



FLAGLER BEACH FISHING PIER

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

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The Flagler Beach Fishing Pier is the COMMUNITY'S pier. We are here to provide unbiased support to the COMMUNITY in their pursuits associated with their pier by:

- Listening to questions from community members
- Answering those questions and sharing our experience and knowledge with projects of this type
- Collecting ideas, experiences, preferences, and concerns from community member on what they want done with their pier

Discussion Points

Background and Concepts

- Repetitive losses
- Other Atlantic Piers
- Modern Construction

Design Constraints

- Balancing act...
- Per Length and Height
- Water Depth and Wave height

Pier Features

- End Treatments
- Fishing Amenities
- Pedestrian Amenities
- Lighting
- Accessibility

Pier Options

- Restoration
- Replacement
- Suggestions

Key Project Steps

- Process
- Timeline

Permitting

- Required Permits
- Permitting Hurdles

COMMUNITY INPUT!!!



Flagler Pier (2006)



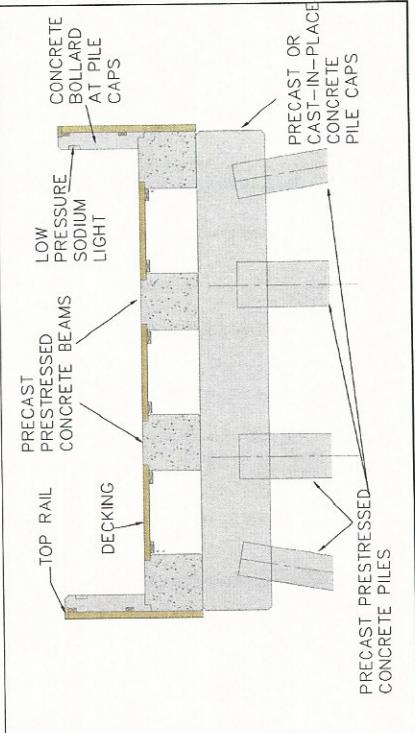
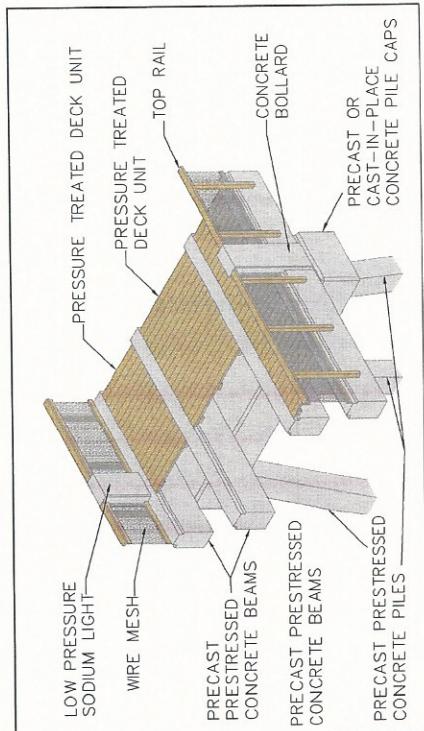
Flagler Pier (2005)





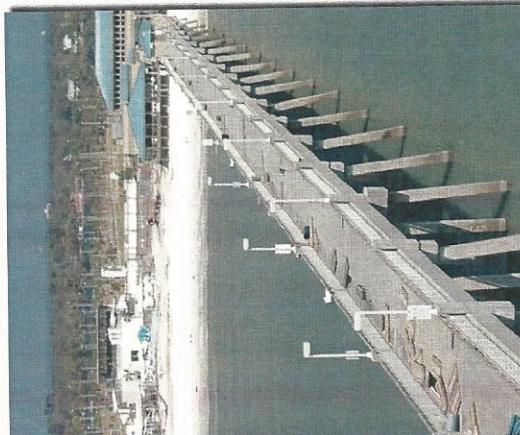
PIER DESIGN

FLAGLER BEACH FISHING PIER



Florida's Atlantic Coast Ocean Fishing Piers

Pier Name (County)	Year Built (Rebuilt/ Repaired)	Length (ft.)	Wood/ Concrete
Amelia by the Sea Condominium (Nassau)	1948 (2017)	795	Wood
Jacksonville Beach (Duval)	2004 (currently closed)	1300	Concrete
St. Augustine Beach (St. Johns)	1986	605	Concrete
Flagler Beach (Flagler)	1928	800	Wood
Daytona Beach (Volusia)	1925	745	Wood
Sunglow, Daytona Beach Shores (Volusia)	1960	820	Wood
Cocoa Beach Pier (Brevard)	1963	705	Wood

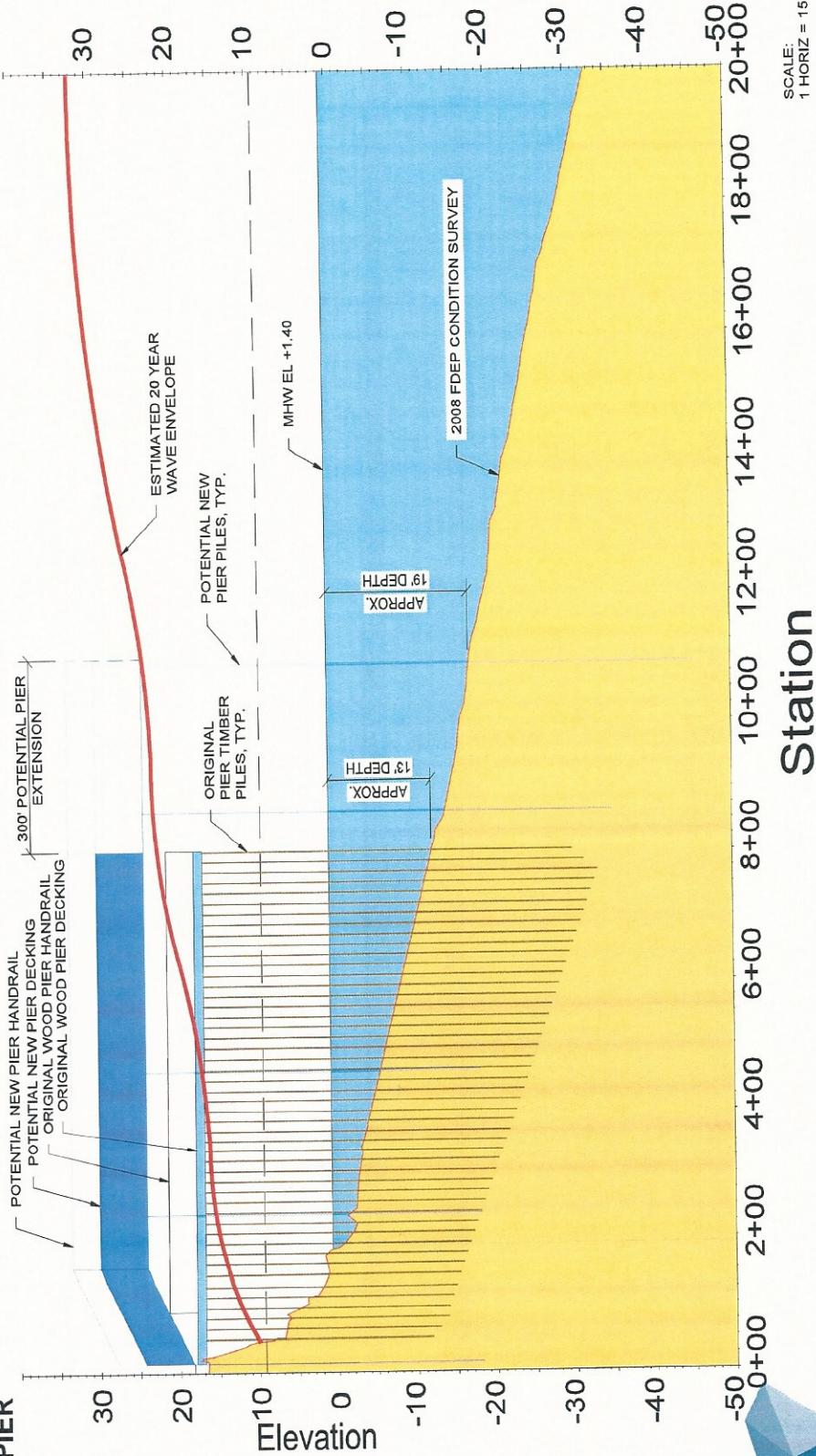


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PIER LENGTH AND HEIGHT VERSUS WAVE ENVELOPE



FLAGLER BEACH
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Station

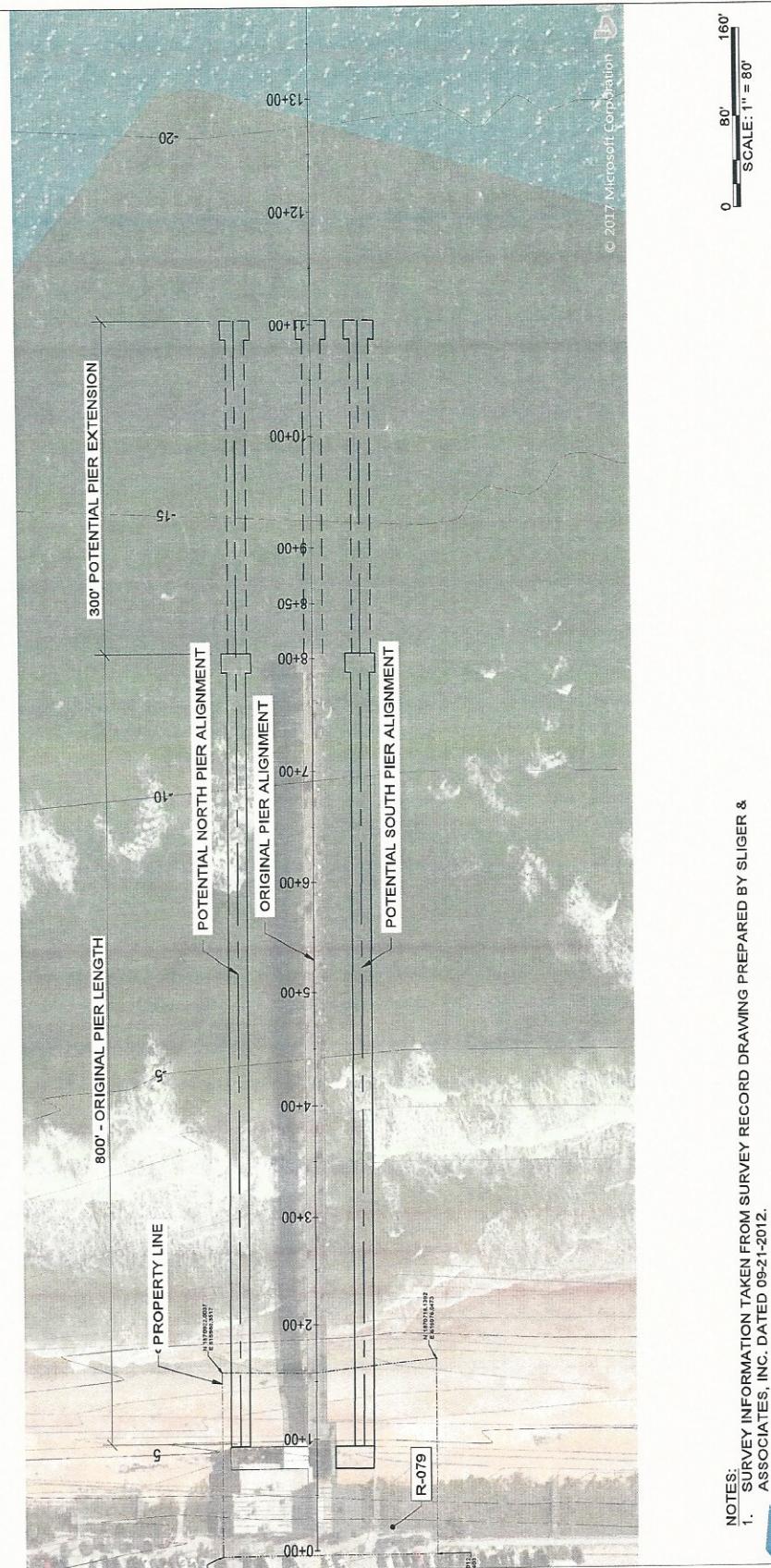
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ALIGNMENT ALTERNATIVES

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RESTORE OR REPLACE?

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Option 1: RESTORE

- Building Materials: Wood
- Permitting: Challenging, Difficult to Satisfy Requirements, Success - Unlikely
- Geometry: Restore to Previous Configuration
- Risk: Repetitive loss during storm events

Approximate Years & Lengths of Losses

- 1944 - Half of pier lost¹
- 1960 - 50-ft. of pier lost¹
- 1964 - 400-ft. of pier lost¹
- 1984 - 440-ft. of pier lost¹
- 2002 - 304-ft. of pier lost¹
- 2005 - 180-ft. of pier lost²
- 2016 - 250-ft. of pier lost²

¹ 2014 Beach Management Plan

² Aerial Imagery

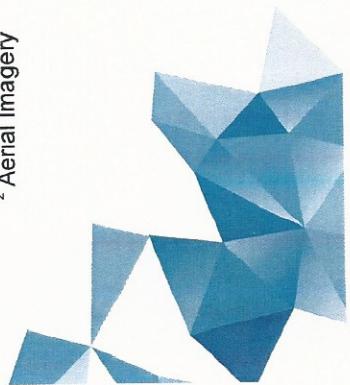
Option 2: REPLACE

- Building Material: Concrete Core with Wood Secondary Elements
- Permitting: More Conventional, More Likely to Satisfy Requirements, Higher Probability of Success
- Geometry: Higher-Wider-Longer
- Risk: Lower Residual Risk of Damage or Destruction due to:
 - Elevating Above Most Waves
 - More Robust Materials
 - Stronger Foundations
 - Blow out Panels

- Optional Features:
 - Added Width for Walkers
 - Benches
 - Sea Turtle Friendly Lighting
 - Shade Structures

COMMUNITY INPUT

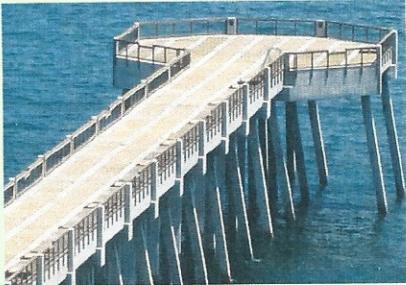
- Public Suggestions





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OPTIONAL FEATURES



End Configuration: Octagon Shape



End Configuration: T-Shape



Additional Rod Holders



Benches and Trash Cans



Viewing Station



Sponsor Names on
Blowout Panels



ADA Accessibility



Shaded Structure



Sea Turtle Friendly Lighting



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OPTIONAL FEATURES

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Shade Structure



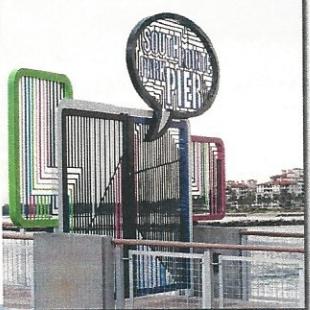
Pier Seating



Fish Cleaning Station



Fish Cleaning Station



Gate Marquis





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FISHING PIER**

PIER PERMITTING

Single Joint Coastal Permit (JCP) Application begins both the state and federal permitting process:



- State – Florida Department of Environmental Protection JCP
- Federal – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Individual Permit (IP)

FDEP and Corps consult sister agencies

- FDEP
 - Division of State Lands (Sovereign
 - Submerged Lands Authorization)
 - Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)
 - State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Corps
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
 - National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)



Species of Concern

- Marine Turtles
 - Pier lighting
 - Construction timing and marine turtle nesting
 - Hardbottom resources
 - Hooking turtles on fishing line
 - Fishing debris management plan
- Northern Right Whale
 - Winter calving grounds
 - Migratory corridor
 - Vibration from pile driving
- Migratory nesting shorebirds (Plover, Red Knot, etc.)

FWS and/or NMFS initiate Section 7 Consultation under Endangered Species Act (ESA) to ensure the project is not likely to adversely impact listed species or their habitat.

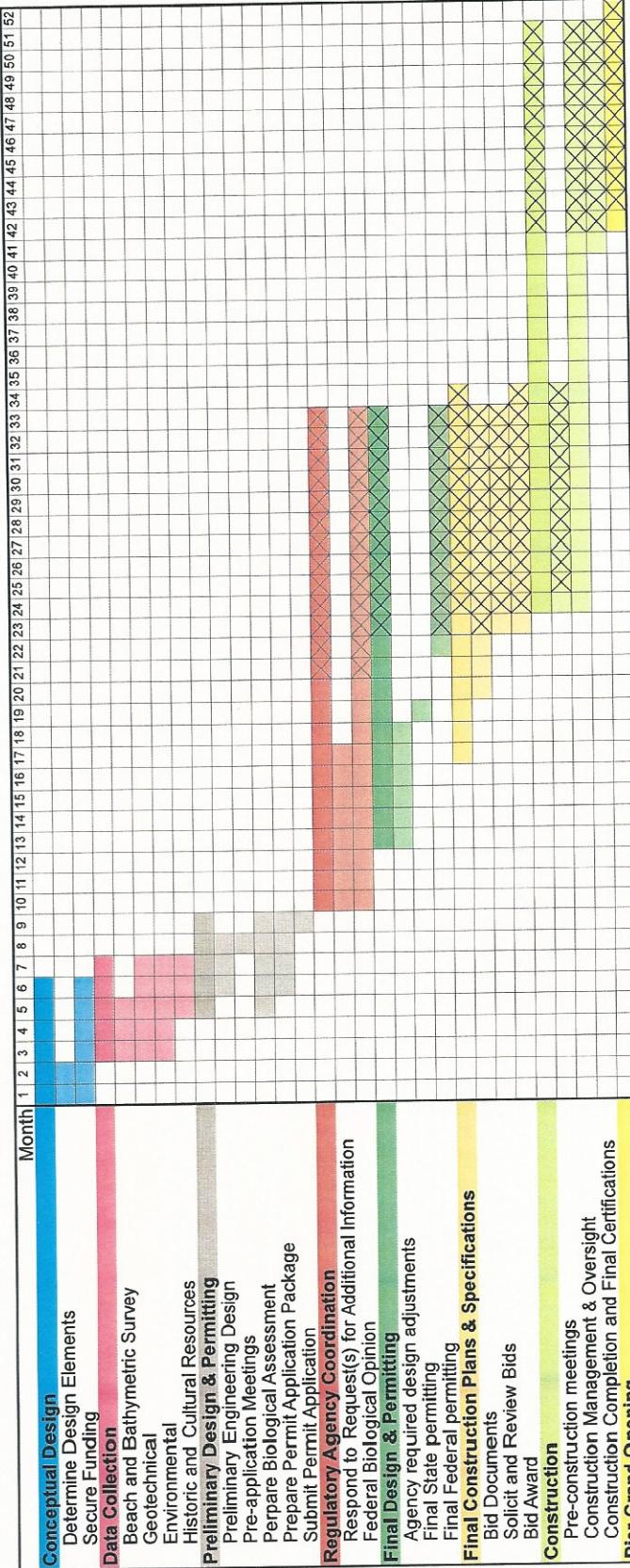
- Informal consultation – quick evaluation of potential effects, if any. Determines if formal consultation is required
- Formal consultation – results in issuance of a Biological Opinion. Officially determines whether project is likely to jeopardize listed species or their habitat
- Biological Opinion (BO) – if appropriate, includes Incidental Take Statement and provides measures to minimize impact and take of species





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Major Milestones and Estimated Timeframes for New Pier Construction



Due to uncertainties in the time it takes to obtain federal regulatory authorization, a range of time frames is presented. Hatched areas indicate the potential increase in project duration that may result from a longer federal review process.