1	145.8	-9.3		
R-217	141.8	123.1	-18.7		Lovers Voy Dooch
R-217.5	219.1	221.0	1.9	-5.0	Lovers Key Beach Fill
R-218	141.2	126.4	-14.8		ГШ
R-218.5	202.0	211.6	9.6		
R-219	99.7	90.4	-9.3		
R-219.5	126.8	140.7	13.9		
R-220	169.8	157.7	-12.0		
R-220.5	171.6	165.4	-6.2		Lovers Key South Adjacent Shoreline
R-221	135.7	108.5	-27.2	-16.7	
R-222	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	New Pass
R-223	150.3	151.8	1.5		Dia Hielcom
R-224	123.8	32.6	-91.2	-32.8	Big Hickory Island
R-225	-14.6	-23.3	-8.7		
R-226	90.9	103.3	12.4	12.4	Bonita Beach North Adjacent Shoreline
R-226A	148.5	157.3	8.8		
R-226.5	98.2	97.2	-1.0		
R-227	112.9	117.0	4.1		
R-227.5	104.6	109.3	4.7		
R-228	185.2	192.6	7.4	4.9	Bonita Beach Fill
R-228.5	385.2	397.2	12.0		
R-229	367.6	366.9	-0.8		
R-229.5	331.2	333.6	2.4		
R-230	301.2	307.3	6.1		
R-231	388.3	392.7	4.4		
R-232	133.4	142.2	8.7		Bonita Beach
R-233	314.4	324.4	9.9	8.8	South Adjacent
R-234	190.0	201.3	11.3		Shoreline
R-235	113.3	123.1	9.8		

<sup>\*</sup>N/D = No data, profile does not cross MHW
\*\*Average is unweighted

Table 3. 2017-2018 Volumetric Changes Above 2018 MHW.

	Monument	Area (YD³/FT)	Avg Area (YD³/FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD³)	Total Volume Change (YD³)
		Big Carlo	os Pass (R-211	- R-212)		
_	R-213	2.9				
LK North Adjacent Shoreline	7.011	0.2	1.6	1083	1,740	
No jac jrel	R-214	0.3	1.2	405	479	2,409
LK North Adjacent Shoreline	R-214.5	2.0	1.2	405	4/9	
	1 214.5	2.0	0.4	457	191	
	R-215	-1.2				
			-1.6	540	-847	
	R-215.5	-2.0	1.7	550	020	
	R-216	-1.4	-1.7	559	-929	
	K-210	-1.4	-2.0	462	-946	
Ħ	R-216.5	-2.7	2.0	102	710	
Lovers Key Beach Fill			-0.9	496	-428	
acl	R-217	1.0				
Be	D 215.5		0.0	513	-19	1 505
Key	R-217.5	-1.1	0.5	526	247	-1,585
S K	R-218	0.2	-0.5	536	-247	
vei	K-210	0.2	0.0	528	1	
2	R-218.5	-0.1	0.0	320	1	
			1.0	440	457	
	R-219	2.2				
			1.6	512	808	
	R-219.5	0.9	1.4	200	5.65	
	R-220	1.9	1.4	398	565	
th se	K-220	1.7	1.6	501	817	
oul icer elir	R-220.5	1.4			92,	1 012
LK South Adjacent Shoreline			2.2	501	1,096	1,913
<u> </u>	R-221	3.0				
		No	ew Pass (R-222	2)		
	D 000	2.1				
	R-223	-2.1	0.2	1204	422	
	D 224	1 /	-0.3	1384	-433	
pu	R-224	1.4	0.3	817	226	
Big Hickory Island	R-225	-0.9	0.3	01/	220	
<b>.</b>	11-223	-0.7	-0.5	200	-95	
ko	BHP-3	-0.1	0.5	200	75	-564
Hic			-0.5	200	-97	
ig ]	BHP-4	-0.9		-		
8			-0.6	200	-128	
	BHP-5	-0.4				
			-0.2	200	-37	
	BHP-6	0.0				
		В	ig Hickory Pas	s		

	T			1		
le le	BHP-7	-2.0				
h jii			1.6	200	320	
ort	BHP-8	5.2				
Bonita North Adjacent Shoreline			4.5	200	903	1 726
ita nt	BHP-9	3.9				1,726
on			1.3	363	467	
B G	R-226	-1.3				
$\blacksquare$			0.5	73	35	
	R-226A	2.3				
			0.4	445	176	
	R-226.5	-1.5				
			-0.6	515	-332	
	R-227	0.2				
			0.0	519	2	
运	R-227.5	-0.2				
ıch		9,1	0.6	582	352	
<b>3</b> e	R-228	1.4				1,271
ia J			1.6	326	520	_,
Bonita Beach Fill	R-228.5	1.8				
$\mathbf{B}_0$			1.4	476	672	
	R-229	1.0		1,0	0,2	
	10 229	1.0	0.0	519	10	
	R-229.5	-1.0	0.0	317	10	
	10 22 3 10	110	-0.3	504	-128	
	R-230	0.5	0.0	201	120	
	10 200	0.2	1.0	1035	1,064	
47	R-231	1.6	1.0	1000	1,001	
Bonita South Adjacent Shoreline	1, 251	1.0	1.4	1190	1,686	
uth orel	R-232	1.2	1.1	1170	1,000	
Son	10 232	1.2	0.5	873	456	
Bonita South Jacent Shoreli	R-233	-0.2	0.5	075	730	5,537
oni cer	10 233	0.2	1.1	1130	1,187	
Pă <u>F</u>	R-234	2.3	1.1	1130	1,107	
Aċ	IX-234	2.3	1.3	910	1,145	
	R-235	0.2	1.3	910	1,143	
	K-233	0.2		1		



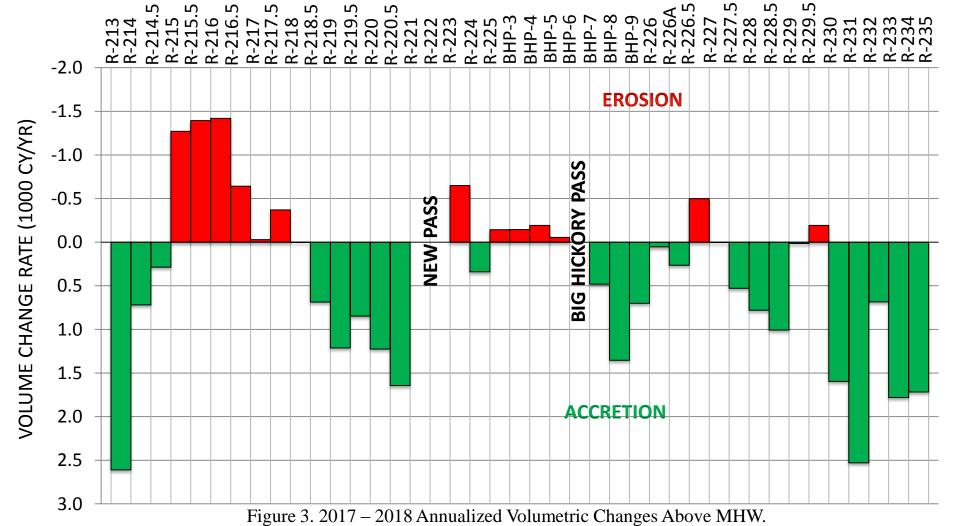
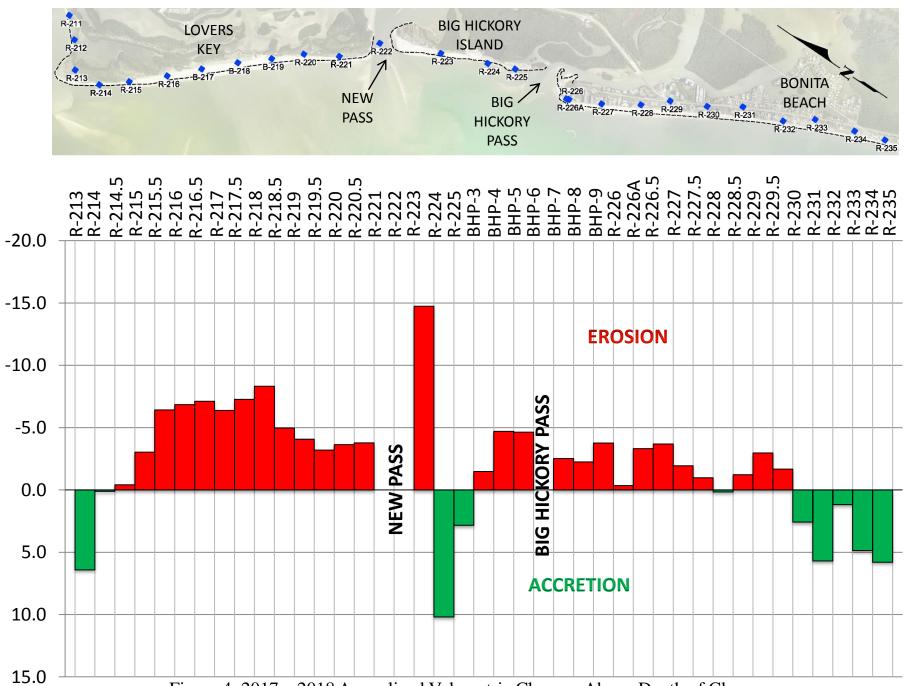


Table 4. 2017-2018 Volumetric Changes Above Depth of Closure.

	Monument	Area (YD³/FT)	Avg Area (YD³/FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD³)	Total Volume Change (YD3)			
<b>Big Carlos Pass (R-211 - R-212)</b>									
e t 5	R-213	9.7	4.0	1083	4,281				
LK North Adjacent Shoreline	R-214	-1.8	4.0	1003	4,201	4 000			
K N dja hor			0.2	405	77	4,080			
Z A Z	R-214.5	2.1	-0.6	457	-278				
	R-215	-3.3	-0.0	437	-210				
			-3.7	540	-2,024				
	R-215.5	-4.2	77	550	4 202				
	R-216	-11.2	-7.7	559	-4,282				
			-9.9	462	-4,565				
Eill	R-216.5	-8.6	0.6	407	A 77 A 1				
Ch ]	R-217	-10.5	-9.6	496	-4,741				
Lovers Key Beach Fill	1 21/	10.5	-8.3	513	-4,260				
[ey ]	R-217.5	-6.1				-38,428			
S K	R-218	-12.0	-9.0	536	-4,849				
ver	K-210	-12.0	-10.5	528	-5,549				
$\Gamma_0$	R-218.5	-9.0							
	D 210	<i>c</i> 1	-7.5	440	-3,315				
	R-219	-6.1	-5.3	512	-2,712				
	R-219.5	-4.5		312	2,712				
	7.000		-5.4	398	-2,130				
t h	R-220	-6.2	-4.8	501	-2,428				
out cen elin	R-220.5	-3.5	-4.0	301	-2,420	4 047			
LK South Adjacent Shoreline			-5.0	501	-2,518	-4,947			
J A S	R-221	-6.5							
		N	New Pass (R-22	22)		T			
	R-223	-14.0							
	K-223	-14.0	-7.1	1393	-9,887				
ರ	R-224	-0.2			-,,-				
lan	_		8.3	801	6,663				
y Is	R-225	16.8	0.5	200	1.004				
kor	BHP-3	2.1	9.5	200	1,894	-8,541			
Hic]	DIII -3	2.1	-4.9	200	-987				
Big Hickory Island	BHP-4	-12.0							
			-15.7	200	-3,134				
	BHP-5	-19.3	1 <i>5 5</i>	200	2 000				
	BHP-6	-11.6	-15.5	200	-3,090				
		•	Rig Hickory P	ass	<u>l</u>	<u>I</u>			
	Big Hickory Pass								

	1	1		1	1	
Je	BHP-7	-12.0				
h H			-8.4	200	-1,676	
ore	BHP-8	-4.8				
Bonita North Adjacent Shoreline			-7.5	200	-1,500	5 022
ita nt	BHP-9	-10.2				-5,922
on			-6.9	363	-2,512	
e ij	R-226	-3.6			,	
A			-3.2	73	-234	
	R-226A	-2.8		,,,		
	11 22011	2.0	-5.0	447	-2,219	
	R-226.5	-7.1	5.0	117	2,219	
	K-220.3	-7.1	-4.8	516	-2,457	
	R-227	-2.4	-4.0	310	-2,437	
_	K-221	-2.4	-2.5	519	-1,296	
Bonita Beach Fill	R-227.5	-2.6	-2.3	319	-1,290	
[ <b>4</b> ;	K-221.3	-2.0	1 1	500	(52	
eac	D 220	0.4	-1.1	582	-653	10.426
Ã	R-228	0.4	0.2	22.5	110	-10,426
nita		0.0	0.3	326	110	
000	R-228.5	0.3				
<u> </u>			-1.7	476	-814	
	R-229	-3.7				
			-3.8	519	-1,980	
	R-229.5	-3.9				
			-2.2	504	-1,117	
	R-230	-0.5				
			1.7	1032	1,716	
မ	R-231	3.8				
Bonita South Adjacent Shoreline			3.2	1190	3,798	
Bonita South ijacent Shorel	R-232	2.5			- 7	
Sol			0.9	872	782	
ta nt S	R-233	-0.7		7.2	, 52	13,406
oni cer	10 233	0.7	2.9	1130	3,244	
B. Ja	R-234	6.5	2.)	1130	3,277	
Aċ	11-234	0.5	4.2	910	3,866	
	D 225	2.0	4.2	910	3,000	
	R-235	2.0				



VOLUME CHANGE RATE (1000 CY/YR)

Figure 4. 2017 – 2018 Annualized Volumetric Changes Above Depth of Closure.

Table 5. 2014-2015 Total Beach Fill Placed Landward of 2015 MHW.

	Monument	Area (YD³/FT)	Avg Area (YD³/FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD³)	
	R-215	17.9				
			24.8	540	13,379	
	R-215.5	31.7				İ
			39.3	567	22,285	
	R-216	46.9				
			49.5	452	22,386	
	R-216.5	52.1				
Till			62.7	489	30,642	
ch J	R-217	73.3				
eac			72.4	520	37,688	
¥ ⊞	R-217.5	71.6				250,119
Ke			66.8	532	35,548	
Lovers Key Beach Fill	R-218	62.0			,	=
70v			65.1	531	34,614	
	R-218.5	68.2			,	
			62.2	436	27,125	
	R-219	56.1			- , -	
		2 3 7 2	38.9	514	20,002	
	R-219.5	21.7	20.5	01.	20,002	
	11 21910	2111	16.4	392	6,449	1
	R-220	11.2			3,112	1
	R-226A	4.7				
			11.5	445	5,097	1
	R-226.5	18.3			-,027	
	11 220.0	10.0	24.1	515	12,401	-
	R-227	29.9	21	313	12,101	
	10 22 /	29.9	31.0	519	16,080	
Fill	R-227.5	32.1	31.0	317	10,000	
ch J	10 227.3	32.1	32.0	582	18,644	
sea	R-228	32.0	32.0	302	10,044	98,380
a E	K 220	32.0	32.1	326	10,477	70,500
Bonita Beach Fill	R-228.5	32.2	€ 52.1	320	10,777	-
B	K-220.3	34,4	32.4	476	15,424	4
	R-229	32.5	32.4	4/0	13,424	-
	N-229	34.3	27.3	519	14,151	-
	D 220 5	22.1	21.3	319	14,131	-
	R-229.5	22.1	12.1	504	6 105	-
	D 220	2.1	12.1	504	6,105	-
	R-230	2.1				

Table 6. 2015-2018 Beach Fill Volume Changes Landward of 2015 MHW.

	Monument	Area (YD³/FT)	Avg Area (YD³/FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD³)	
	R-215	-17.0				
			-18.1	540	-9,783	
	R-215.5	-19.3				
			-20.7	567	-11,754	
	R-216	-22.2				
			-22.0	452	-9,933	
	R-216.5	-21.7				
			-25.0	489	-12,208	
ch	R-217	-28.2				
Bea			-29.1	520	-15,144	
e <b>y</b> ]	R-217.5	-30.0				-120,670
S K			-30.3	532	-16,138	
Lovers Key Beach Fill	R-218	-30.7				
Lo			-37.1	531	-19,718	
	R-218.5	-43.5				
			-36.4	436	-15,893	
	R-219	-29.3				
			-17.2	514	-8,843	
	R-219.5	-5.1				
			-3.2	392	-1,255	
	R-220	-1.3				
	R-226A	-3.2				
			-7.9	445	-3,506	
	R-226.5	-12.6				
			-17.3	515	-8,932	
	R-227	-22.1				
			-23.4	519	-12,161	
	R-227.5	-24.7				
_ <del>[</del> <del>U</del>			-24.1	582	-14,026	-
Bonita Beach Fill	R-228	-23.4			,	-67,078
ta ]			-22.4	326	-7,298	, , ,
omi	R-228.5	-21.3		220	.,2/0	1
B	11 220.5	21.5	-20.6	476	-9,817	-
	R-229	-19.9	20.0	770	7,017	1
	11-227	-17.7	-16.5	519	-8,547	-
	R-229.5	-13.0	-10.3	317	-0,547	-
	N-229.3	-13.0	5.5	504	2 701	
	D 220	2.0	-5.5	504	-2,791	-
	R-230	2.0				

A summary of the shoreline and volumetric changes based on the comparisons between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys at the R-monuments is presented below. Several of the Big Hickory Pass ebb shoal lines, presented in detail in Section 4.5, were included in the volumetric change analysis.

*Big Carlos Pass:* The segment extending from R-211 to R-212 is within Big Carlos Pass on its south side and therefore no volumetric analysis was performed. The shoreline advanced on average 3.3 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys.

Lovers Key North Adjacent Shoreline: The beach segment extending from R-213 to R-214.5 advanced on average approximately 19.7 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline advancement measured at MHW was approximately from 9.9 feet at R-214 to 30.7 feet at R-213. The total volume change was approximately 4,100 cubic yards of accretion above the depth of closure and approximately 2,400 cubic yards of accretion above MHW.

Lovers Key Beach Fill: The beach segment extending from R-214.5 to R-220 was constructed based upon the design template with the addition of advanced maintenance fill. The beach segment receded on average approximately 5.0 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline change measured at MHW was from approximately 20.0 feet of recession at R-216 to 13.9 feet of advancement at R-219.5. The total volume change was approximately 38,400 cubic yards of erosion above the depth of closure and approximately 1,600 cubic yards of erosion above MHW. Of the 250,100 cubic yards of beach fill that were placed above MHW, approximately 120,700 cubic yards eroded between the 2015 post-construction and 2018 monitoring survey indicating approximately 52% of the original beach fill placed above MHW remains.

Lovers Key South Adjacent Shoreline: The beach segment extending from R-220 to R-221 receded on average approximately 16.7 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline recession measured at MHW was approximately from 6.2 feet at R-220.5 to 27.2 feet at R-221. The total volume change was approximately 4,900 cubic yards of erosion above the depth of closure and approximately 1,900 cubic yards of accretion above MHW.

*New Pass:* The segment at R-222 is within New Pass and therefore no volumetric analysis was performed. The monument is located within the middle of the channel, so the profile does not reach MHW. Accordingly, shoreline change was not calculated.

Big Hickory Island Shoreline: The beach segment extending from R-223 to R-225 receded on average approximately 32.8 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline change measured at MHW was approximately from 91.2 feet of recession at R-224 to 1.5 feet of advancement at R-223. The total volume change was approximately 8,500 cubic yards of erosion above the depth of closure and approximately 600 cubic yards of erosion above MHW.

Bonita Beach North Adjacent Shoreline: The beach segment at R-226 advanced approximately 12.4 feet, when measured at MHW, between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The total

volume change from Big Hickory Pass to R-226 was approximately 5,900 cubic yards of erosion above the depth of closure and approximately 1,700 cubic yards of accretion above MHW.

Bonita Beach Fill: The beach segment extending from R-226 to R-230 was constructed based upon the design template. The beach segment advanced on average approximately 4.9 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline change measured at MHW was approximately from 12.0 feet of advancement at R-228.5 to 1.0 feet of recession at R-226.5. The total volume change was approximately 10,400 cubic yards of erosion above the depth of closure and approximately 1,300 cubic yards of accretion above MHW. Of the 98,400 cubic yards of beach fill that were placed above MHW, approximately 67,100 cubic yards eroded between the 2015 post-construction and 2018 monitoring survey indicating approximately 32% of the original beach fill placed above MHW remains.

Bonita Beach South Adjacent Shoreline: The beach segment extending from R-230 to R-235 advanced on average approximately 8.8 feet between the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys. The range of shoreline advancement measured at MHW was from approximately 4.4 feet at R-231 to 11.3 feet at R-234. The total volume change was approximately 13,400 cubic yards of accretion above the depth of closure and approximately 5,500 cubic yards of accretion above MHW.

### 4.4 Borrow Areas

Appendix 3 presents the cross sections of Borrow Areas 1 and 2 for the 2015 post-construction, and 2016 and 2018 monitoring surveys, noting that the Borrow Areas survey was not required by the PMP in 2017. Figure 5 shows the layout for Borrow Areas 1 and 2. Tables 7 and 8 present the volume change within Borrow Areas 1 and 2, respectively, calculated from comparing the 2016 and 2018 monitoring surveys. Table 9 presents the volume remaining within the two borrow areas based on the 2018 monitoring survey. The cross sections for the end stations and points of inflection within the borrow area boundary employed in the volumetric change analysis were generated using interpolated survey data to more accurately model the borrow area.

Comparing the 2016 and 2018 monitoring surveys, the net volume change within Borrow Area 1 between Stations 5+87 and 27+74 was approximately 3,200 cubic yards of shoaling. Borrow Area 2 experienced approximately 22,400 cubic yards of shoaling. Based on the 2018 monitoring survey, the volume remaining within the permitted dredge templates for Borrow Areas 1 and 2 was approximately 156,500 cubic yards.

It should be noted that during the summer 2017 dredging of the Big Carlos Pass Channel, the dredge template of the Channel extended over Borrow Area 2 between Borrow Area Stations 12+50 and 22+50 (H&M, 2018).

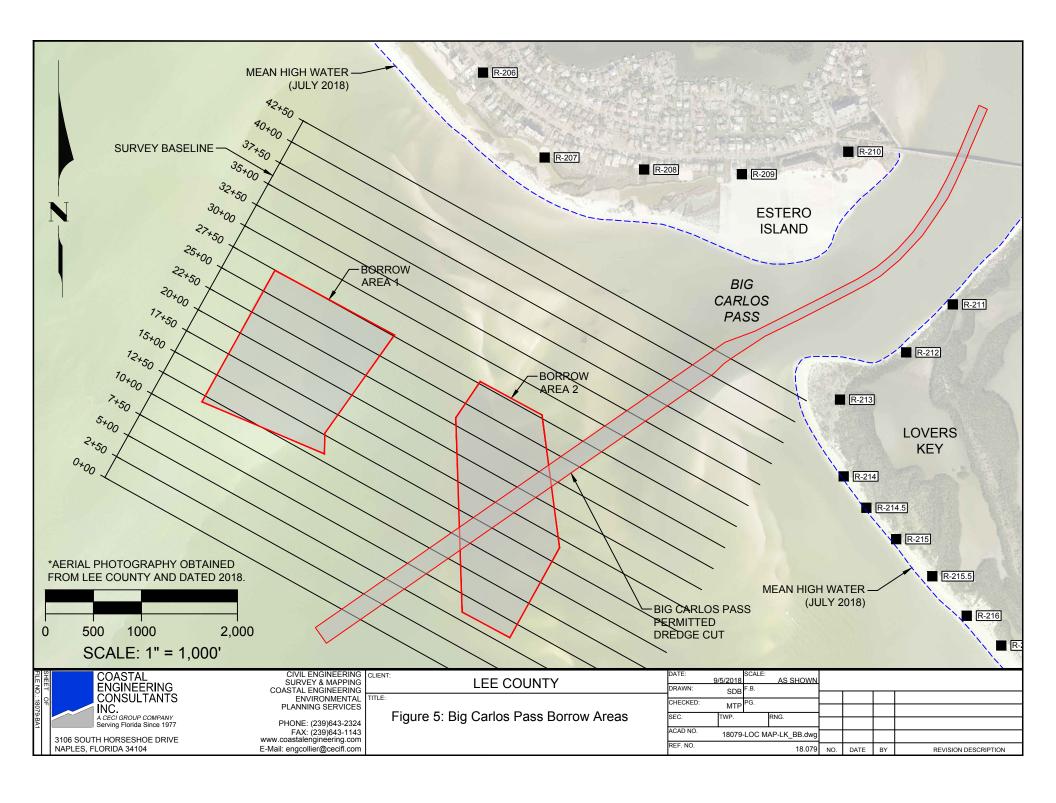


Table 7. Volume Changes between 2016 and 2018 Surveys within Borrow Area 1.

Station	Area (YD³/FT)	Avg Area (YD <sup>3</sup> /FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD <sup>3</sup> )
5+87	0.0			
		0.0	163	0
7+50	0.0			
		0.0	250	0
10+00	0.0			
		6.1	250	1,516
12+50	12.1			
		10.2	76	772
13+26	8.2			
		4.9	174	846
15+00	1.5			
		3.1	250	780
17+50	4.7			
		2.1	250	533
20+00	-0.4			
		2.7	250	678
22+50	5.9			
		2.4	250	611
25+00	-1.0			
		-9.4	250	-2,349
27+50	-17.8			
		-8.9	24	-214
27+74	0.0			
		Total		3,173

Table 8. Volume Changes between 2016 and 2018 Surveys within Borrow Area 2.

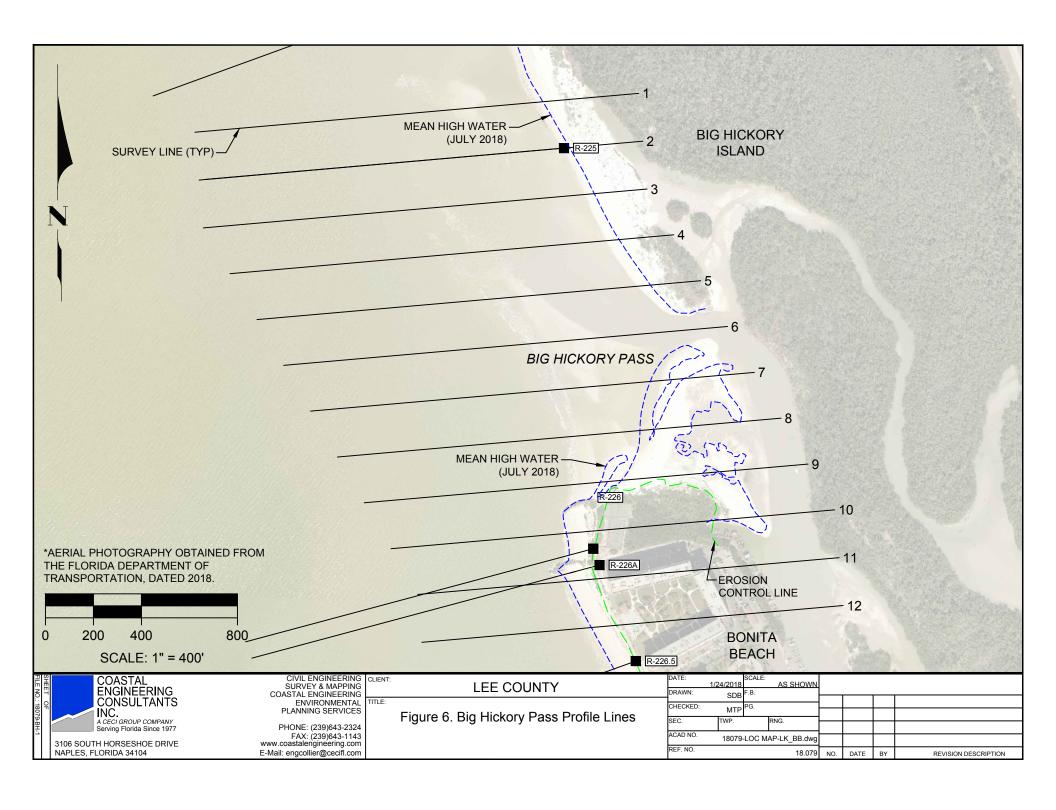
Station	Area (YD <sup>3</sup> /FT)	Avg Area (YD <sup>3</sup> /FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD <sup>3</sup> )
5+87	-4.8			
		-4.5	163	-742
7+50	-4.3			
		0.1	250	27
10+00	4.5			
		5.2	250	1,304
12+50	5.9			
		5.1	76	388
13+26	4.3			
		5.1	174	887
15+00	5.9			
		10.5	250	2,615
17+50	15.0			
		4.5	250	1,126
20+00	-6.0			
		3.7	250	932
22+50	13.5			
		38.9	250	9,719
25+00	64.3			
		25.8	250	6,442
27+50	-12.7			
		-13.4	24	-321
27+74	-14.0			
		Total		22,377

Table 9. Volume Remaining Within Borrow Areas 1 and 2 Based on 2018 Survey.

Station	Area (YD <sup>3</sup> /FT)	Avg Area (YD <sup>3</sup> /FT)	Length (FT)	Volume (YD <sup>3</sup> )
5+87	9.7			
		18.9	163	3,074
7+50	28.0			
		32.3	250	8,080
10+00	36.6			
		63.9	250	15,968
12+50	91.1			
		100.3	76	7,623
13+26	109.5			
		82.1	174	14,288
15+00	54.8			
		54.9	250	13,736
17+50	55.1			
		47.2	250	11,812
20+00	39.4			
		57.4	250	14,342
22+50	75.4			
		98.0	250	24,491
25+00	120.6			
		156.7	250	39,166
27+50	192.8			
		161.8	24	3,883
27+74	130.8			
Total				156,464

## 4.5 Big Hickory Pass Ebb Tidal Shoal

Appendix 4 presents the Big Hickory Pass Ebb Tidal Shoal cross-sections measured at the profile lines spaced 200 feet apart from R-225 to R-226 for the 2014 pre-construction, 2015 post-construction, and 2016, 2017, and 2018 monitoring surveys. The profile line locations are depicted in Figure 6.



### 4.6 Morphologic Changes

Figures 7 and 8 present elevation contour maps based on the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys, respectively. The morphologic changes that occurred between the two surveys are presented in Figure 9. The changes within the Big Carlos Pass inlet system ranged from 4 feet of scour to 5 feet of deposition. The Lovers Key fill area experienced nearshore erosion within a 1-to-2-foot range. The New Pass inlet system and its ebb shoal experienced mixed changes within  $\pm 2$ -to-3-foot range, mostly erosion on the north side of the pass and accretion on the south side of the pass. Big Hickory Island experienced nearshore and beach erosion within a 3-to-4-foot range. The Bonita Beach fill area experienced minor nearshore changes within a  $\pm 1$ -foot range.

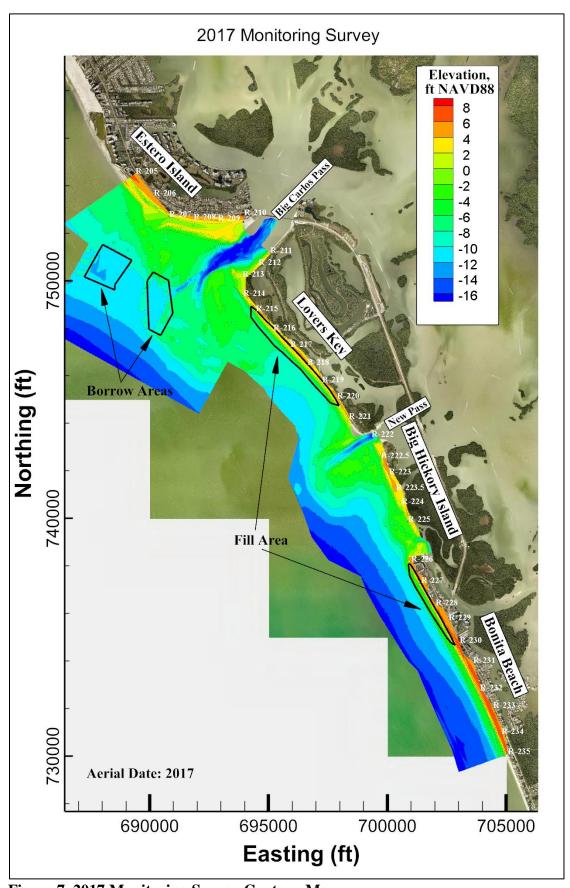


Figure 7. 2017 Monitoring Survey Contour Map.

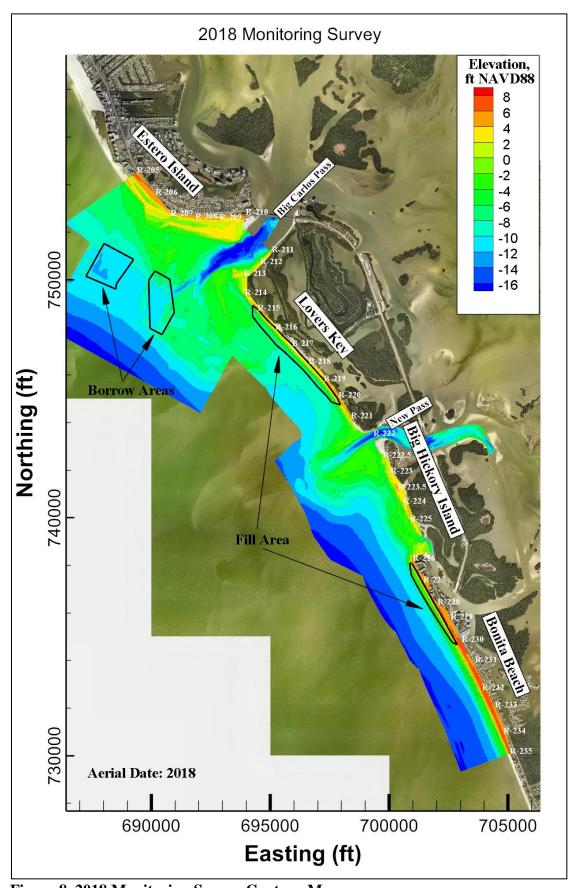


Figure 8. 2018 Monitoring Survey Contour Map.

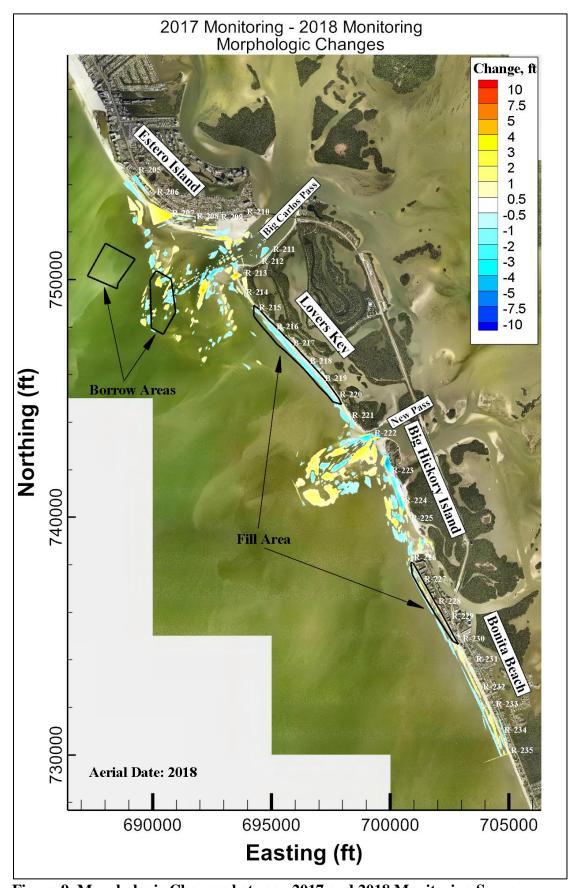


Figure 9. Morphologic Changes between 2017 and 2018 Monitoring Surveys.

#### 5 CONCLUSION

This report describes the third-year annual monitoring results of the 2014 Bonita Beach and Lovers Key Beach Renourishment Project.

The information presented herein provides necessary data for both the County and FDEP to observe and assess, with quantitative measurements, the performance of the Project, any adverse effects which have occurred, and the need for any adjustments, modifications, or mitigative response to the Project. The monitoring process also provides the County and FDEP information necessary to plan, design, and optimize subsequent follow-up projects, potentially reducing the need for and costs of unnecessary work, as well as potentially reducing any environmental impacts that may have occurred or be expected. Based on the monitoring, there were no documented adverse impacts to the coastal system within the Project area.

Comparing the 2017 and 2018 monitoring surveys of the R-monuments, the entire monitoring area (R-211 to R-235) experienced a net loss, measured above depth of closure, of approximately 50,700 cubic yards. This loss is comprised of individual losses of approximately 39,200 cubic yards, 8,500 cubic yards, and 3,000 cubic yards within Lovers Key, Big Hickory Island, and the Bonita Beach segments, respectively.

Above MHW, the net change within the monitoring area was a gain of approximately 10,700 cubic yards. Lovers Key gained approximately 2,800 cubic yards, Big Hickory Island lost approximately 600 cubic yards, and Bonita Beach gained approximately 8,500 cubic yards.

Approximately 120,700 cubic yards eroded above MHW within the Lovers Key Beach Fill between the 2015 post-construction and 2018 monitoring surveys with approximately 52% of the original fill placed above MHW remaining on the beach.

Approximately 67,100 cubic yards eroded above MHW within Bonita Beach Fill between the 2015 post-construction and 2018 monitoring surveys with approximately 32% of the original fill placed above MHW remaining on the beach.

Comparing the 2016 and 2018 monitoring surveys of the Borrow Areas, the net volume change was approximately 26,500 cubic yards of shoaling. Based on the 2018 monitoring survey, the volume remaining within the Borrow Areas was approximately 156,500 cubic yards.

#### 6 REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX 1

SURVEY REPORT



CECI Group Services
Coastal and Marine Engineering
Environmental and Geological Services
Land and Marine Survey and Mapping
Website: www.coastalengineering.com

#### 2018 BONITA BEACH / LOVERS KEY ANNUAL MONITORING SURVEY

#### SURVEY REPORT

All Surveys were conducted utilizing multiple Trimble Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Positioning Systems (GPS). The Monitoring Survey of Lovers Key and Big Hickory Island was performed on June 28, 2018. The Monitoring Survey of Bonita Beach was performed on July 6, 2018. All GPS control during this survey was referenced from previously established Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems (BBCS) and meets or exceeds Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Range VIII.

All "R monument" and intermediate beach profiles were collected on the State Plane Coordinate System Grid, Florida West Zone and survey data was collected along FDEP established grid bearings as outlined in the project Scope of Work. The horizontal and vertical datums were North American Datum (NAD) of 1983/2012 Adjustment and North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, Geoid 2012A, respectively.

All survey control was established as part of the upland topographic survey control work, and conducted in accordance with the FDEP Monitoring Standards for Beach Erosion Control Projects. These surveys meet the requirements set forth in Chapter 5J-17 (F.A.C.) Florida Administrative Code. The following published FDEP vertical control was used during the surveys:

USGS E248 1965, PID No. AD1334, Elevation: 22.09 NAVD 1988 USGS D248 1965, PID No. AD1312, Elevation: 11.95 NAVD 1988

### **Equipment**

*Upland:* CEC employed two Trimble Real Time Kinetic (RTK) GPS rover receivers with GLONASS capability systems for the upland surveys. These systems are capable of delivering RTK positions with coordinate accuracy of  $\pm 10$ mm+2ppm. Wireless Bluetooth technology allows our surveyors to collect data seaward of the Mean High Water line in the "surf zone" up to 5 feet deep.

Offshore: The survey vessel used for this work was a 20-foot fiberglass hull powered by an outboard. An Innerspace 456 single beam echo sounder was used with a side mounted transducer. A Trimble R8 GPS antenna with GLONASS capability was installed on the side mount bracket directly above the transducer. The Trimble R8 receiver was integrated with the on-board computer system. Hypack 2017 software package was the hydrographic guidance program utilized.

#### **QA/QC Procedures**

CEC employs an advanced QA/QC program to ensure work performed by us meets the FDEP accuracy standards. CEC upland field crews utilize RTK systems for data collection. CEC also incorporates the necessary equipment on the survey vessel to collect bathymetric survey data "Real-Time". To meet the specification calling for an approximate 50-foot overlap in data between the boat and the upland crew, CEC

2018 Bonita Beach / Lovers Key Annual Monitoring Survey Report Page 2 of 2

implements the following procedure. Utilizing "Real-Time" data collection, the boat crew immediately accounts for the tide correction, as well as the draft, and reports measured water depth in NAVD88 at each profile with the upland crew. This gives the upland crew, who simultaneously collects the upland and nearshore profile data, the necessary information to achieve the "overlap" specification.

Upland Data Collection: CEC mobilized one operator and GPS rover unit to collect survey data from the approximate MHW line landward while an additional operator and unit collected data just landward of MHW seaward to wading depth or approximately –5 feet NAVD88. The recorded data was maintained within tolerances of ±3.00 feet horizontal and ±0.16 feet vertical. QA/QC procedures were maintained by both comparison of values with higher accuracy and by repeat measurement.

An electronic list of R-monument coordinates and profile azimuths was loaded into the rover units and measurements were recorded along the azimuth line at intervals no greater than 25 feet or wherever geographical features dictated. The measurements were taken landward along the azimuth line to a minimum of 150 feet landward of the R-monument or to the edge of a building or road, whichever is the most seaward. When possible, a measurement was taken on the R-monument. The extent of the vegetation line and prominent features such as seawalls were also noted in the data collection. The measurements were taken seaward along the azimuth line to a minimum depth of –5 feet NAVD88 or as far as conditions dictated, to maintain a minimum of 50 feet of overlap with the data being collected by the offshore survey crew. This data was then compiled and merged with the offshore data to produce the profile drawings.

Offshore Data Collection: All survey equipment was properly calibrated and operated in accordance with FDEP standards. Bar checks to calibrate the fathometer were performed periodically throughout the survey. Bathymetric survey data collection was conducted in calm seas. Maximum wave heights during the data collection period were less than 3 feet. The data was collected at intervals not exceeding 25 feet and at all grade breaks along the profile sufficient to accurately describe the bathymetry at the profile locations. The beach profile survey extended seaward to a minimum of 3,000 feet from MHW.

Bathymetric survey data collection was performed as close in time as possible with the upland topographic survey data collection.

COASTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.

FLORIDA BUSINESS AUTHORIZATION NO. LB 2464

Richard J. Ewing, P.S.M.

Professional Surveyor and Mapper

Florida Certificate No. 5295

NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF A FLORIDA

LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER

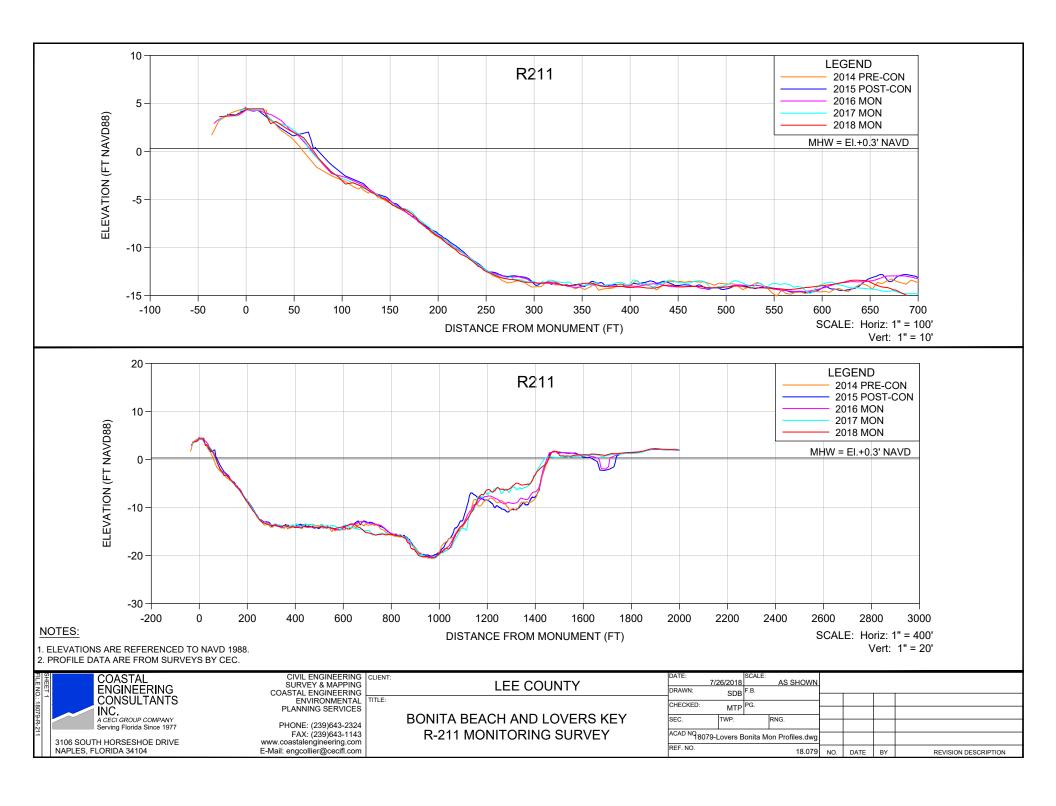
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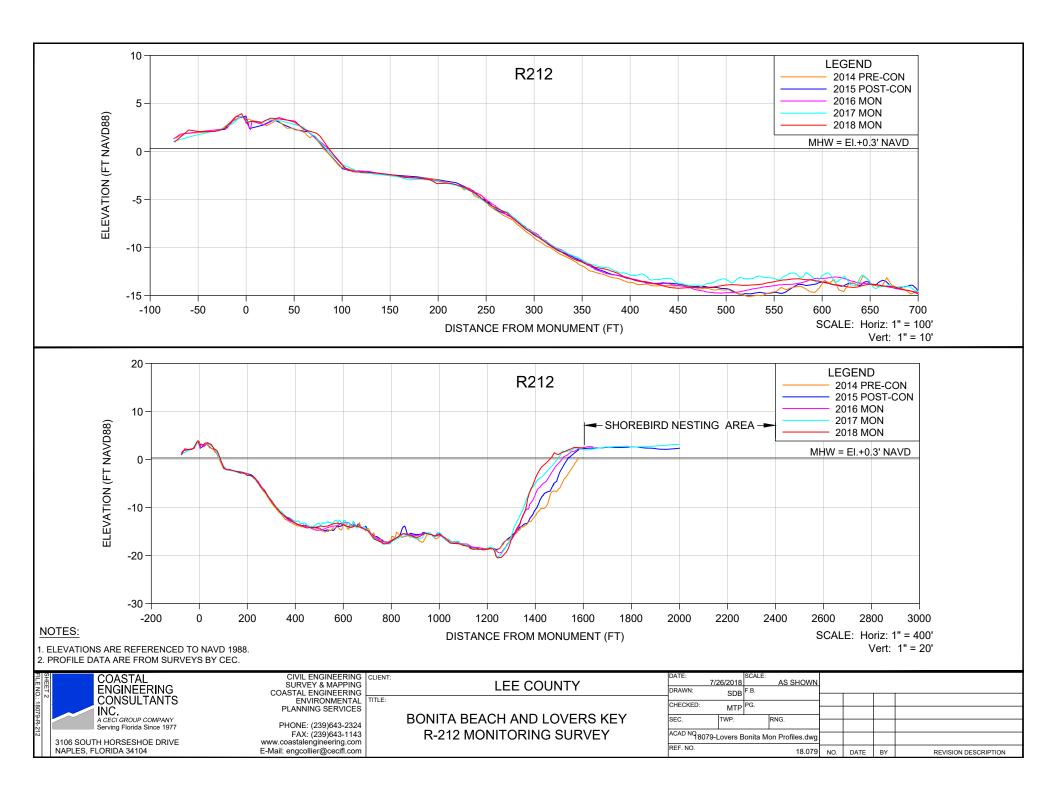
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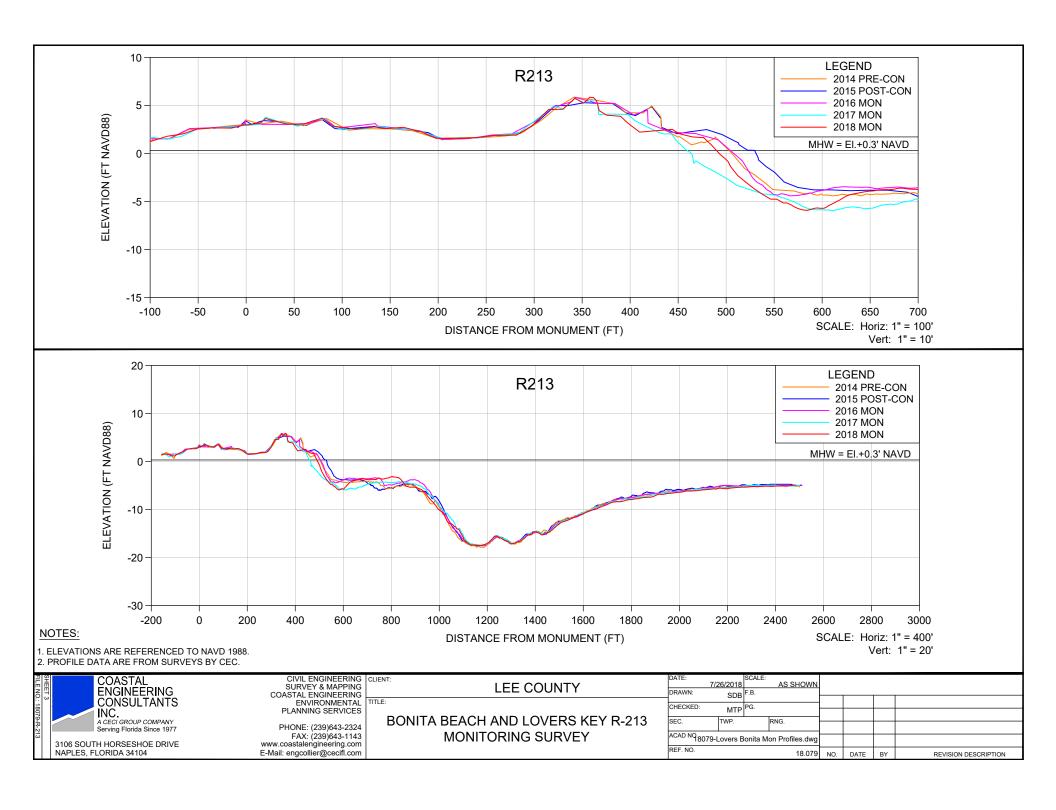
2018 Annual Monitoring Report

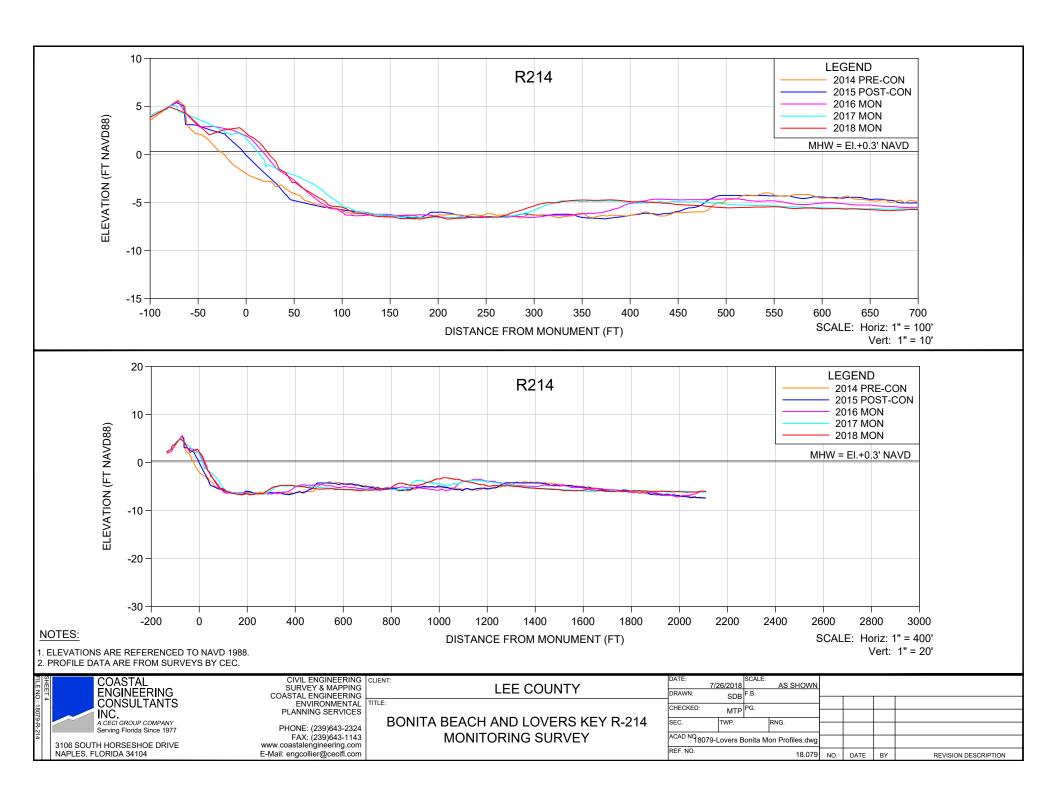
## APPENDIX 2

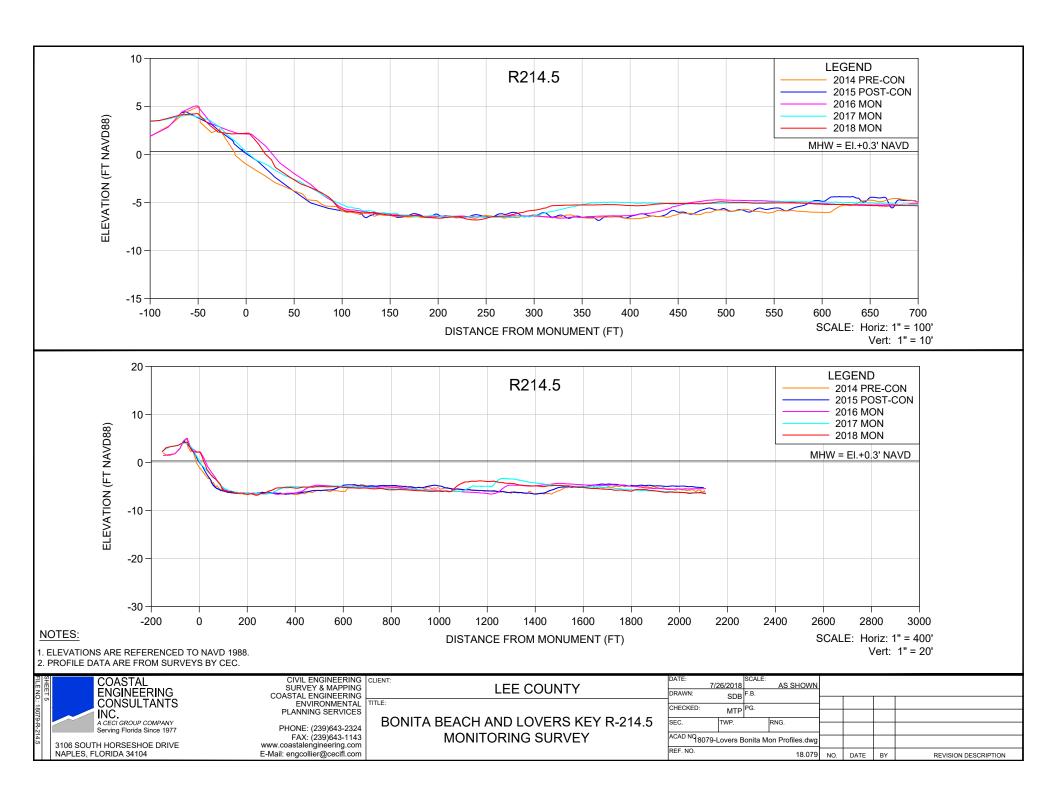
## BEACH PROFILES

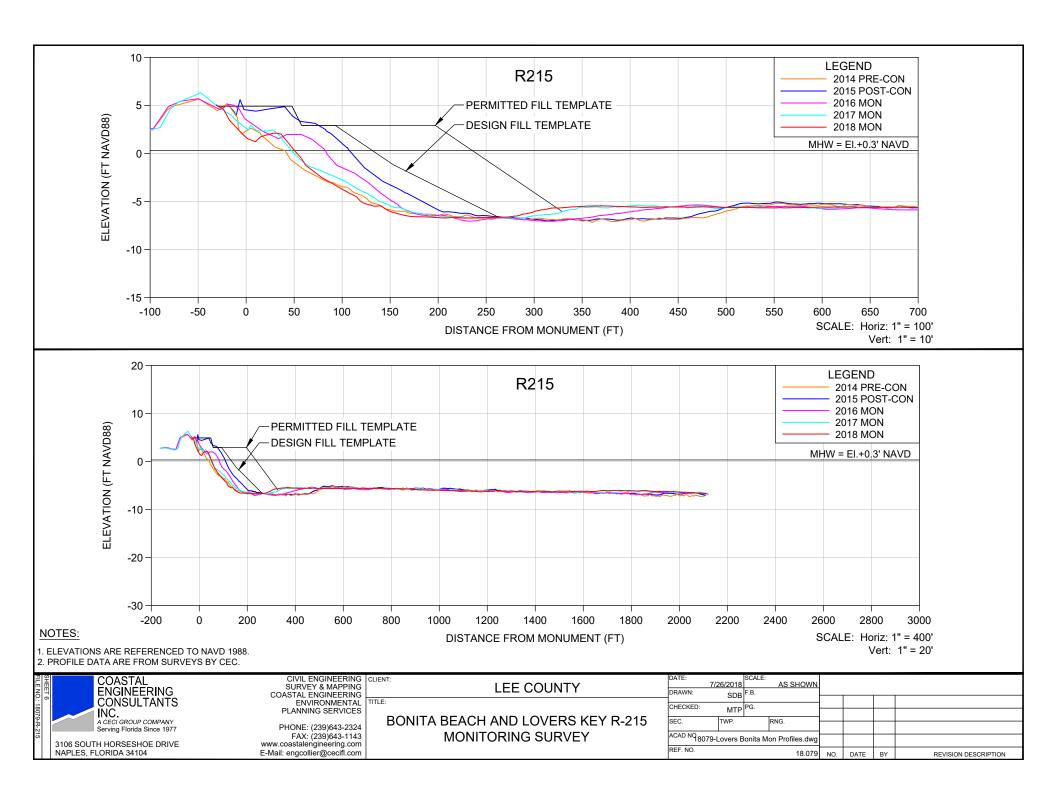


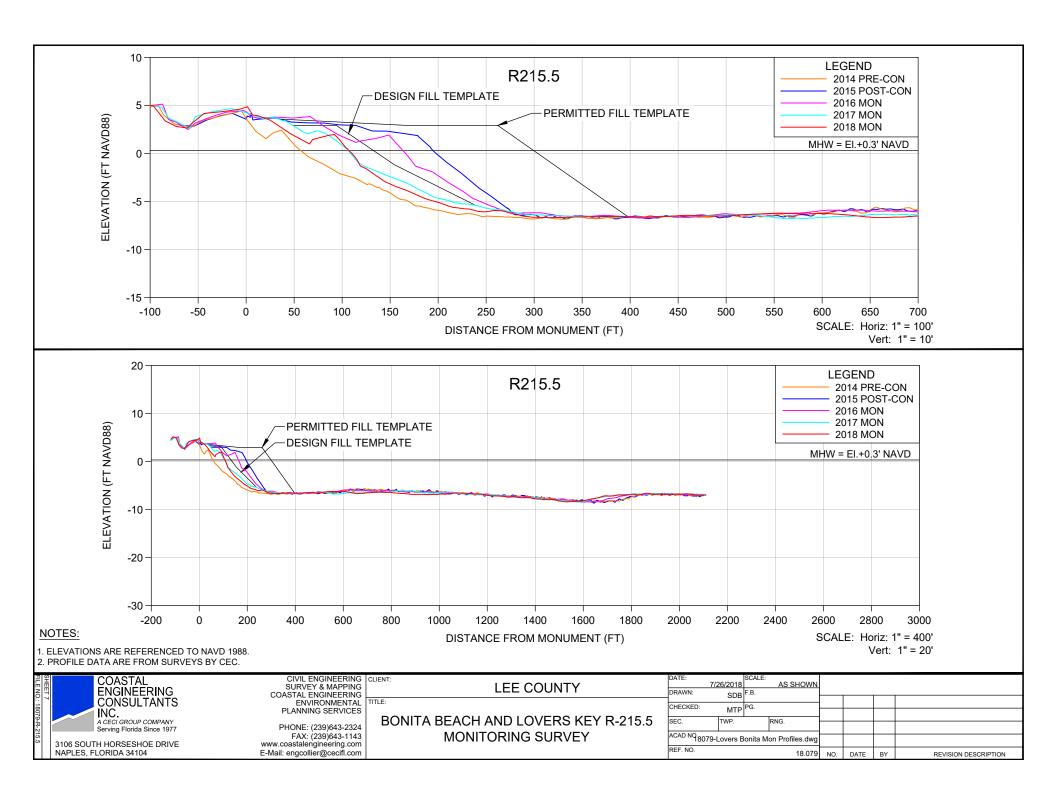


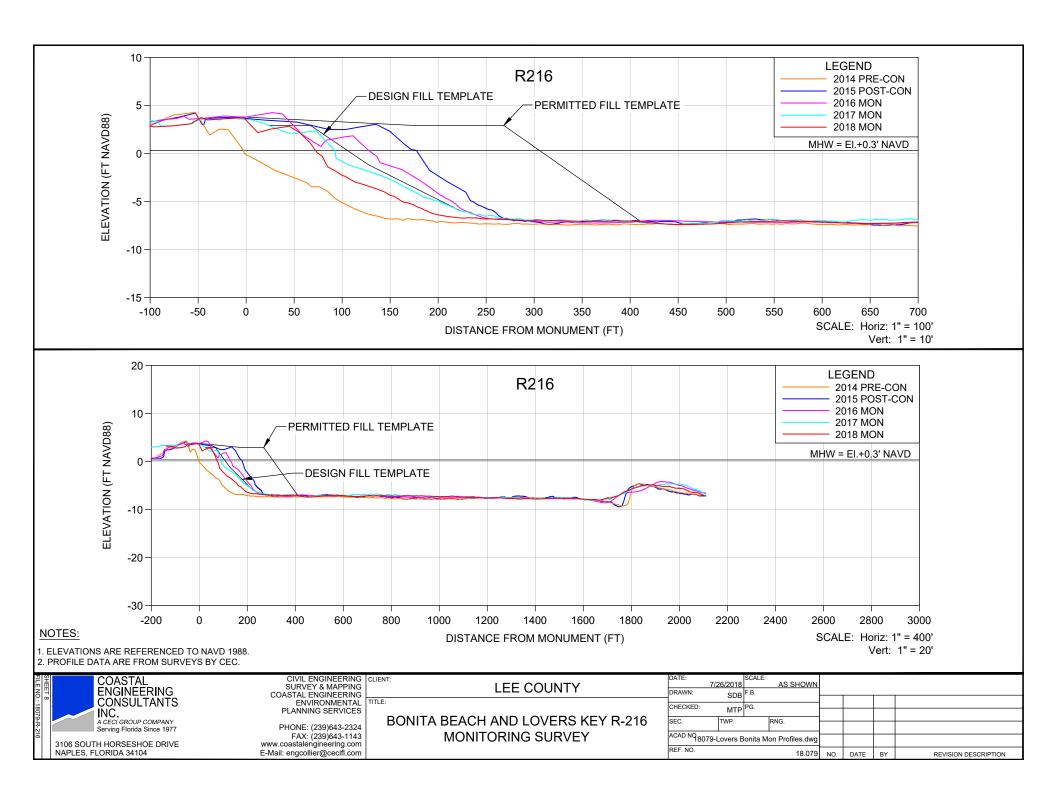


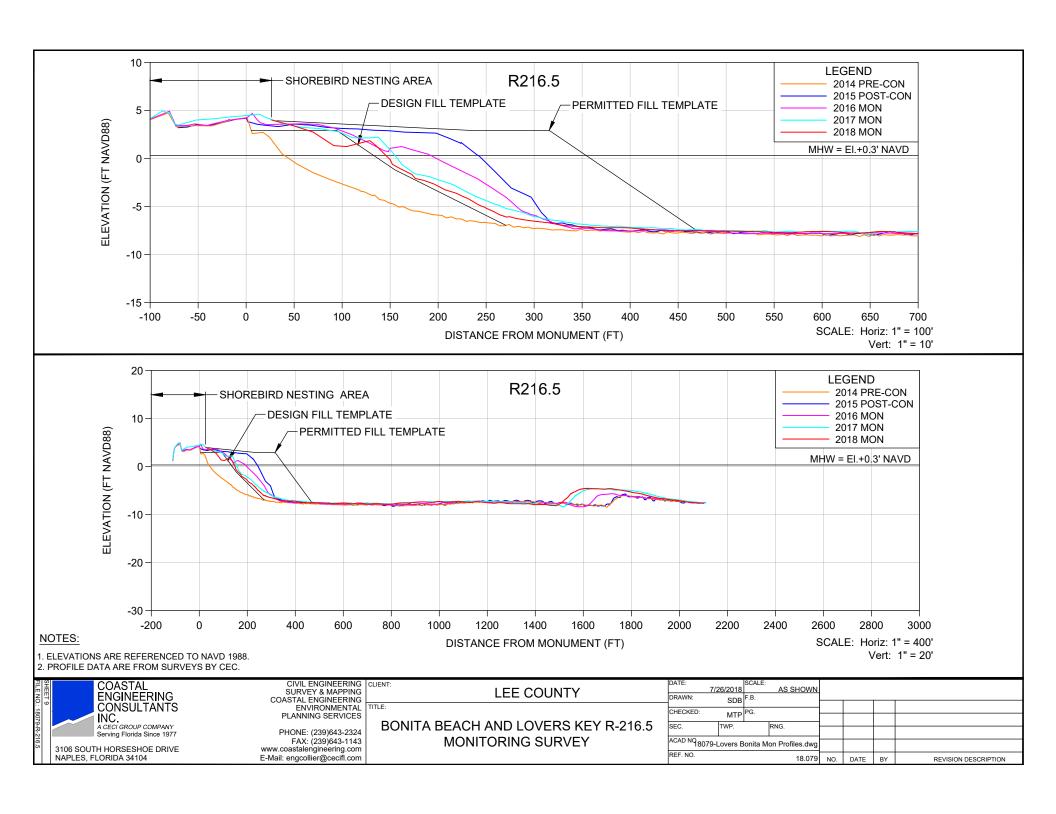


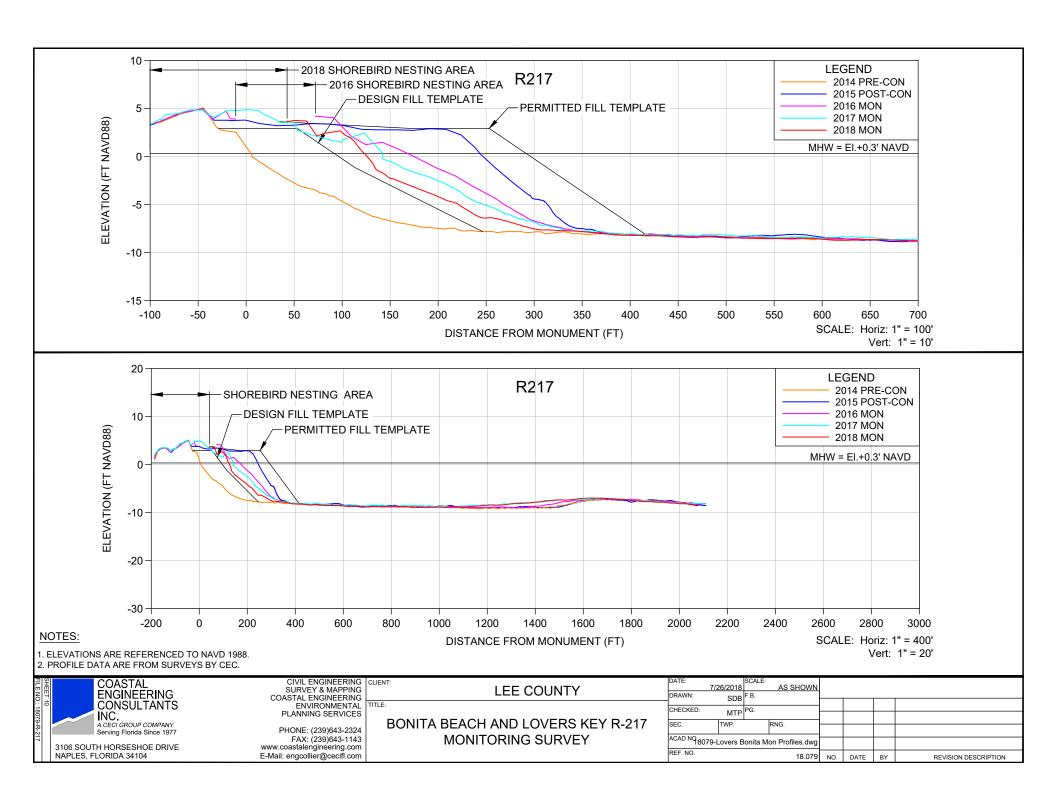


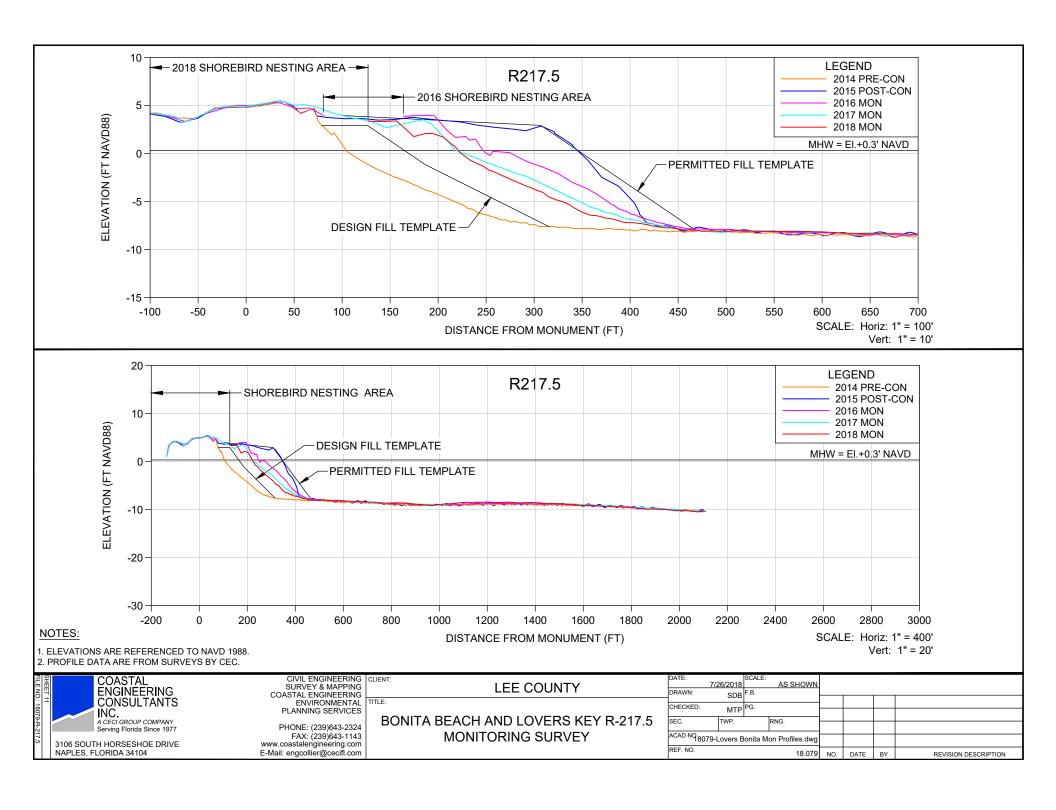


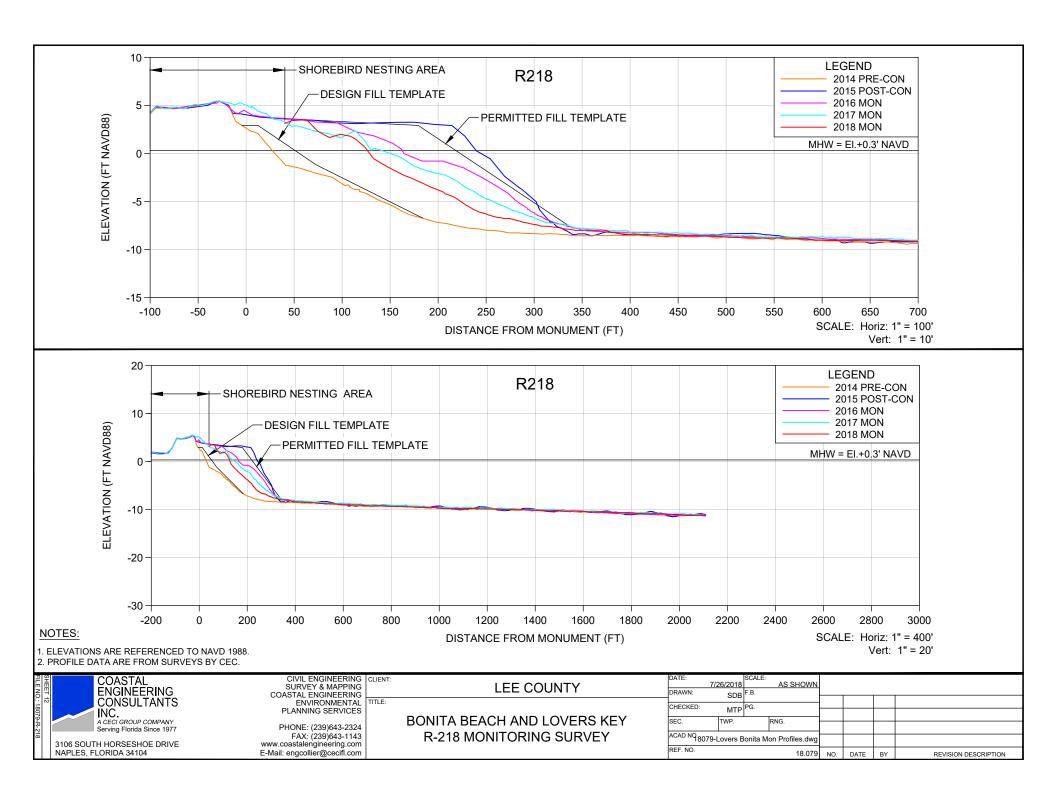


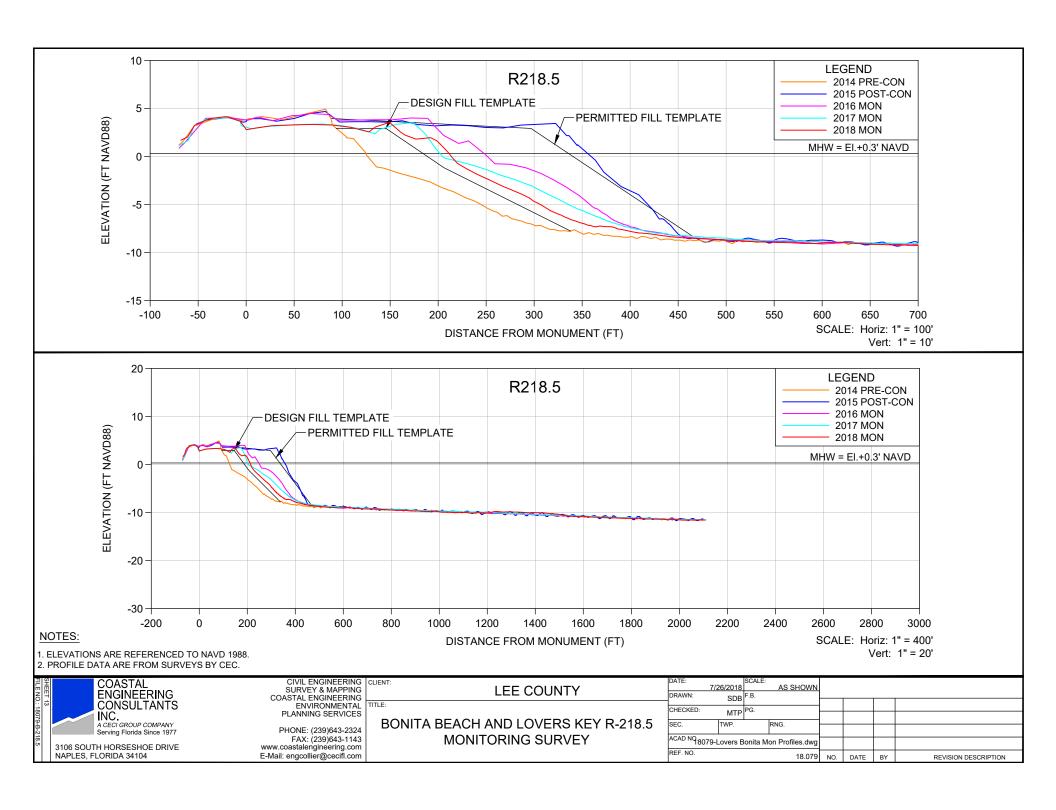


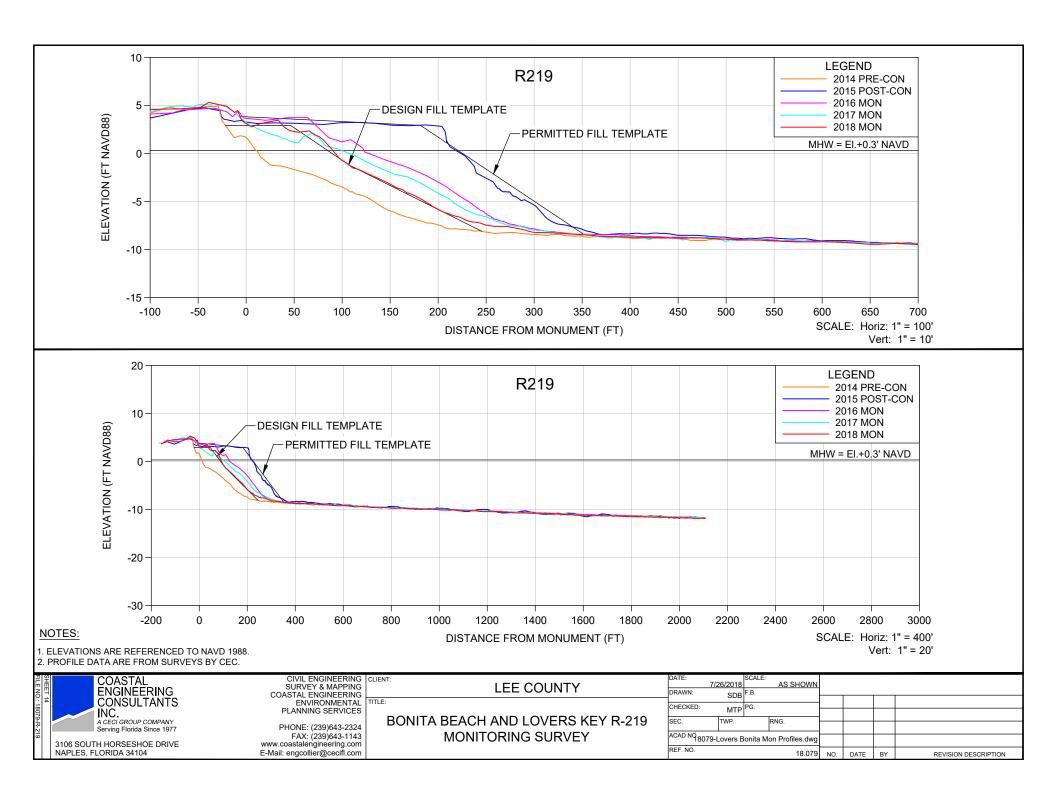


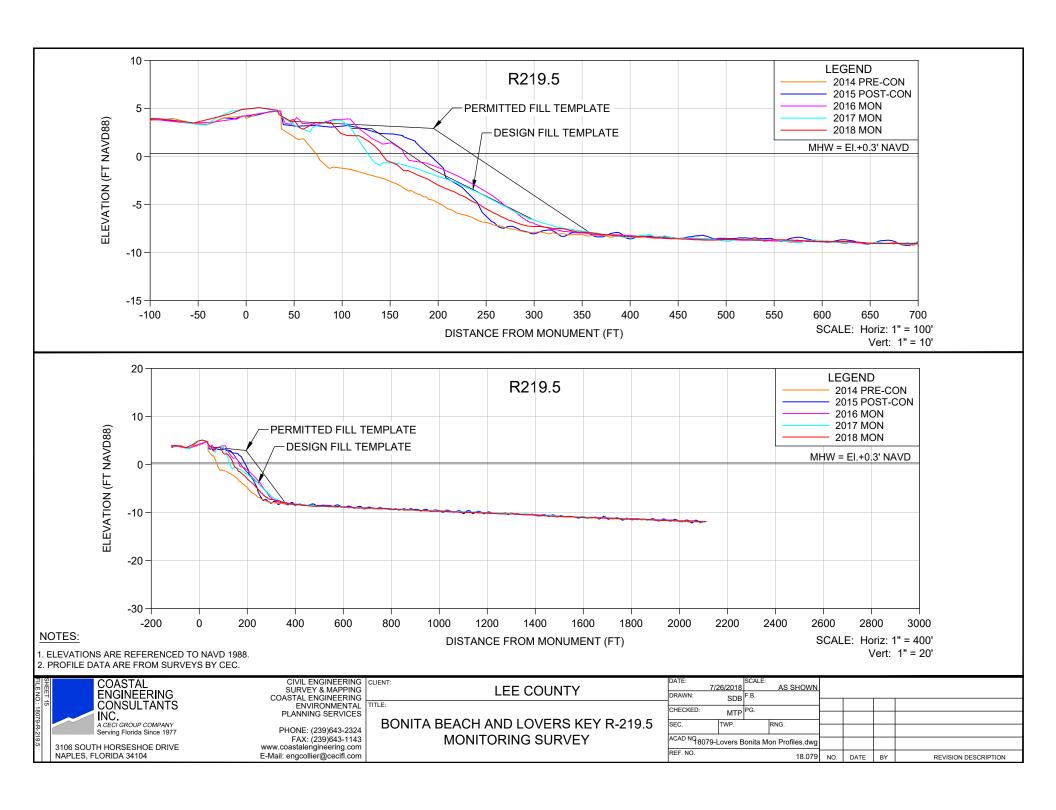


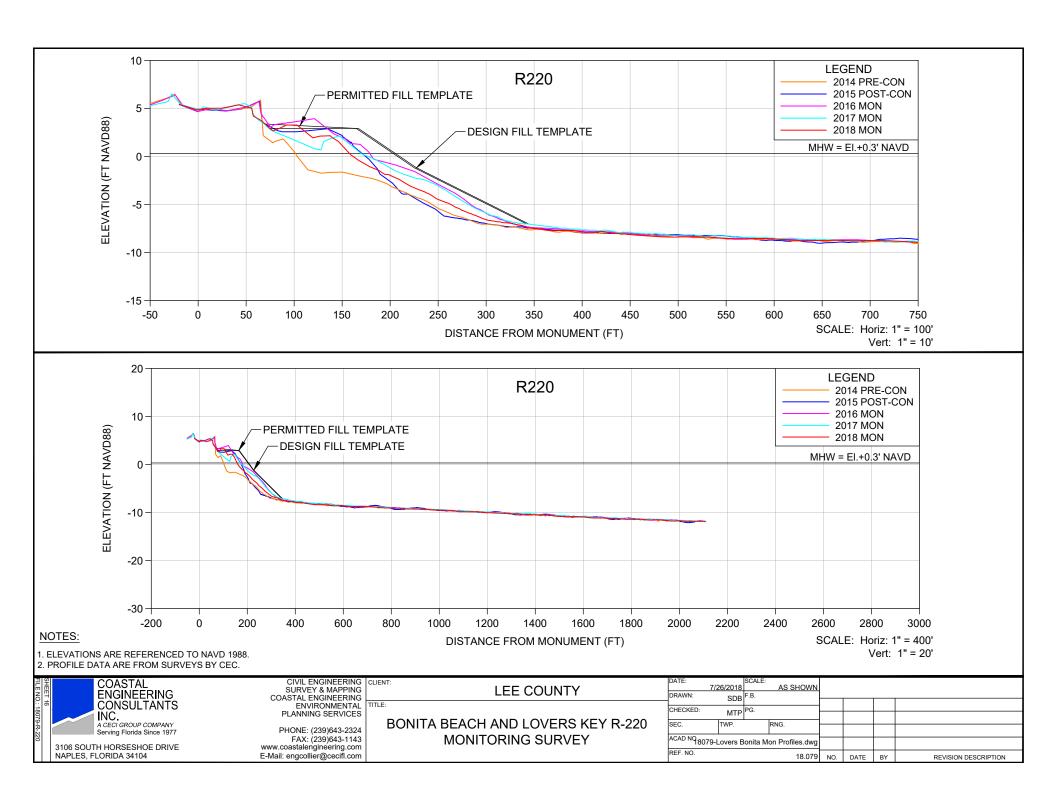


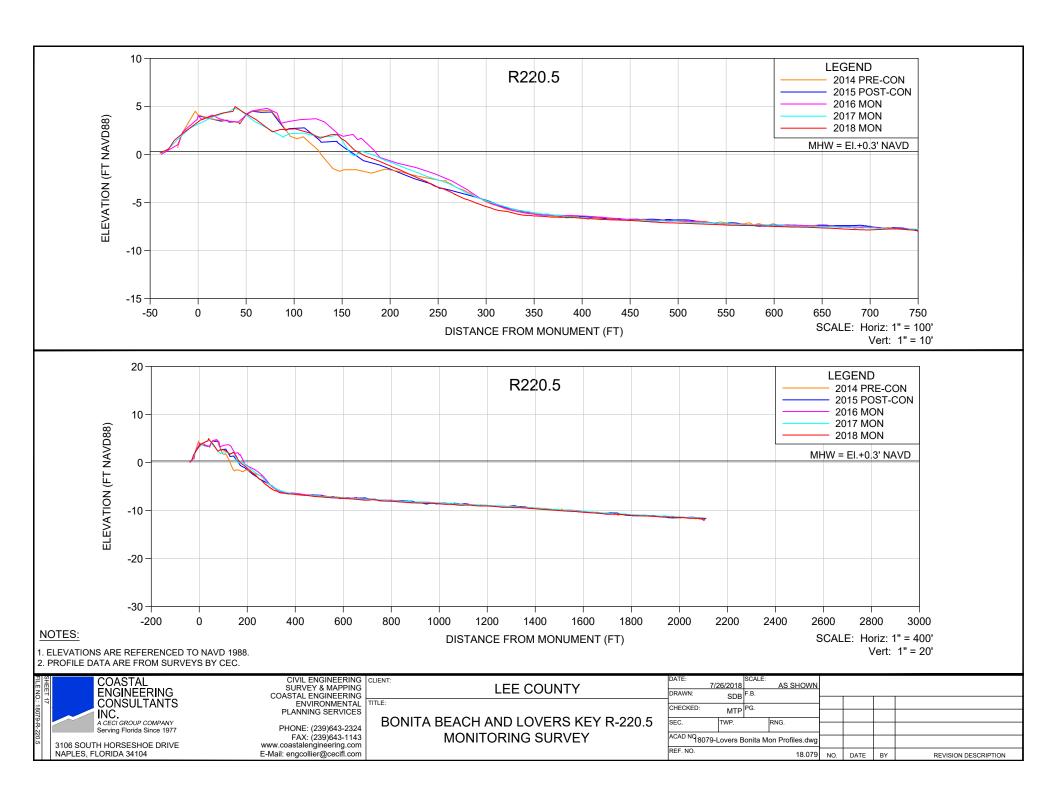


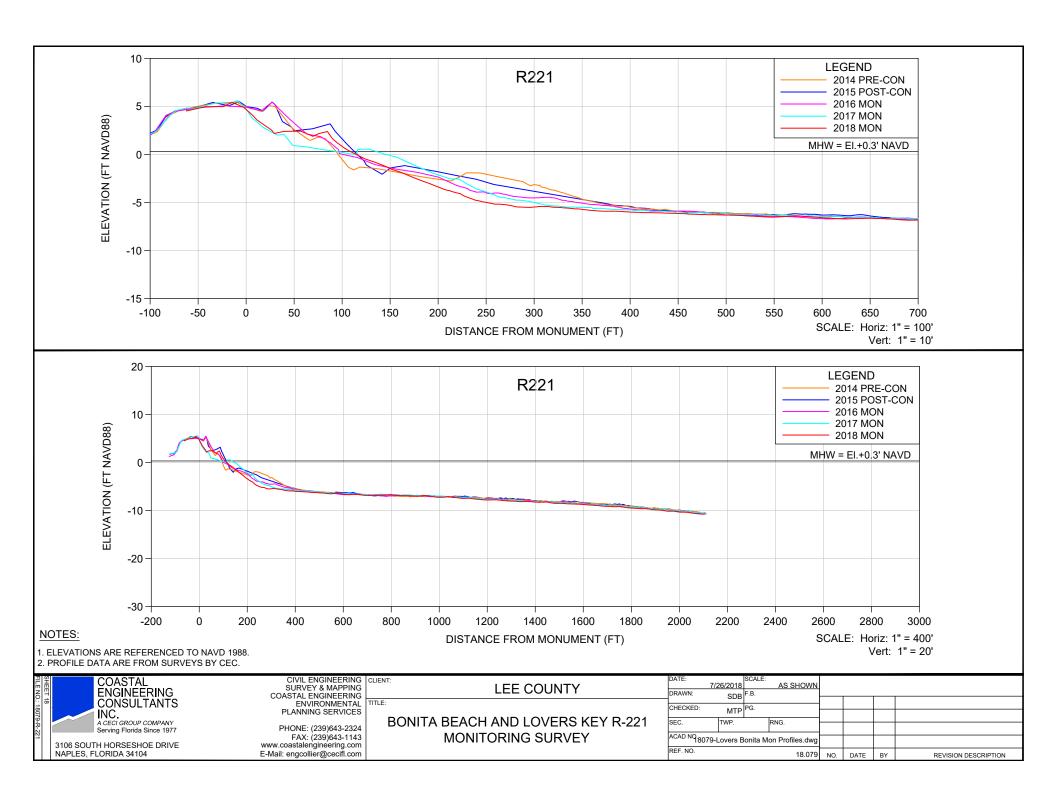


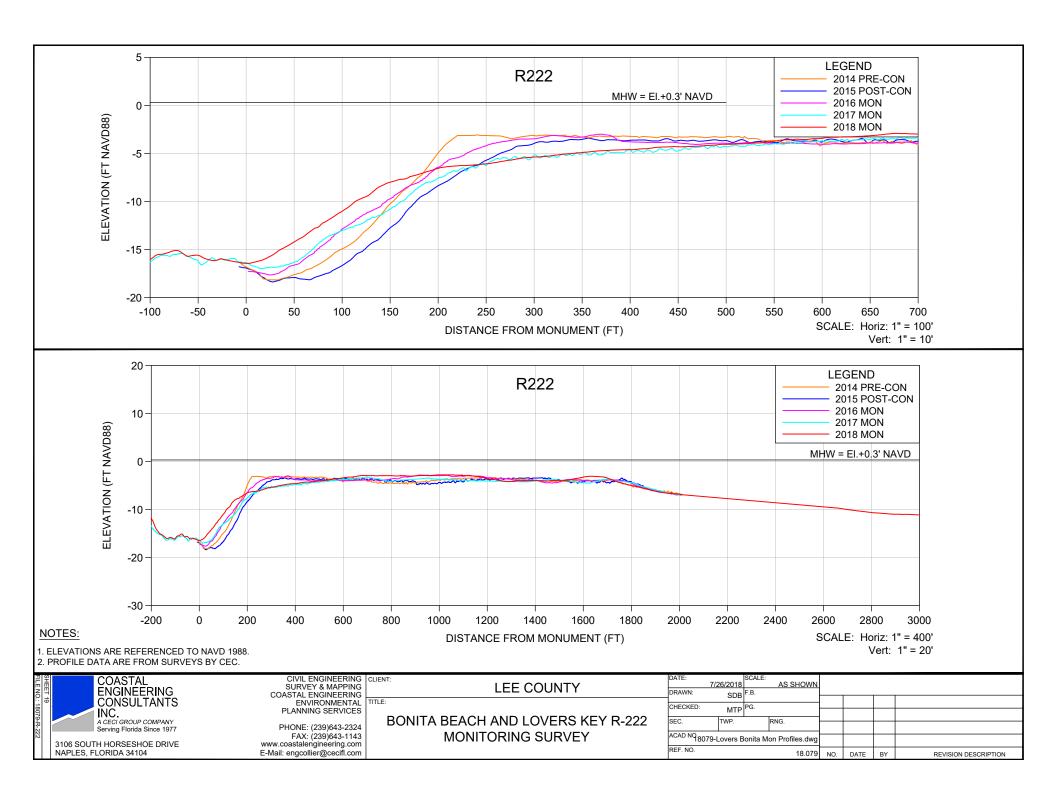


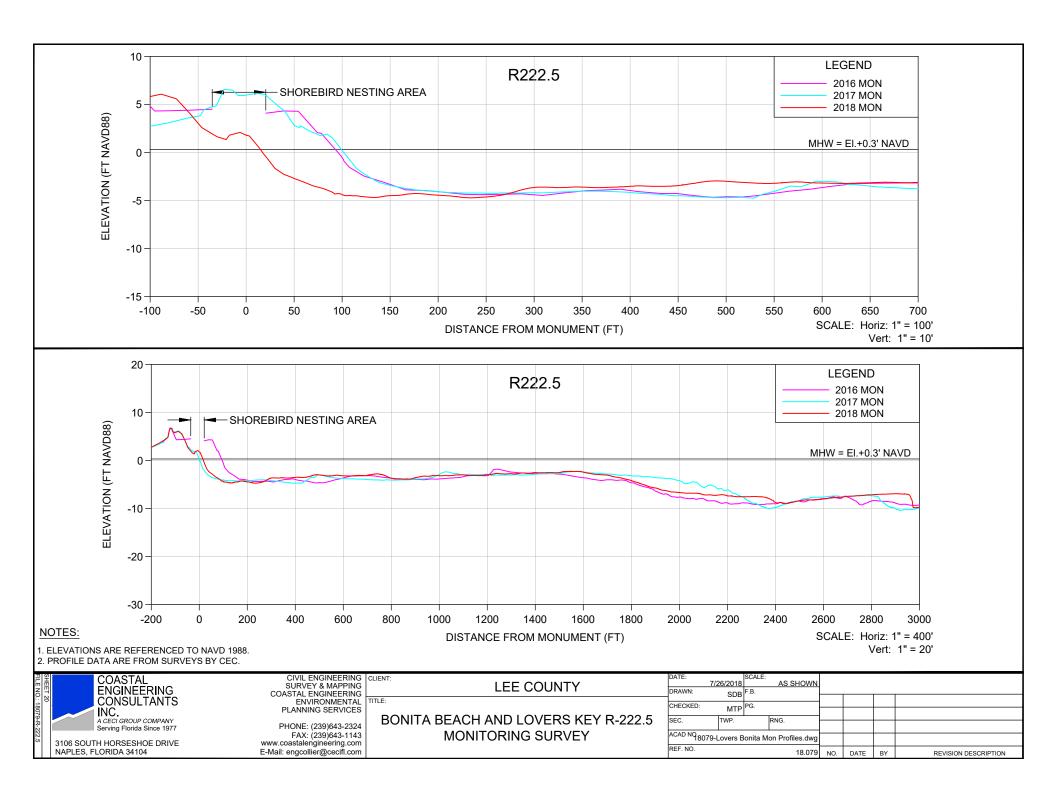


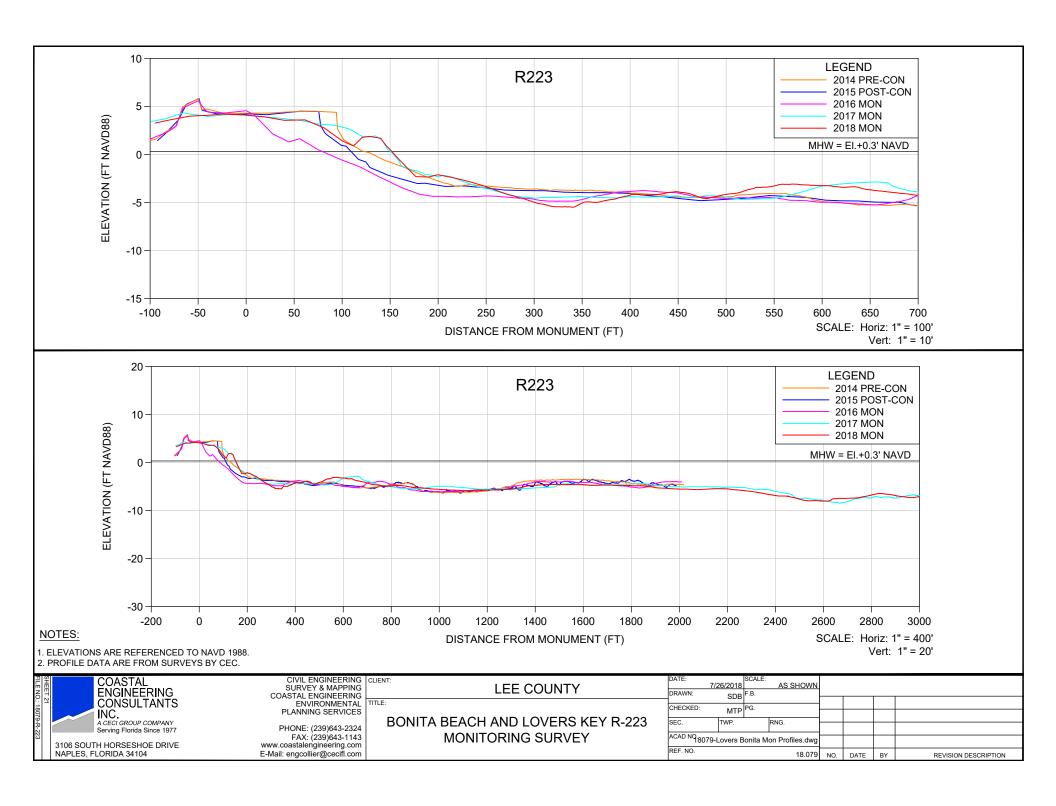


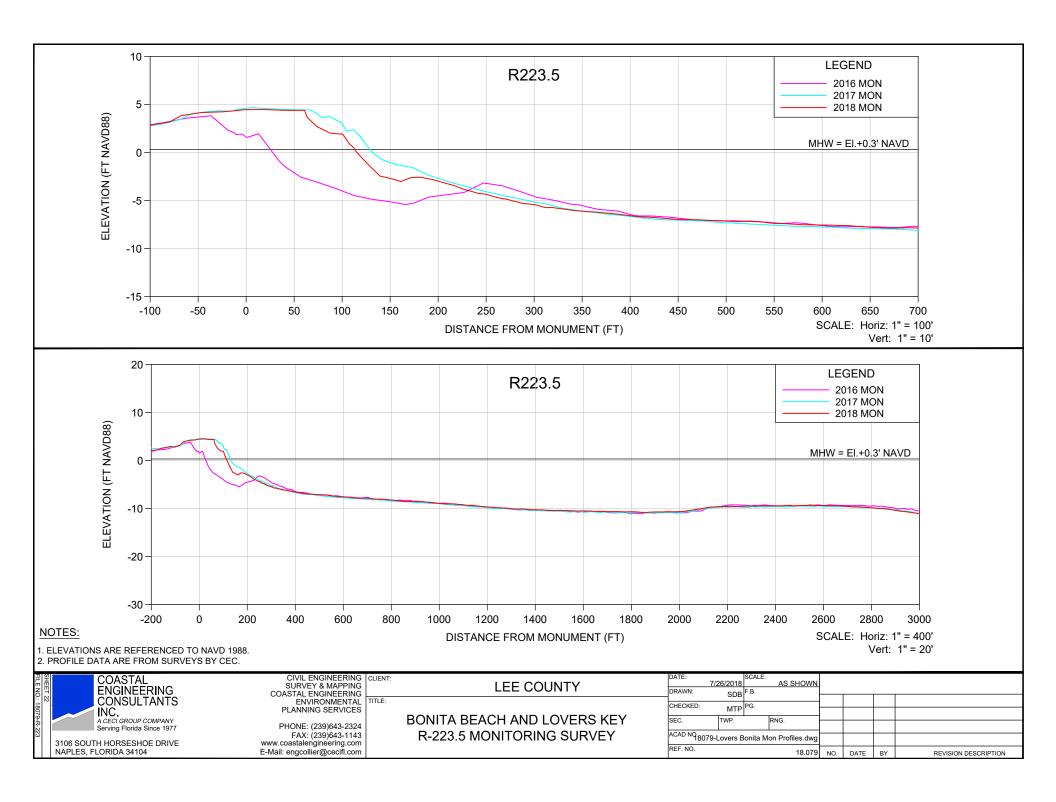


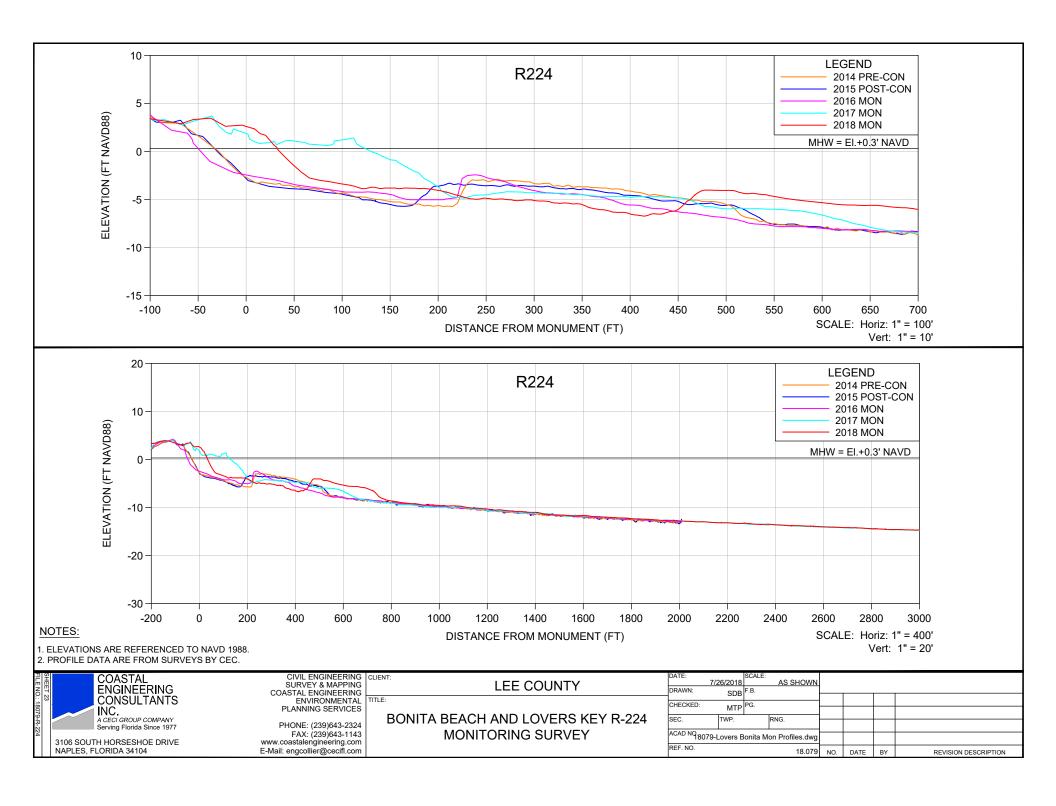


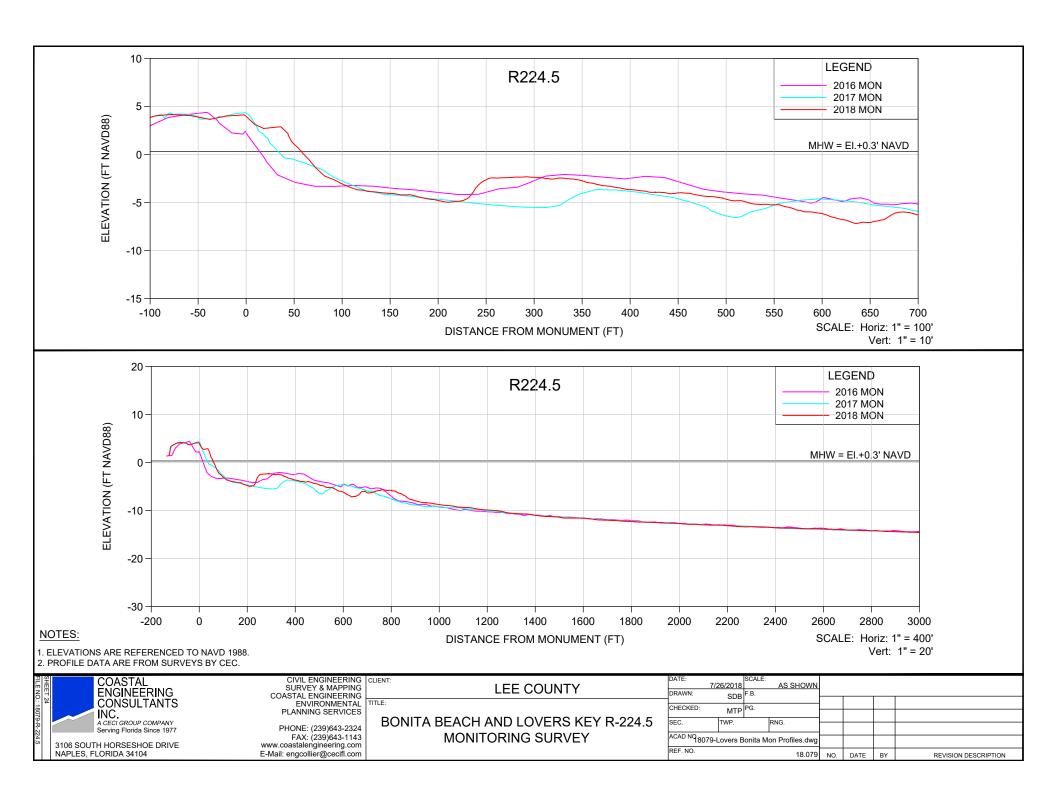


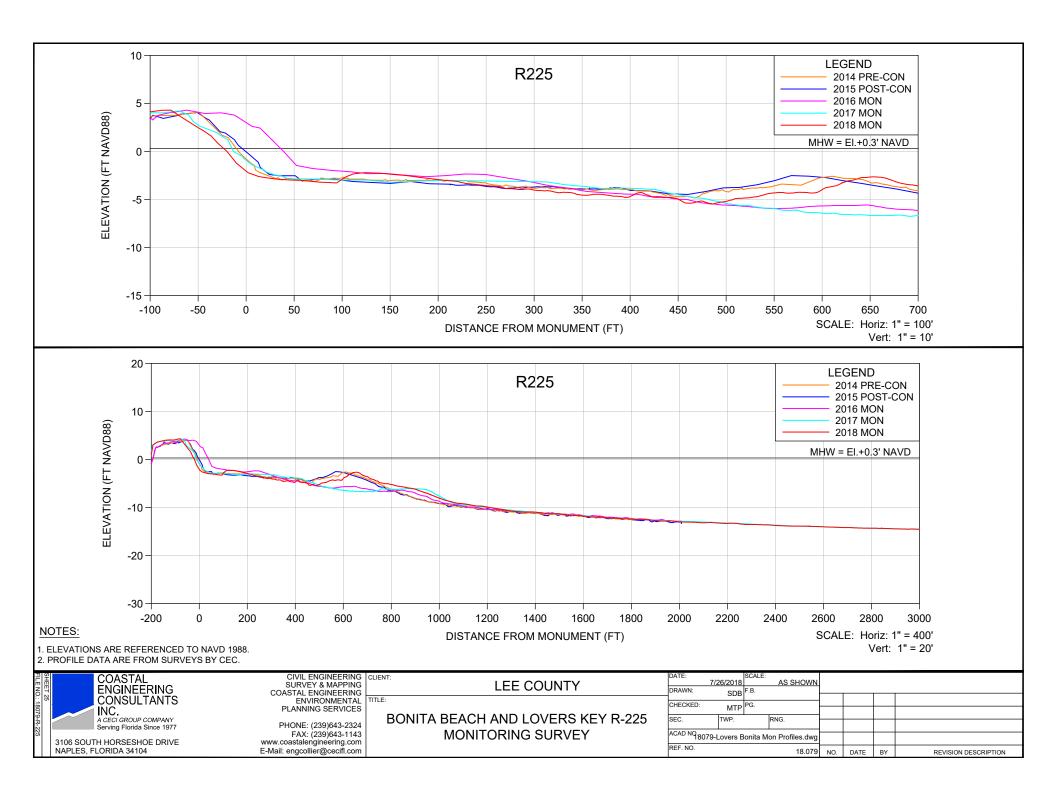


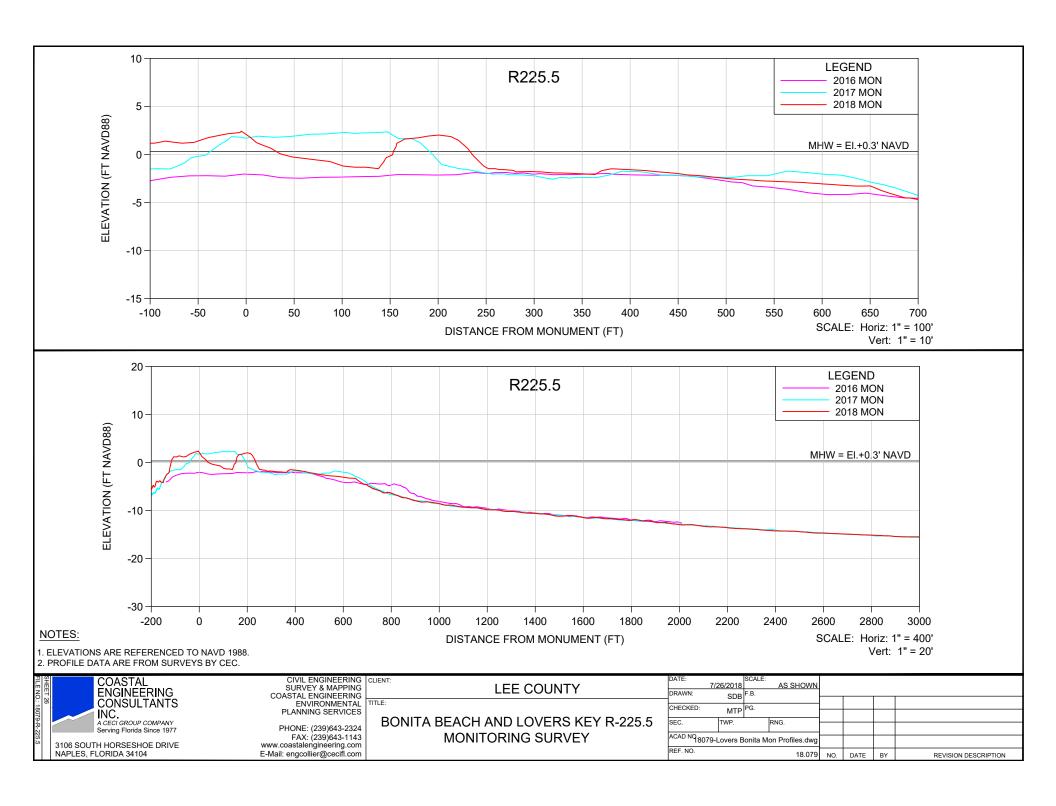


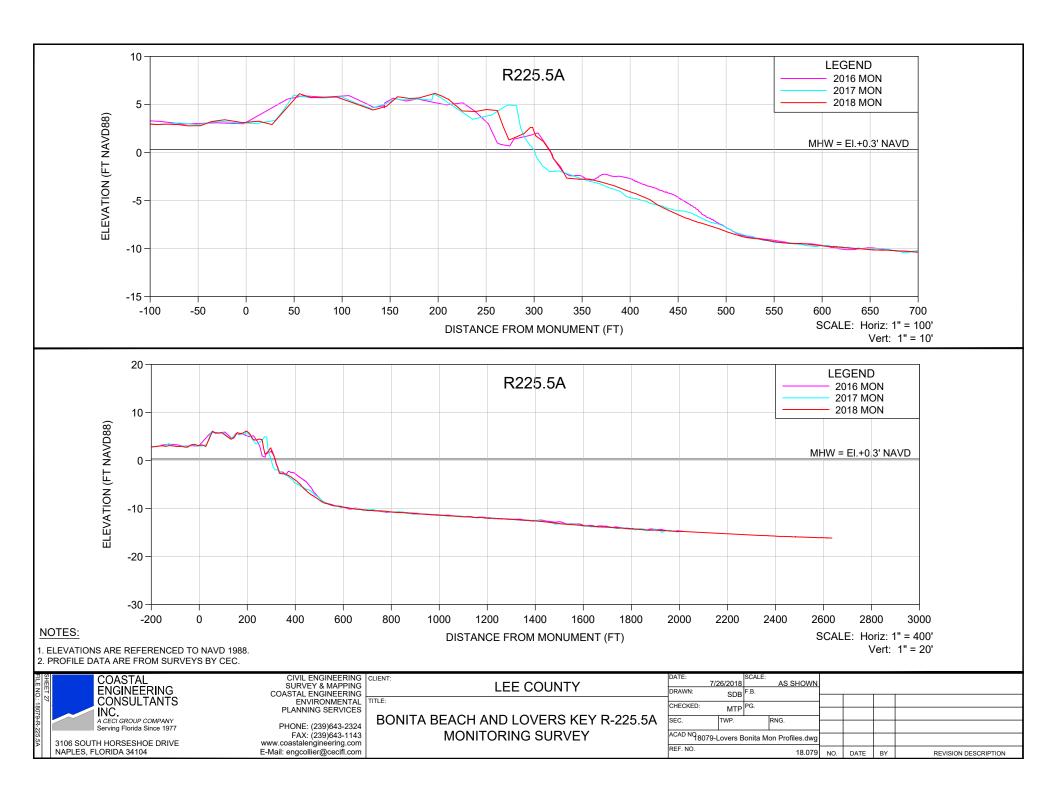


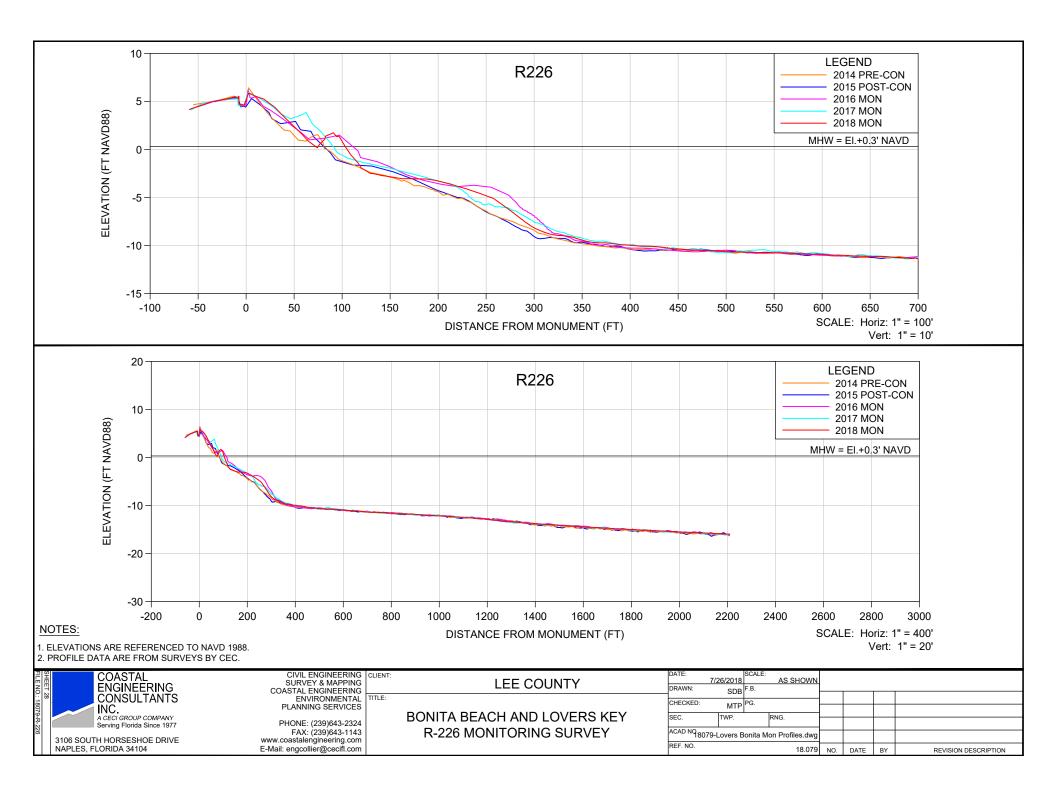


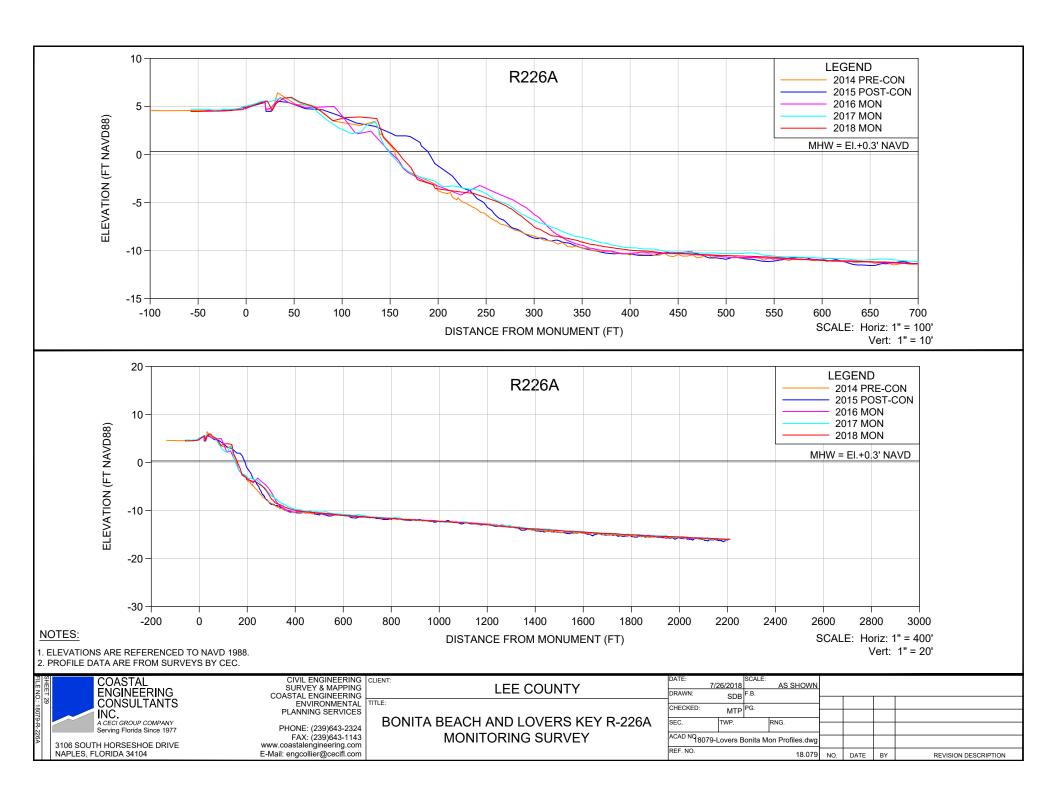


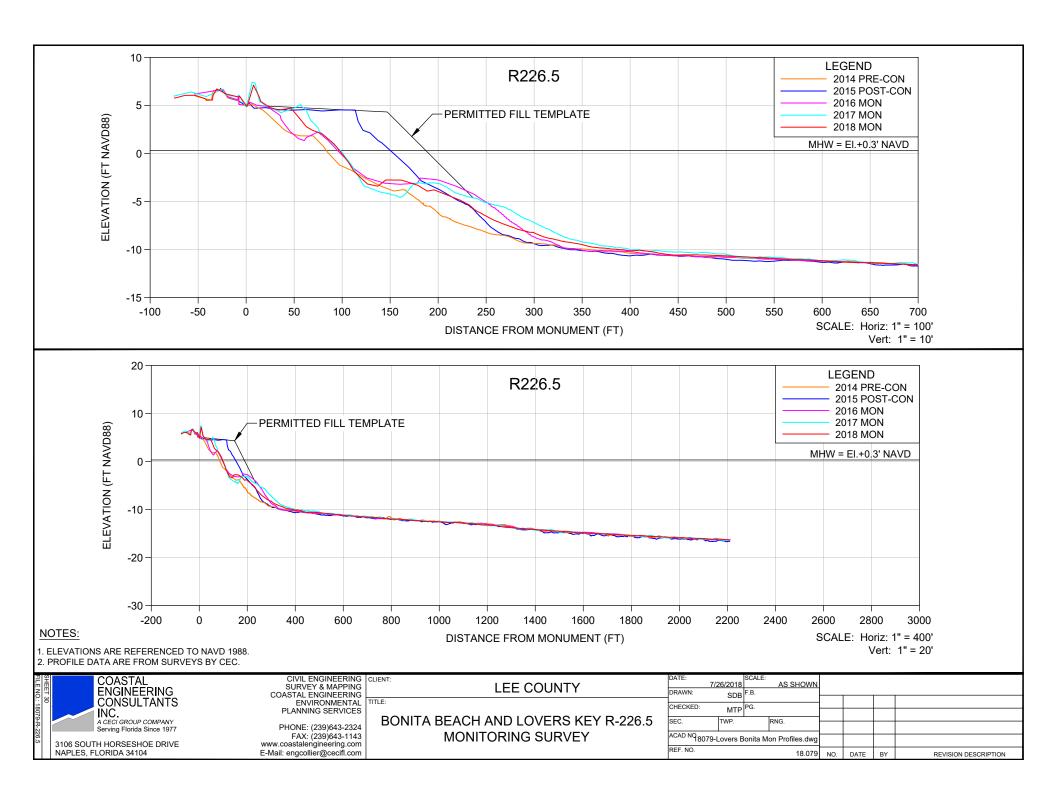


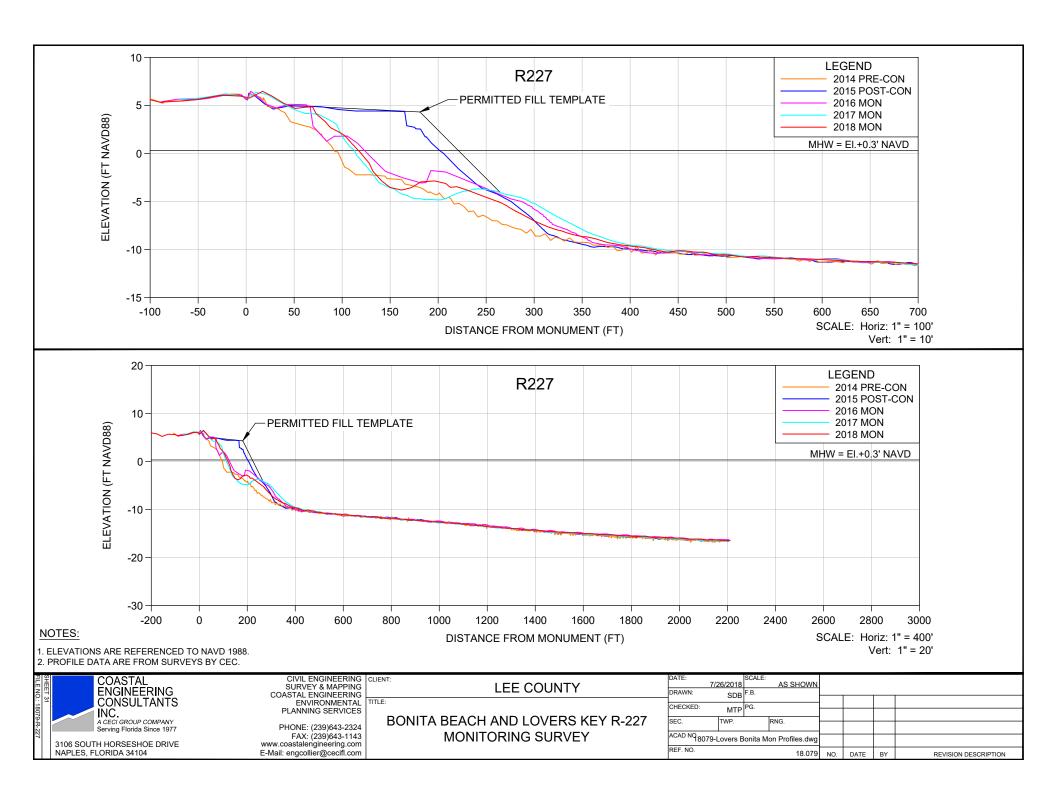


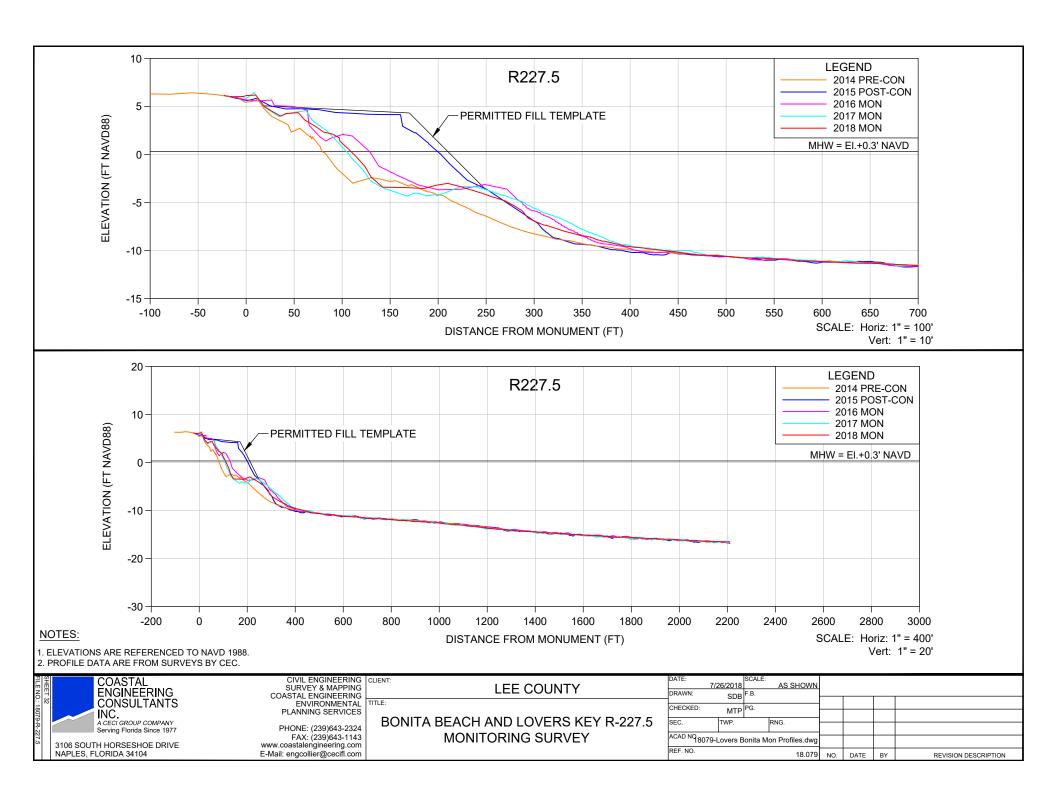


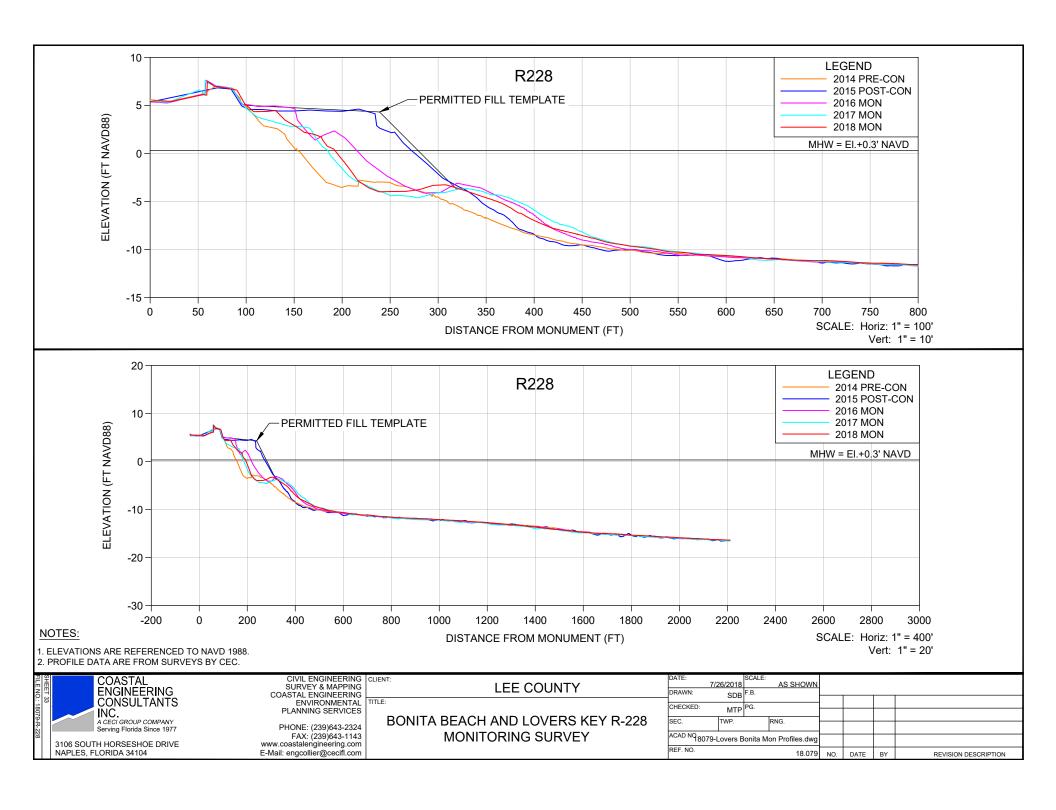


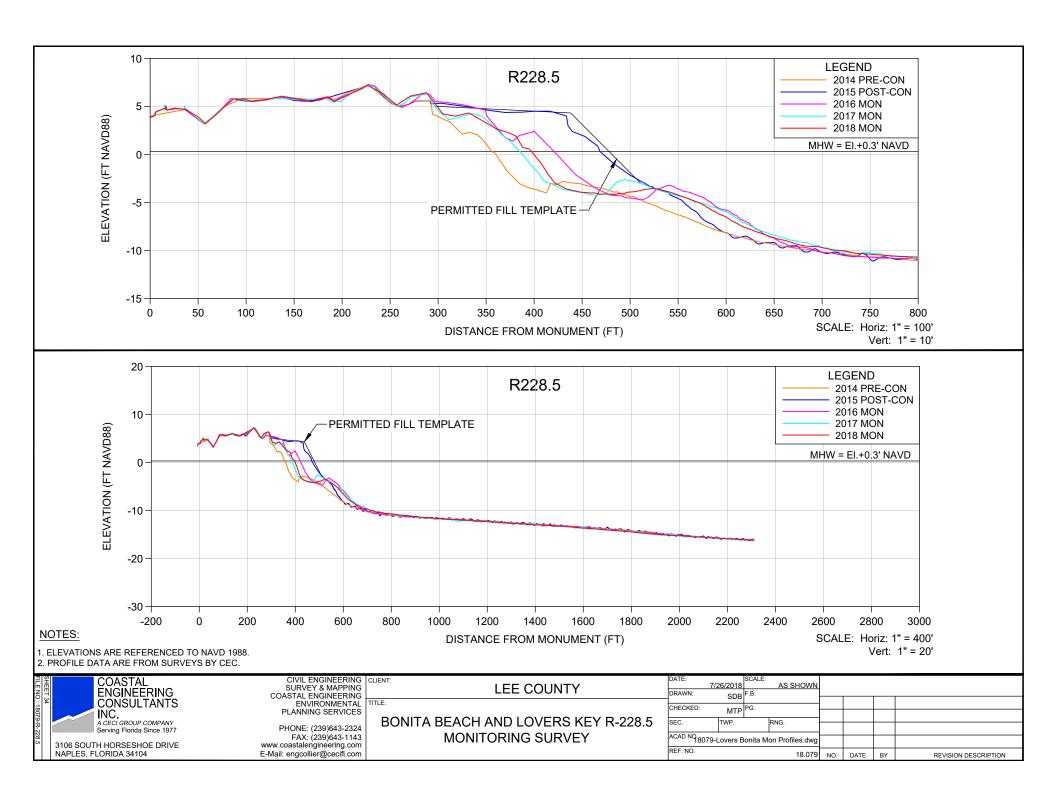


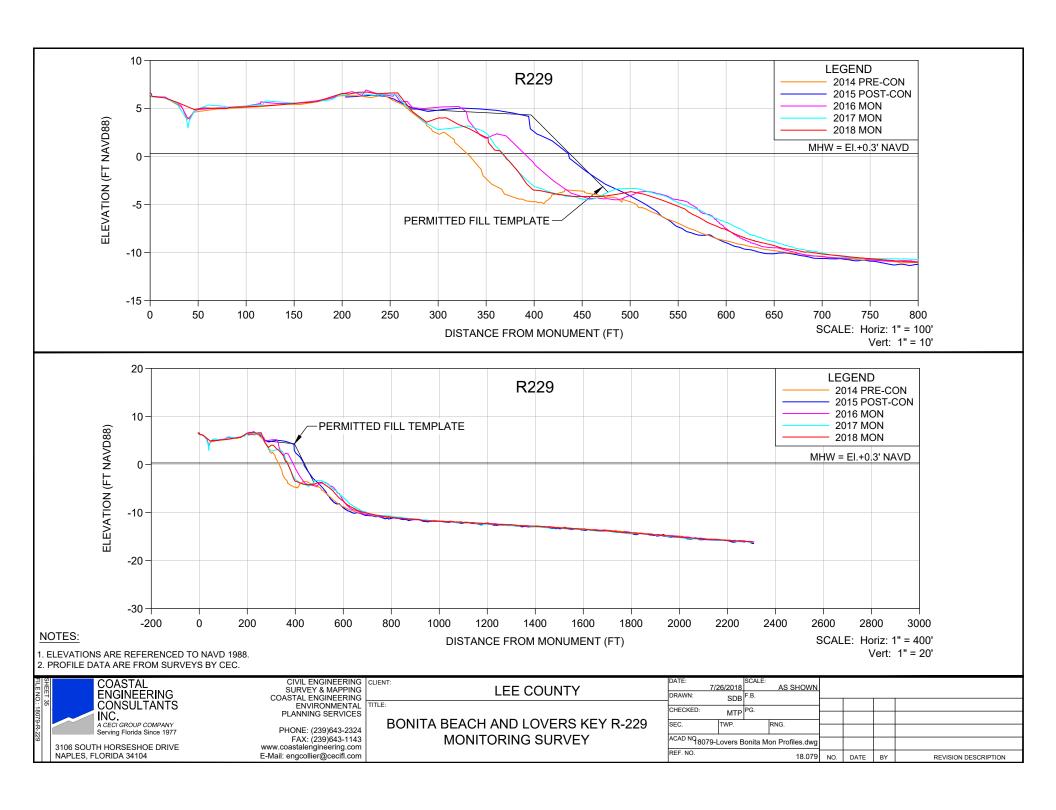


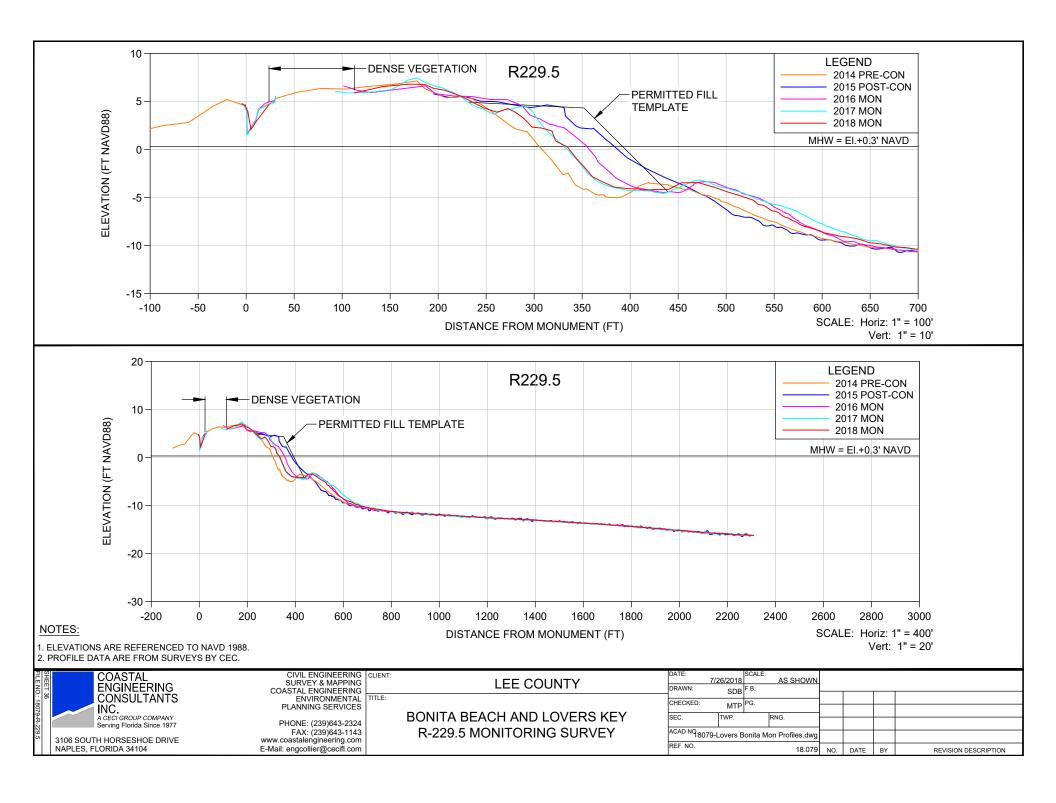


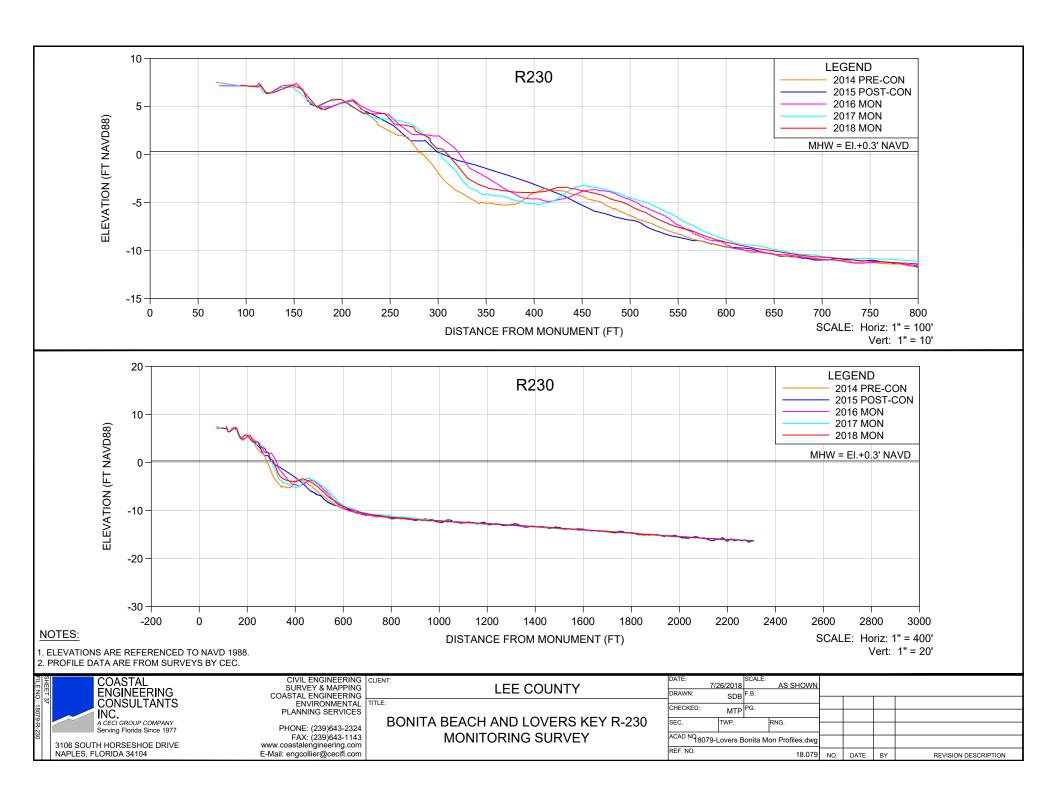


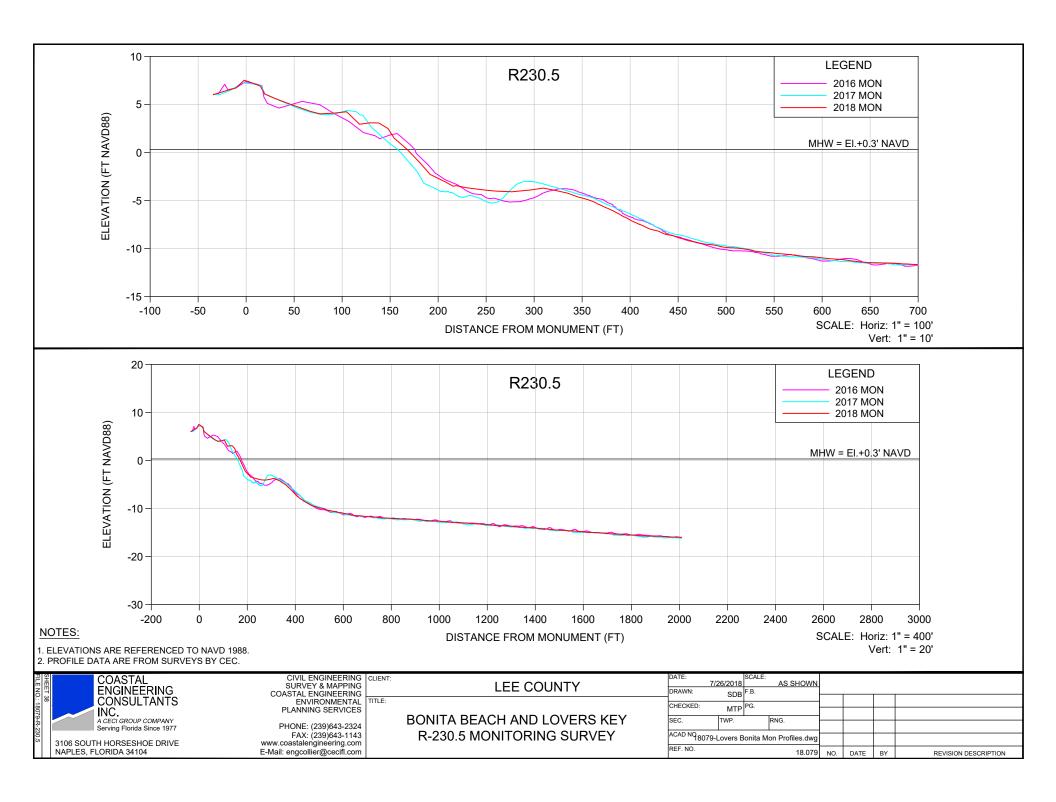


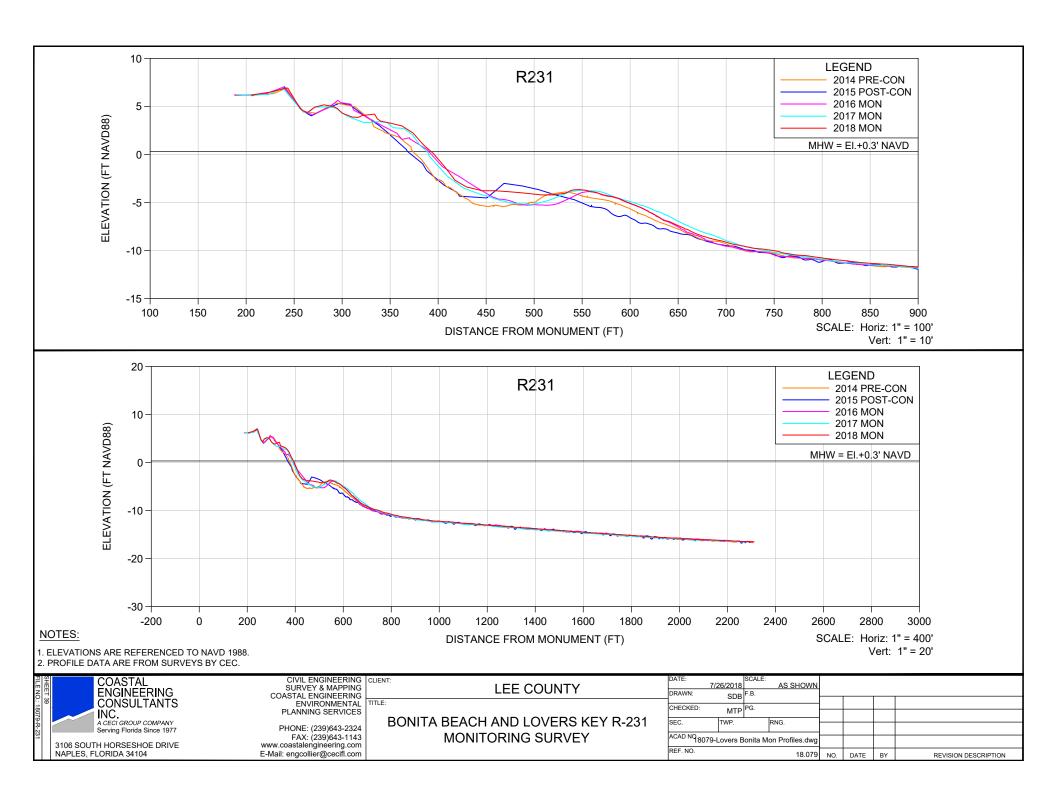


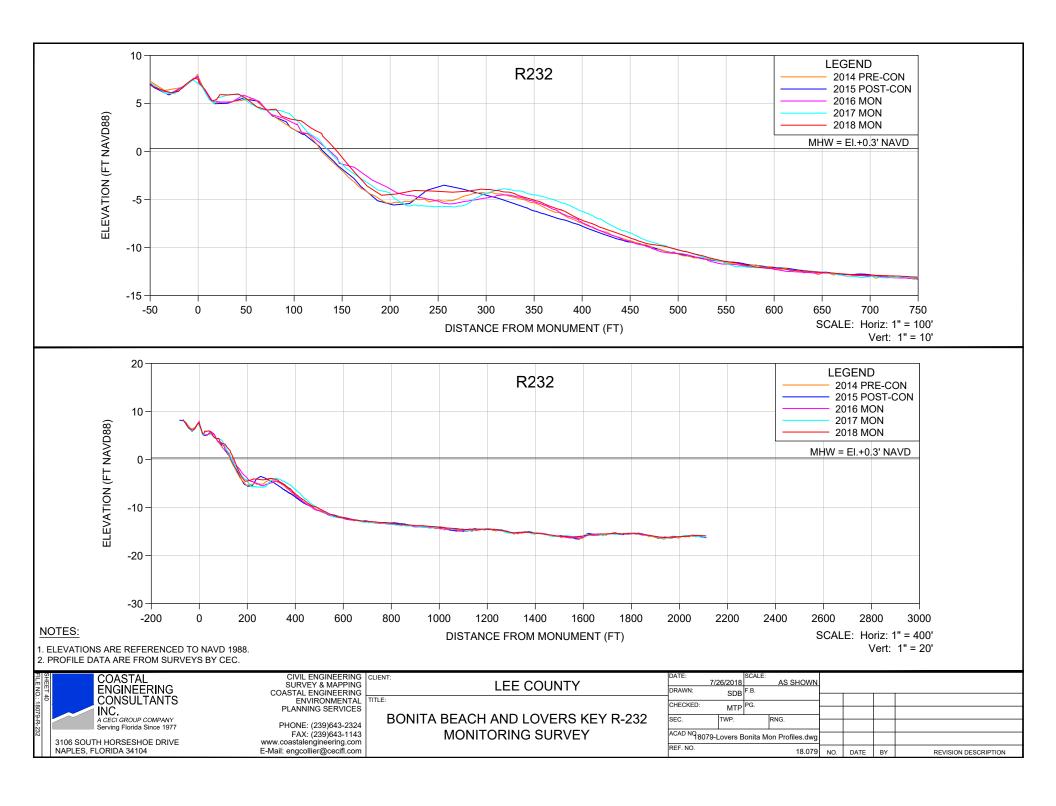


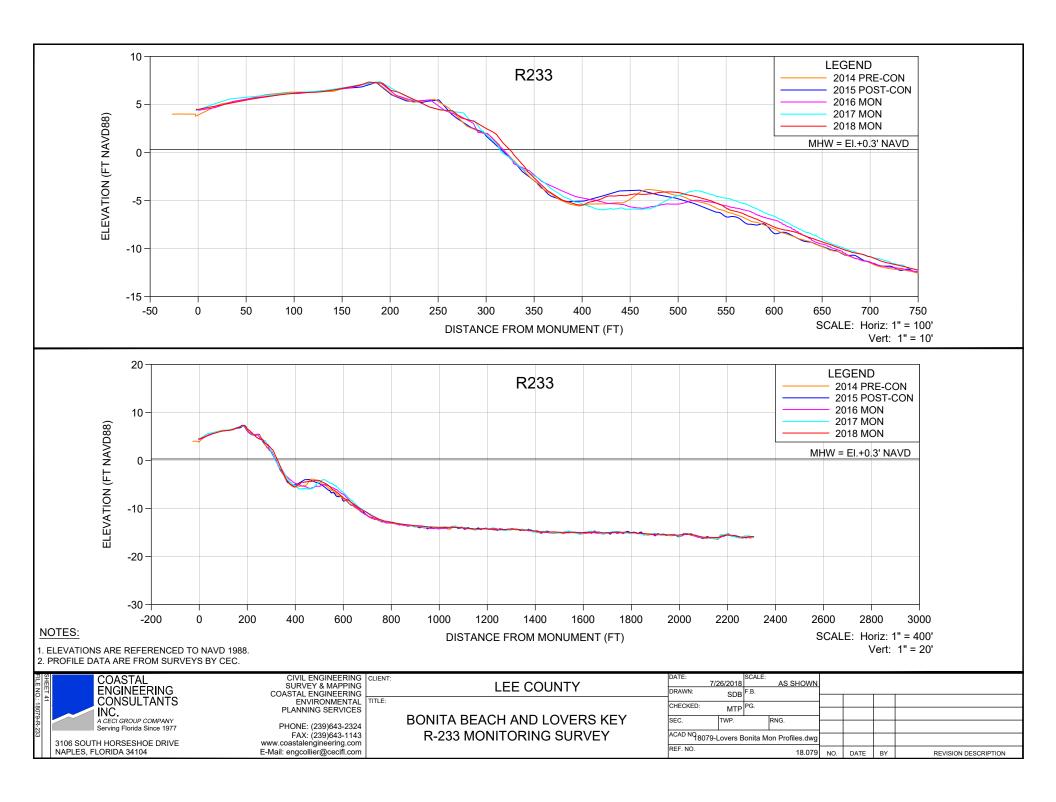


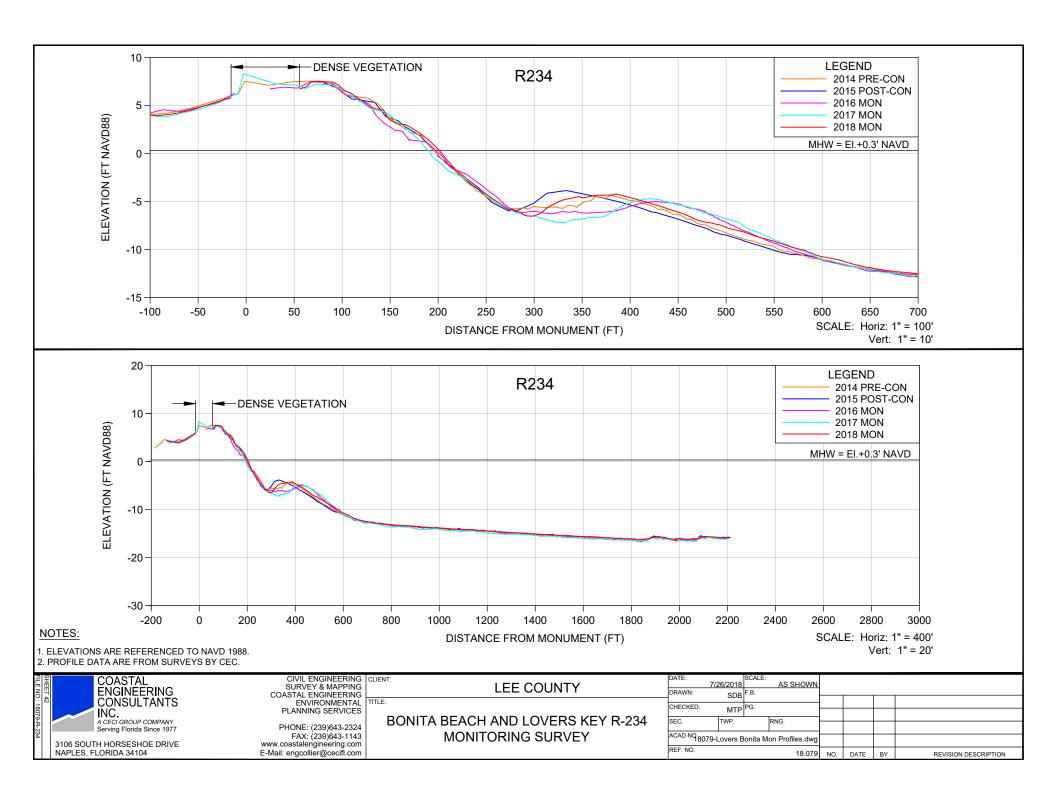


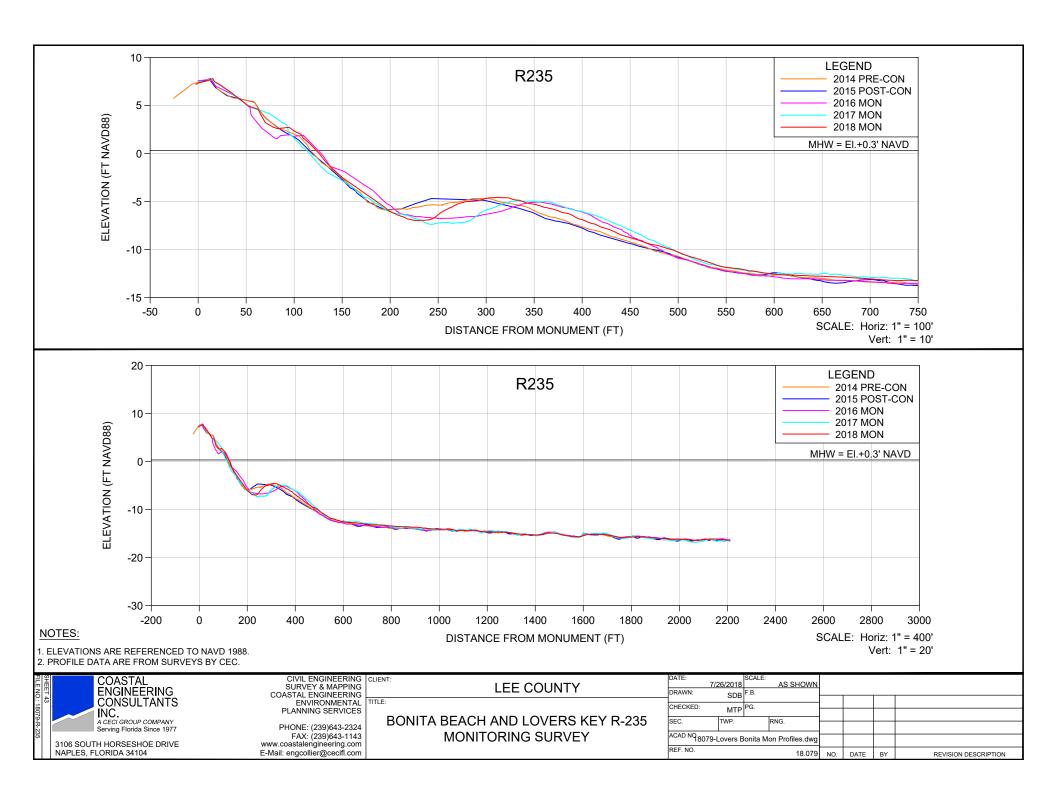








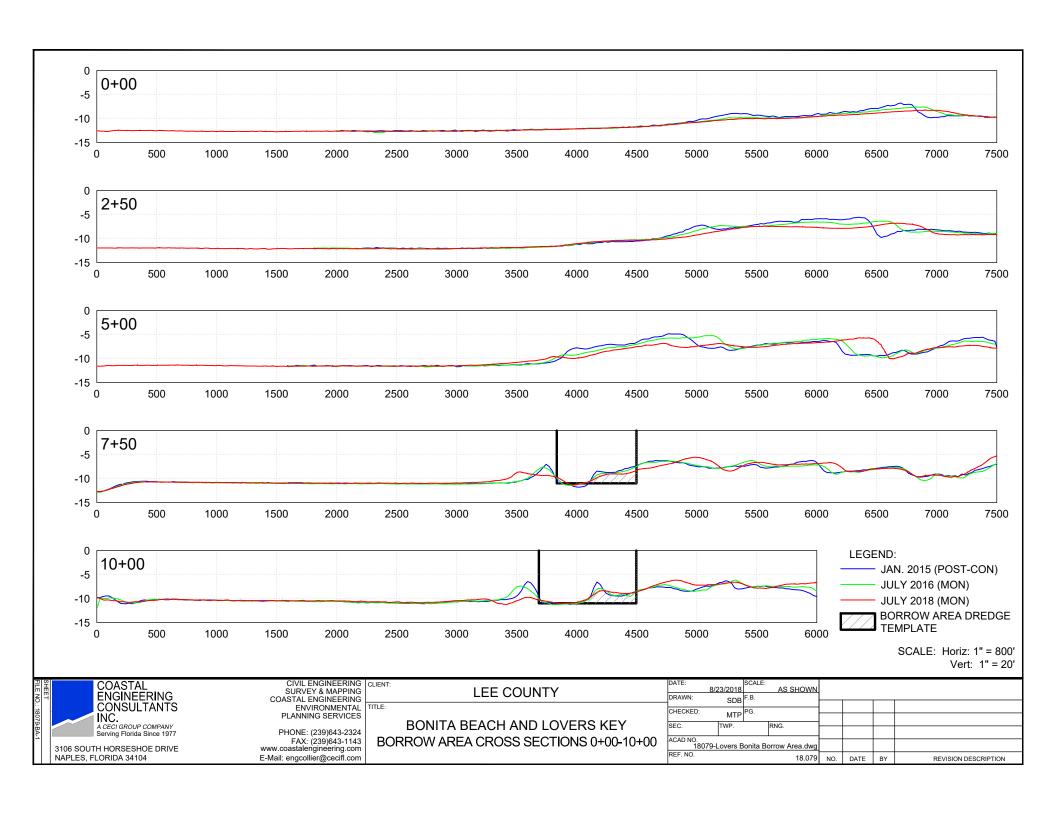


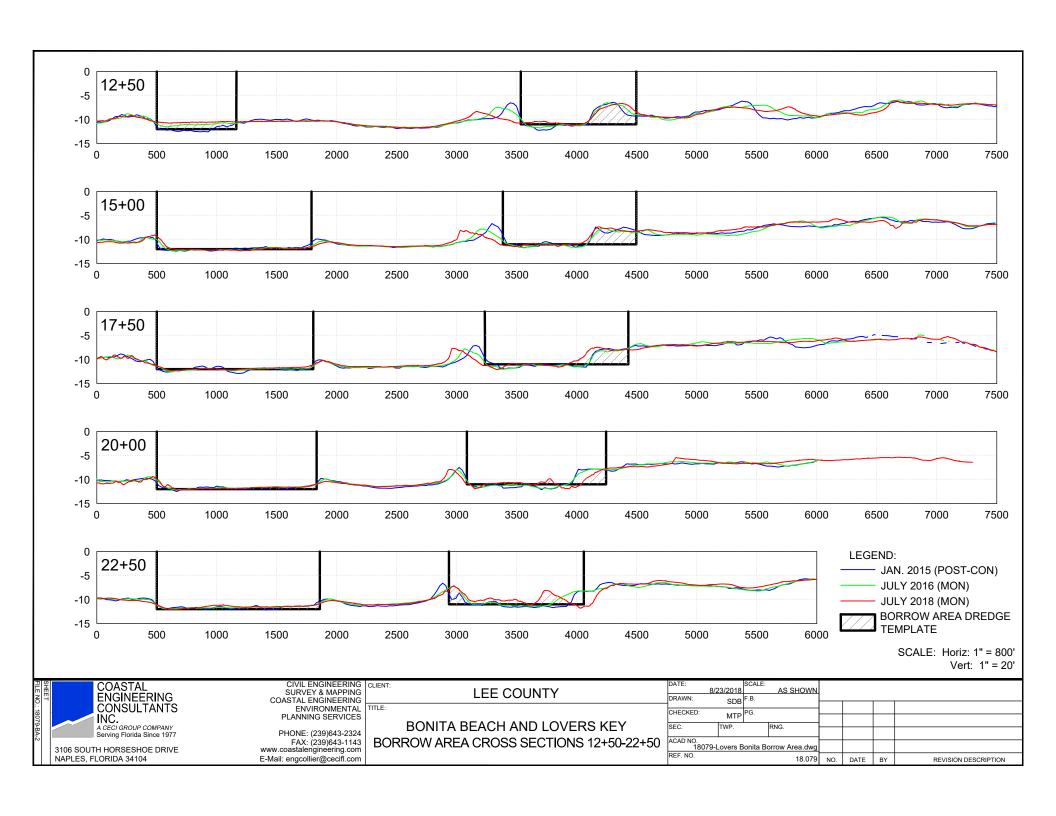


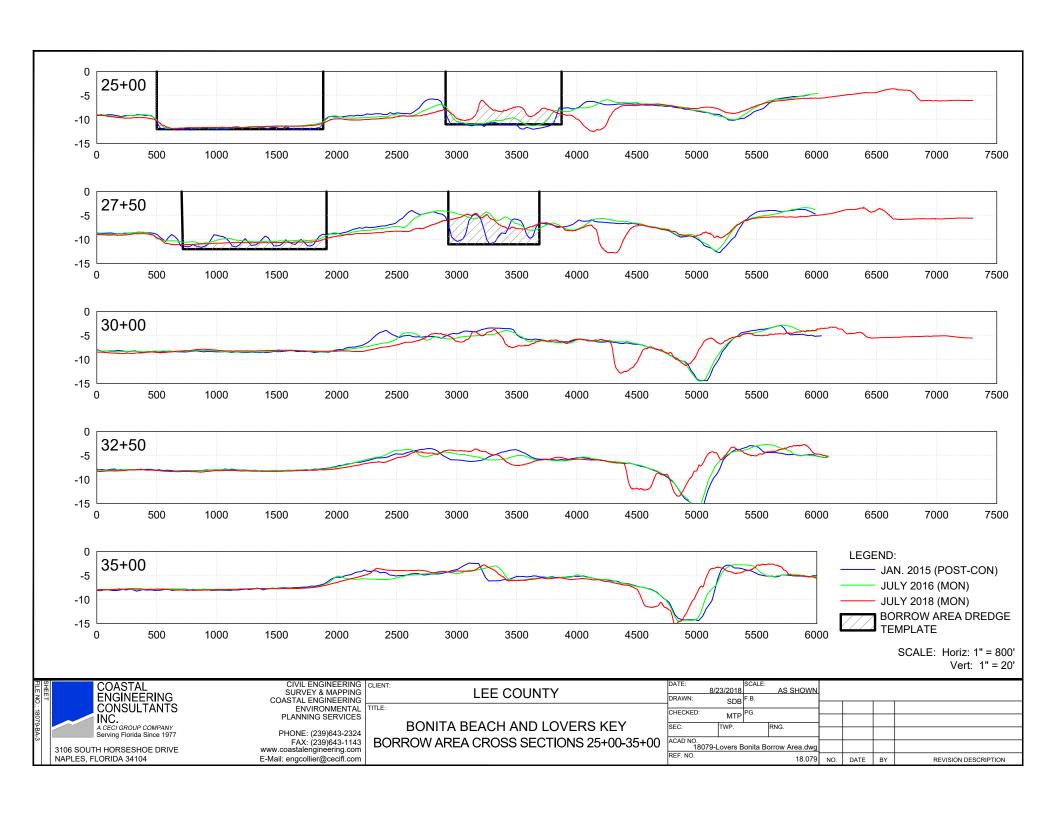
2018 Annual Monitoring Report

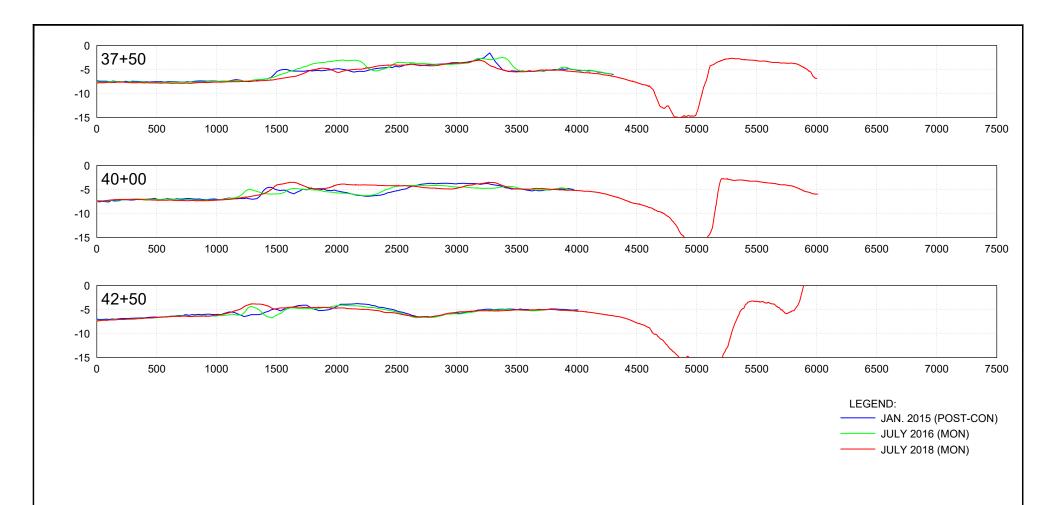
## APPENDIX 3

BORROW AREA CROSS SECTIONS









SCALE: Horiz: 1" = 800'

Vert: 1" = 20'



CIVIL ENGINEERING SURVEY & MAPPING COASTAL ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING SERVICES

PHONE: (239)643-2324 FAX: (239)643-1143 www.coastalengineering.com E-Mail: engcollier@cecifl.com LEE COUNTY

BONITA BEACH AND LOVERS KEY BORROW AREA CROSS SECTIONS 37+50-42+50

٦	DATE: 8/2	23/2018	SCALE:	AS SHOWN				
	DRAWN:	SDB	F.B.		<del></del>			
	CHECKED: MTP		PG.		ш			
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'	ACAD NO. 18079-Lovers Bonita Borrow Area.dwg				$\Box$			
- 1	REF. NO. 18.079			NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION	

2018 Annual Monitoring Report

## APPENDIX 4

## BIG HICKORY PASS EBB TIDAL SHOAL CROSS SECTIONS

