2018 ANNUAL REPORT ON
THE CONDITION OF THE MUNICIPAL BEACHES FOR
THE BOROUGH OF STONE HARBOR, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Photograph taken by Public Works early in the morning following the worst storm in the March-April weekly series of one and a half day long events. This storm lasted two days with winds up to 55 MPH cutting vertical scarps into the dune toe from 106th Street south to the terminal groin at South Point. The April surveys done as emergency measures provided documentation of the sand losses, which were slowly recovered between mid-May and September 2018. This shows that even during relatively good years in terms of beach sand losses, the sea can take a bite from the dunes in just 24 hours.

PREPARED FOR: **THE BOROUGH OF STONE HARBOR**
9508 SECOND AVENUE
STONE HARBOR, NJ 08247

PREPARED BY: **THE STOCKTON UNIVERSITY COASTAL RESEARCH CENTER**
30 WILSON AVENUE
PORT REPUBLIC, NEW JERSEY 08241

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Introduction:

This report presents documentation on the condition of the beaches and dunes within the Borough of Stone Harbor from October 2017 to November 2018. Previously the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) conducted the placement of sand on the Borough's beaches between 105th and 123rd Streets. The maintenance sand was provided during the 2nd Periodic Nourishment Cycle that commenced in February 2017 using Hereford Inlet as the borrow source. By March 7, 2017 the total amount placed in the southerly section was 394,000 cubic yards (CY) (http://stoneharbornj.org/stone-harboravalon-beach-replenishment-project-update/). In May, repairs commenced in Stone Harbor's north end beaches (80th Street to 105th Street) using Flood Control Coastal Emergency Act (FCCE) funding. A borrow site within Townsends Inlet was the sand source for approximately 320,000 CY that was placed on the Borough's north end beaches (80th to 105th Streets). Adding these two sand volume totals, the Borough oceanfront received 714,000 cubic yards of additional sand during the previous year.

This report will show changes to the cross sectional sand volume and shoreline shifts between Surveys #50 and #53 (Table 1) and semi-annual changes (Surveys #52 to #53) presented in Table 2.

2018 Weather Events;

January and February 2018 were cold and relatively calm with westerly winds. However, that changed dramatically in March, April and into May as northeast storm events occurred nearly on a weekly basis, finally ending on Mother's Day weekend May 13th. The summer was free of hurricane impacts as severe storms hit South Carolina into North Carolina oceanfront and then the western Florida and Alabama Gulf Coast shorelines.

There was a summer northeaster July 22nd with 25 MPH winds. This fall the initial northeaster occurred September 9, 2018 with 30 MPH winds, then on October 28th and 29th with 24 - 30 MPH winds and typical northeast impacts. Thus far the storm damage has been very minor, with time following each event for beach recovery.

Beach Monitoring Program Methodology

The CRC established the Borough's beach monitoring program in June of 1996 to address the shoreline changes along the 13,077 feet of municipal oceanfront beaches. Eight permanent beach profile-monitoring sites were established to gather data initially on a quarterly basis, but shifted to a semi-annual survey in 2007. Each profile starts at a fixed reference position behind the dunes, crosses the dunes, beach and extends over 600 feet into the water, ending at a depth of 12-16 feet. Each of the groin compartments or cells along the Borough beachfront contains one profile line. Work continues on the semi-annual monitoring schedule.

The following is a list of the profile locations:

♦ **SH-82**	82nd Street	Border with Avalon – 84th St. groin
♦ **SH-90**	90th Street	84th St. groin – 92nd St. groin
♦ **SH-95**	95th Street	92nd St. groin – 98th St. groin
♦ **SH-103**	103rd Street	98th St. groin – 106th St. groin
♦ **SH-108**	108th Street	106th St. groin – 111th St. groin
♦ **SH-112**	112th Street (paper street)	111th St. groin – 114th St. groin
♦ **SH-116**	116th Street	114th St. groin – 122nd St. groin
♦ **SH-123**	123rd Street (paper street)	122nd St. groin – terminal groin

Surveys Completed

The CRC completed three surveys between October 2017 and November 2018:

- **Survey 50** represents a full dune, beach and nearshore survey at all sites for fall 2017 (October).
- **Survey 51** represents a full dune, beach and nearshore survey at all sites for April 2017.
- **Survey 53** represents a full dune, beach and nearshore survey at all sites for fall 2018 (November).

Stone Harbor Engineered Beach Performance

Tables 1 and 2 provide shoreline and volume change information for each of the ocean beach profile locations within the Borough of Stone Harbor. Shoreline changes were calculated by comparing the zero datum positions for the 2017-2018 monitoring period. Sand volume changes across the length of the survey line were determined for each individual profile site by computing the cut and fill cell changes in the profile with the previous survey or, were calculated from the annual surveys. These values are expressed in cubic yards of sand per linear foot of beachfront ($yds^3/ft.$). The total beach volume change is calculated using this value. The distance (cell width) between groins along the beachfront of Stone Harbor was measured between the centerlines of adjacent groins. Each cell's net sand volume change is determined by multiplying each cross section volume change by its corresponding groin cell width.

Table 1 represents the annual changes in shoreline position and across profile volume changes (Fall 2017 [Survey 50] to Fall 2018 [Survey 53]).

Table 1
Stone Harbor
Fall 2017 (#50) to Fall 2018 (#53)
Annual Shoreline and Profile Sand Volume Changes

Profile Number	Shoreline Change (feet)	Volume Change (yds^3/ft)	Cell Distance (feet)	Cell Volume Change (yds^3)
SH-82	22	-26.79	1,381	-37,003
SH-90	20	-3.47	2,240	-7,764
SH-95	39	14.00	1,680	23,515
SH-103	-29	1.86	2,208	4,107
SH-108	-55	-24.94	1,433	-35,738
SH-112	-28	-4.79	804	-3,850
SH-116	-14	8.36	2,273	19,011
SH-123	-18	-8.36	1,058	-8,841
		Total Volume Change =		**-46,562**

Since the completion of the emergency fill in 2013 that added 674,224 CY of sand, the annual sand volume losses from the Borough's ocean beaches and nearshore were: -188,886 CY (2013-2014), -305,672 CY (2014-2015), and -292,889 CY (2015-2016), +827,448 (2016-2017, NJ & USACE fill), yielding a net change over 5

years of 40,001 cubic yards. This year (2017-2018) the net change was -46,562 cubic yards, which means that the oceanfront beaches of Stone Harbor are net negative since the Sandy recovery by 6,561 cubic yards of sand.

Table 1 shows that 5 of 8 beaches lost sand while the remaining 3 gained material. The largest gains occurred at 95th and 116th Streets, while the largest losses were seen at 108th and 123rd Streets. Shoreline retreat dominated from 103rd Street south while the northern segment saw shoreline advances. Comparing 2014 through 2017, illustrates that the present yearly change was only a fifth of that seen previously. The 2017 maintenance fill provided the needed sand supply to return the Stone Harbor oceanfront to design parameters of sand volume and beach width.

Table 2 provides the changes that occurred between June and November 2018. Even though some sites lost sand volume (SH 90, SH-103, SH-112 & SH-123), there was an overall gain of 25,686 cubic yards within the Borough's oceanfront.

Table 2
Stone Harbor Semi-Annual Survey
June 2018 (#52) to November 2018 (#53)
Shoreline and Total Sand Volume Changes

Profile Number	Shoreline Change (feet)	Volume Change (yds^3/ft)	Cell Distance (feet)	Cell Volume Change (yds^3)
SH-82	26	8.25	1,381	11,388
SH-90	9	-2.00	2,240	-4,476
SH-95	-22	2.12	1,680	3,558
SH-103	-20	-1.93	2,208	-4,270
SH-108	13	9.14	1,433	13,093
SH-112	11	-4.61	804	-3,706
SH-116	9	4.67	2,273	10,617
SH-123	13	-0.49	1,058	-518
		Total Volume Change =		**25,686**

The semi-annual comparison (Table 2) shows that the shoreline retreated at sites SH-95 and SH-103 while the other 6 locations saw shoreline advances seaward. The net change to the Borough's beaches was 25,686 CY, which spread across 13,077 feet of oceanfront beach is only 1.96 yds^3/ft. added to each foot of the oceanfront. The summer accretion is always beneficial and resulted in the Borough's beaches ending the summer at the design specifications established by the USACE.

Individual Site Descriptions:

This section describes the changes documented at each of the beach profile locations from October 2017 to October 2018. All of the sites are located within the Federal shore protection project limits that received sand during the February-March, 2017 (105th to 123rd Streets) or May-June, 2017 (80th to 105th Streets) fill activities.

SH-82 is located at 82nd Street along 1st Avenue and seaward of the 82nd Street recreation area. The profile line is set approximately midway between the Avalon border and the groin at 84th Street. This site is included in the Borough's monitoring program to represent typical beach conditions on the Borough's only stretch of beach without a groin (in the northern section of the community). The profile is located about 800 feet south of the Avalon border and about 1,350 feet south of the USACE federal project taper. This site consists of 200 feet of primary dune width seaward of the asphalt promenade that is set on top of the revetment from its landward offset at 83rd Street to 80th Street.

Over the past year, the dune remained stable, though with a steep seaward dune face. Erosion of the berm between June and October contributed to the gains found below the datum and captured in nearshore sandbar.

Site SH-82 – 82nd Street (Photoplates 1a-1c)

Photo 1a – Photo taken October 3, 2017, this was the fall after the beach restoration where dune fence posts had been installed for a new dune toe fence.

Photo 1b - Photo taken April 9, 2018 following a series of mild to moderate northeast storms, no damage was seen at the dunes where the fencing installed is a third buried.

Photo 1c – Photo taken on November 8, 2018, the beach width is slightly less while the upper beach shows added sand at the fence.

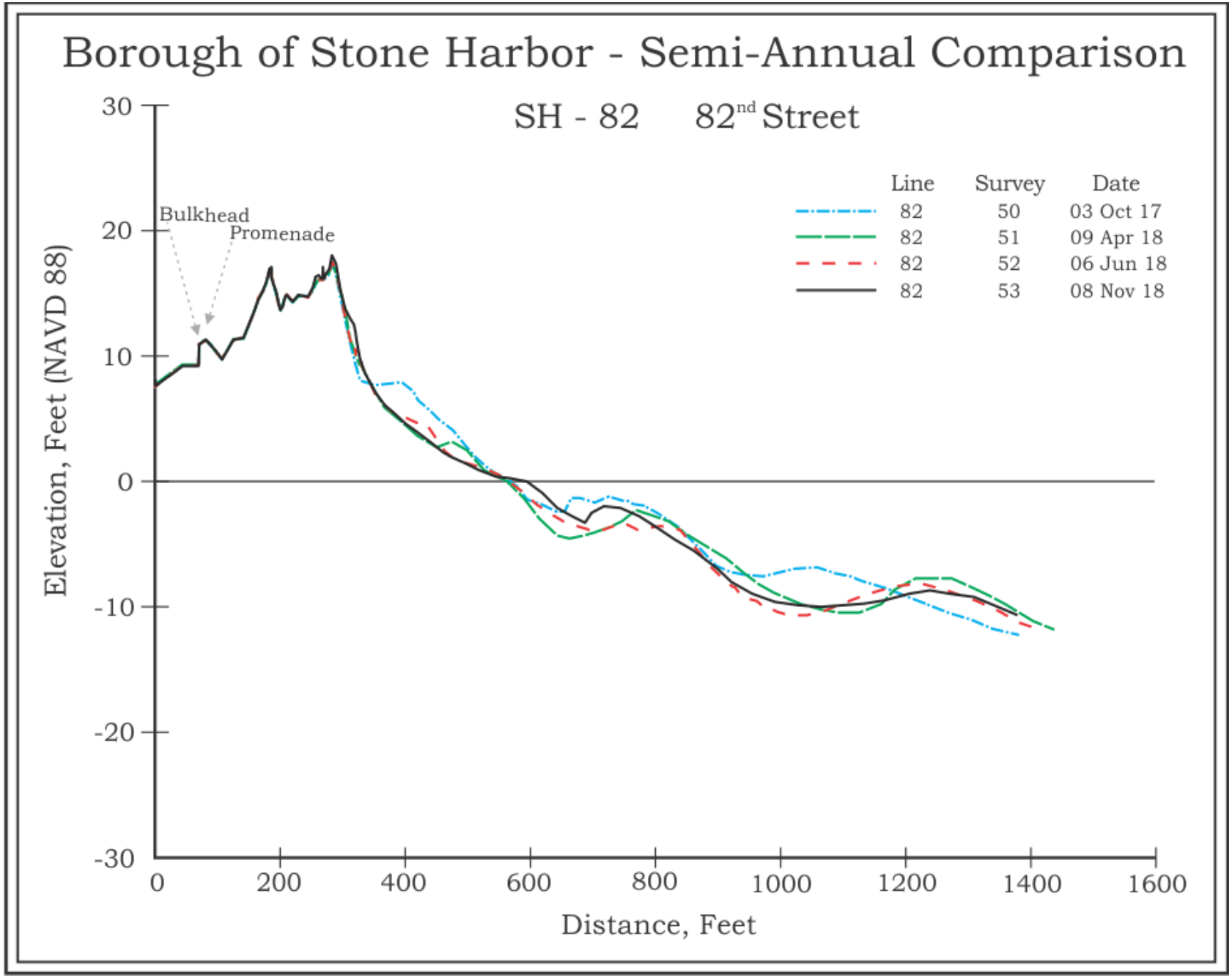

Figure 1. The profile cross sections show the changes in the year since the latest beach restoration took place. The berm, present in October 2017 eroded back to generate a uniformly seaward sloping beach by November 2018, with a significant bar just off shore. The beach advanced 22 feet seaward due to its lower gradient, but the sand volume declined by 26.79 yds^3/ft.

SH-90 is located at 90th Street and was originally established in 1986 as a survey site for the New Jersey Beach Profile Network (NJBPN). The profile line is set north of the public beach access path to provide a typical cross-sectional representation of the dune and beach that is bounded by groins at 84th Street and 92rd Street. The dune system consists of two ridges approximately 150 feet wide extending from the street end revetment to the seaward dune toe.

This location lost a modest sand volume annually, while the shoreline advanced 20 feet seaward. The summer of 2018 saw a 9 yds^3/ft. sand volume gain, but a 2-foot shoreline retreat. Basically, no significant changes occurred.

Site SH-90 – 90th Street (Photographs 2a-2c)

Photo 2a – Photo taken October 3, 2017 shows a relatively wide beach following the summer season.

Photo 2b - Photo taken April 9, 2018 as the new fencing was being installed at the site. No storm damage occurred.

Photo 2c - Photo taken November 8, 2018 shows that the beach does allow storm conditions to reach the dune toe, but no damage done thus far.

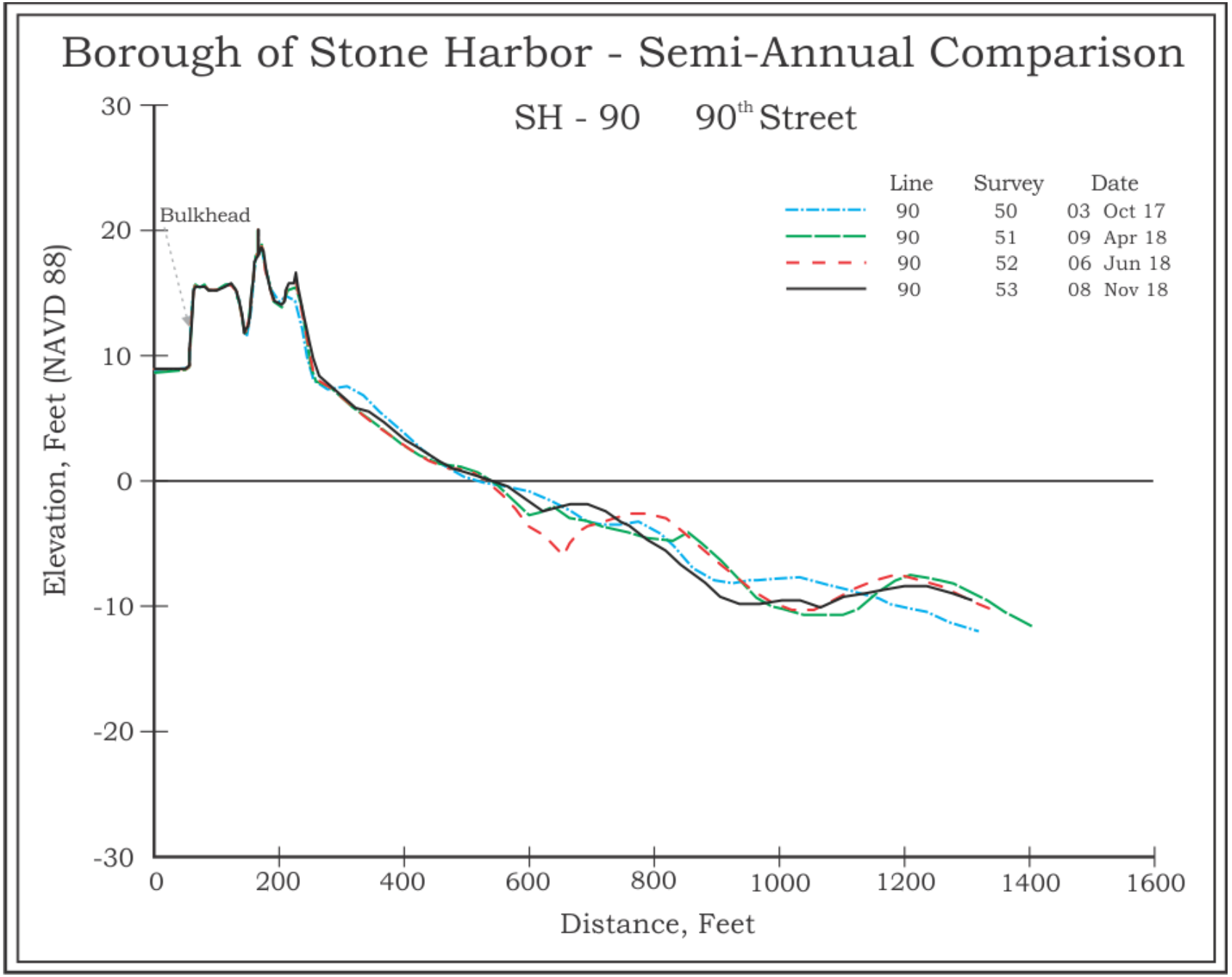

Figure 2. The cross sections do not show much change on the beach. Sand was added to the dunes and the beach slope was uniform to the bars offshore. The lower gradient was responsible for the 20-foot shoreline advance seaward over the year. Offshore bars accumulated well offshore with one approaching the shoreline by November 2018.

SH-95, the 95th Street site was established along the north side of 95th Street and the beach access path. The profile line crosses the municipal parking lot, a wooden bulkhead, access ramp and dune located just north of the municipal beach observation platform. The dune system is essentially a single ridge that extends seaward 140 feet from the street end revetment to the seaward dune toe with a crest elevation of 15 feet NAVD88.

The annual change at this site was positive in the amount of 23,515 cubic yards of sand added to the groin cell accompanied with a 39-foot shoreline advance. The summer season saw small sand volume gains 3,558 cy across the cell, but with a 22-foot shoreline retreat. The steeper beach as summer's end was the cause, not erosion.

Site SH-95 – 95th Street (Photoplates 3a-3c)

Photo 3a - Photo taken October 3, 2017 shows a low berm on a wide beach with a low gradient.

Photo 3b – The April 9, 2018 photo shows the entrance ramp positioned at the dune toe alignment with a dry beach seaward.

Photo 3c – The photo taken November 8, 2018 shows the same perspective as seen in April above, with a very similar beach configuration.

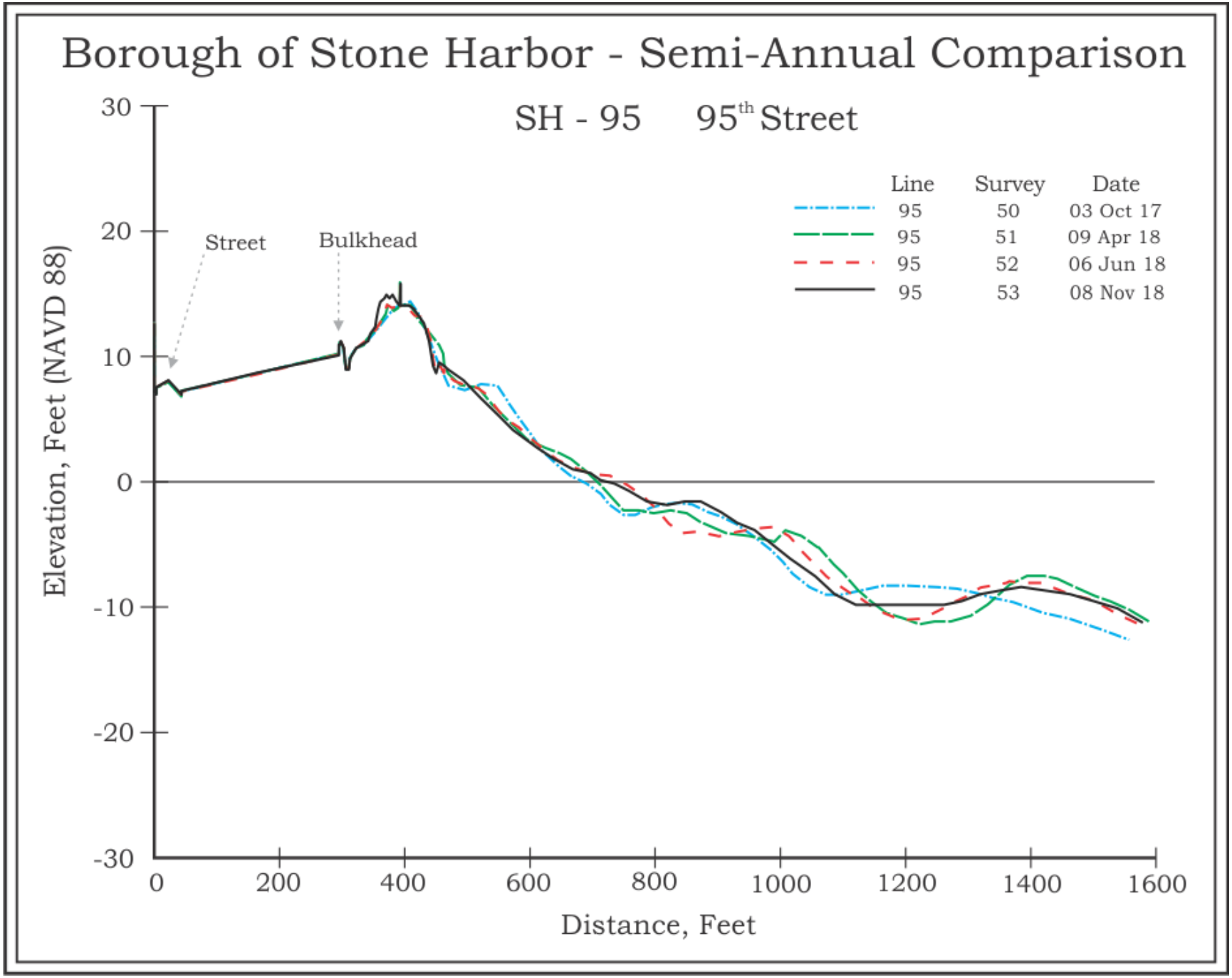

Figure 3. The profile cross sections at 95th Street have demonstrated sand accumulation on the dunes with a similarly lower gradient beach created by November 2018. There were two bars offshore as well by year's end. The site added 14.00 yds^3/ft. to the beach.

SH-103 is located at 103rd Street was established for the Borough's beach monitoring program at the seaward end of 103rd Street along the north sidewalk. When the site was originally established in 1996, the profile crossed the bulkhead and dropped to the rock revetment at the toe of the bulkhead. An extremely narrow beach just seaward of the rocks provided limited recreational area for beach patrons. Storm waves and surge overtopped the revetment and caused local flooding. This beach continued to erode until by 1998 no dry beach existed seaward of the rock revetment. Sand was placed here during the 1998 municipal beach fill re-establishing a dry beach berm and dune ridge. In 2003 the initial Federal project enhanced the width of both the dune and beach. Several subsequent projects have been required to provide periodic beach maintenance that included the 2009 state/municipal project, the spring/summer 2011 federal project, and the summer 2013 Hurricane Sandy emergency beach fill.

In October 2016, the berm elevation was less than 5 ft NAVD88 and the slope from the backshore to the dune increased the risk of dune erosion from storm waves. Though volume losses were recorded between June and October, the annual volume gain across the profile was 88.5 yd^3/ft.

Site SH-103 – 103rd Street (Photoplates 4a-4c)

Photoplate 4a - Photo taken October 3, 2017 showing sand fencing placed seaward of the dune toe.

Photoplate 4b - Photo taken April 9, 2018 shows the winter's accumulation of sand around the new fence. This beach changed very little during the year.

Photoplate 4c – Photo taken November 8, 2018 showing sand extensively filling the 4-foot high snow fencing in one year. The beach width was sufficient to provide the supply.

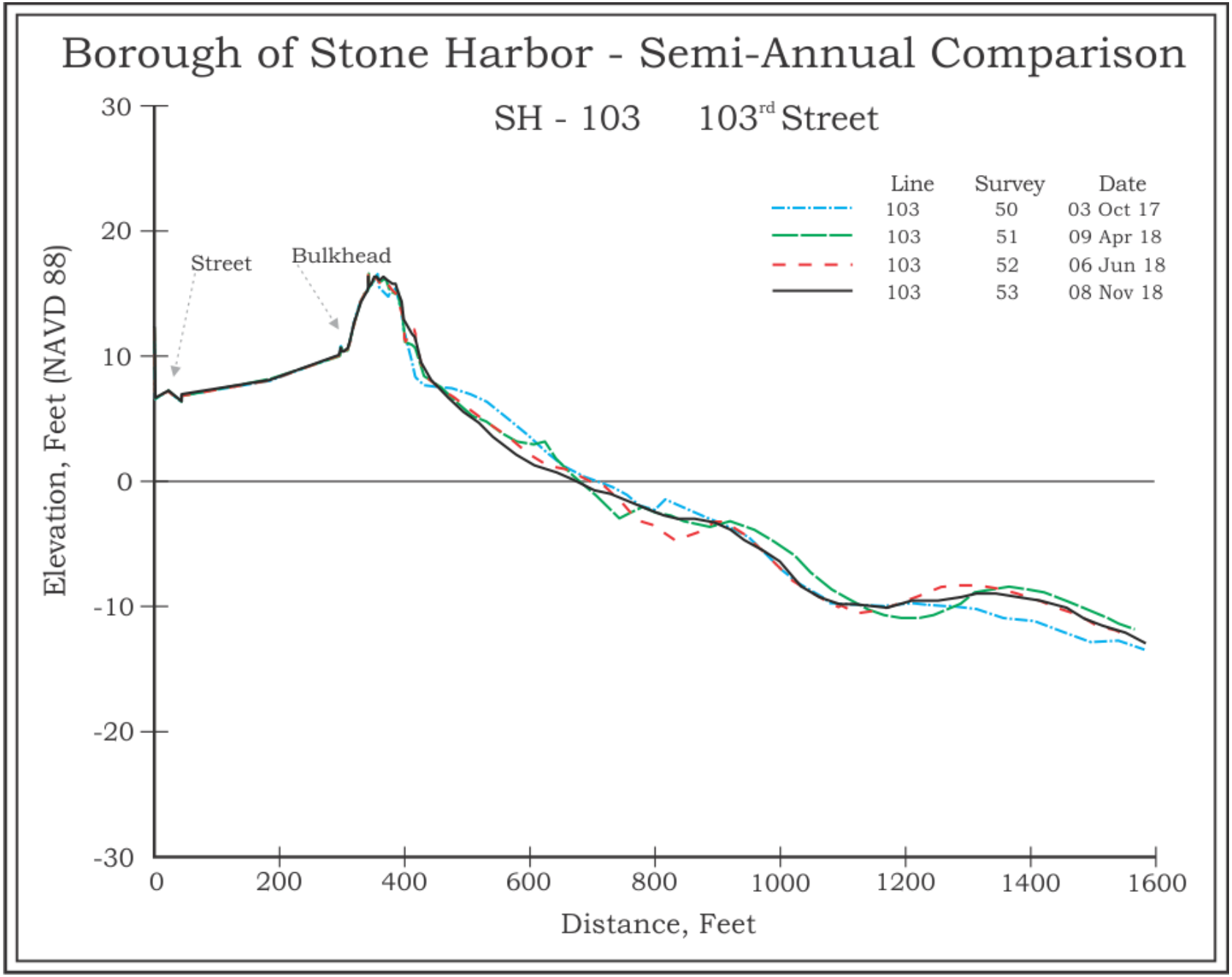

Figure 4. The cross sections at 103rd Street show the same flatter beach profile when compared to the October 2017 still under the influence of the USACE project sand placement. The annual sand volume increase was only 1.86 yds^3/ft. and the shoreline retreated 29 feet.

SH-108 is located at the end of 108th Street and was placed near the middle of the groin cell. This site shares a history similar to site SH-103. Sand was placed here during the 1998 municipal beach fill that re-established a dry beach and dune ridge. In 2003, the initial Federal project enhanced the width of both the dune and beach. Post Hurricane Sandy beach fill commenced in 2013 to cover erosion from the previous storms, but the site showed repeated volume losses since the 2013 fill.

The February-March beach fill significantly increased the berm elevation from its October 2016 position. This year the site lost 24.94 yds^3/ft. as the shoreline retreated 55 feet. The summer did produce a 9.14 yds^3/ft. sand volume gain as the shoreline advanced 9 feet.

Site SH-108 – 108th Street (Photoplates 5a-5c)

Photoplate 5a – The October 3, 2017 photo shows the sand fencing installed to help protect the dune toe. The beach width was less than following the fill.

Photoplate 5b – The photo taken April 10, 2018 shows the wet-dry line close to the dune toe with newly planted grass on the seaward dune slope.

Photoplate 5c – Photo taken November 8, 2018 shows the wet-dry line on the beach just 10 feet from the fencing indicating considerable shoreline recession.

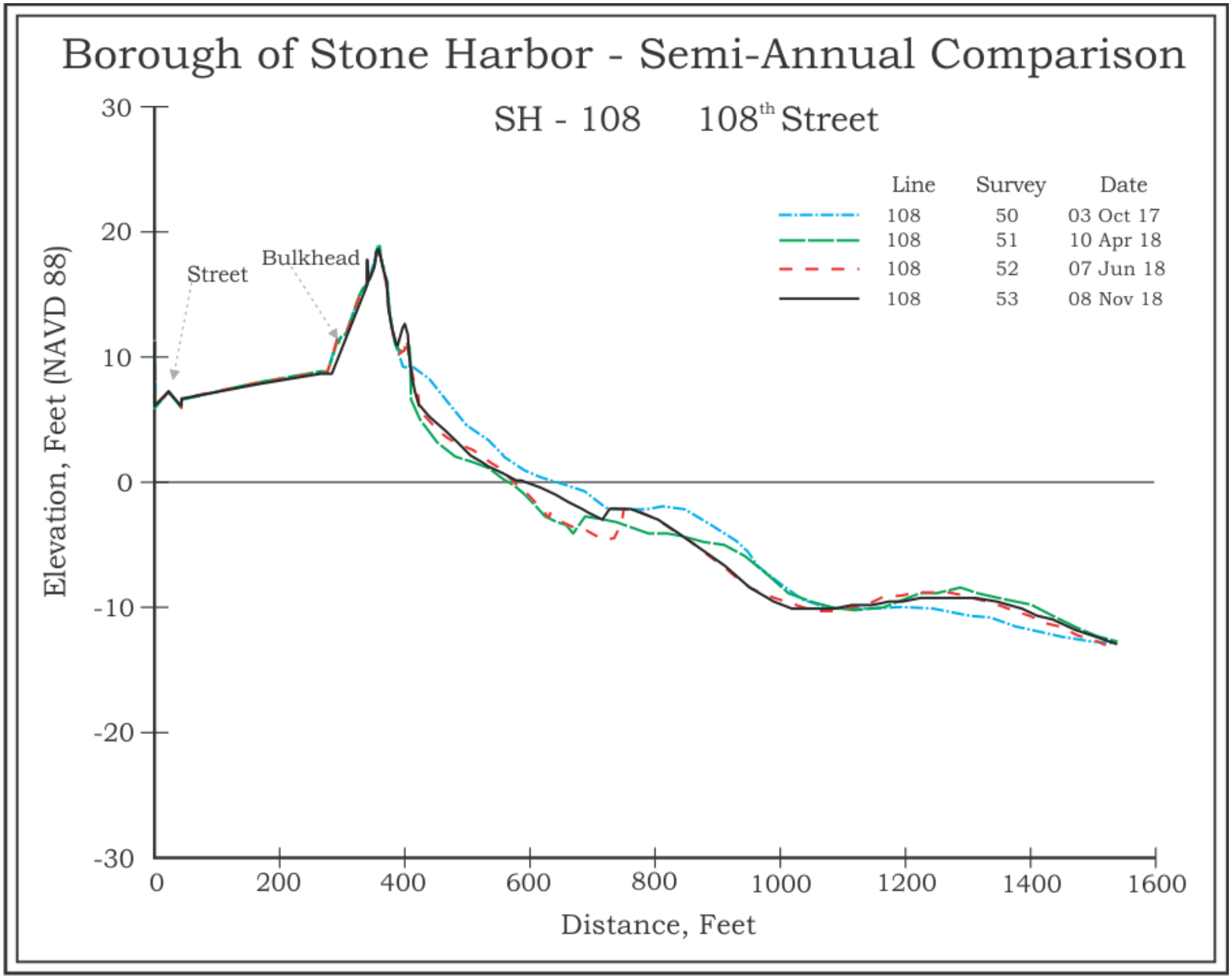

Figure 5. The cross sections show that the berm elevation was severely reduced and that the shoreline retreated 55 feet as the sand volume declined by 24.94 yds^3/ft. The bar positions offshore changed little, but the proximal bar as of November 2018 appears likely to add to the beach sand volume.

SH-112 is located on the open lot adjacent to the Villa Maria Catholic retreat that occupies the paper location of 112th Street. The profile line extends landward to a reference location along 2nd Avenue. An open grass lot occupies the city block between 2nd Avenue and the wooden bulkhead revetment. The wooden revetment runs parallel to the beach the entire length of the Borough along the oceanfront property lines and seaward street ends. The bulkhead is significantly offset landward at 111th Street, providing additional area for dune development to occur naturally. As a result, the width of the primary dune was nearly 200 feet from the bulkhead to the seaward dune toe. This location has a very significant primary dune largely due to the limited oceanfront development on this parcel. Occupied by the Catholic Church as a retreat for over a century, the site has no structures directly at the landward dune toe. The dunes spill over the bulkhead and occupy most of the original dry beach that existed prior to the USACE project in 2004.

This site suffered minor losses in both the annual and summer of 2018 comparisons. The annual change was -4.79 yds^3/ft. accompanied by a 28-foot shoreline retreat, while the summer produced a -4.61 yds^3/ft. sand volume decline with an 11-foot shoreline advance. Therefore the summer season produced the lion's share of the annual loss.

Site SH-112 – 112th Street (Photoplates 6a-6c)

Photoplate 6a – The October 3, 2017 photo shows the extent of the new sand fence.

Photoplate 6b - Photo taken April 10, 2018 shows the newly planted grass with wind-deposited sand accumulating around the fence.

Photoplate 6c – Photo taken November 8, 2018 overlooking the accreting foredune encroaching onto the planted project dune slope with its neat rows of grass established. The fencing is nearly buried with new sand from the beach.

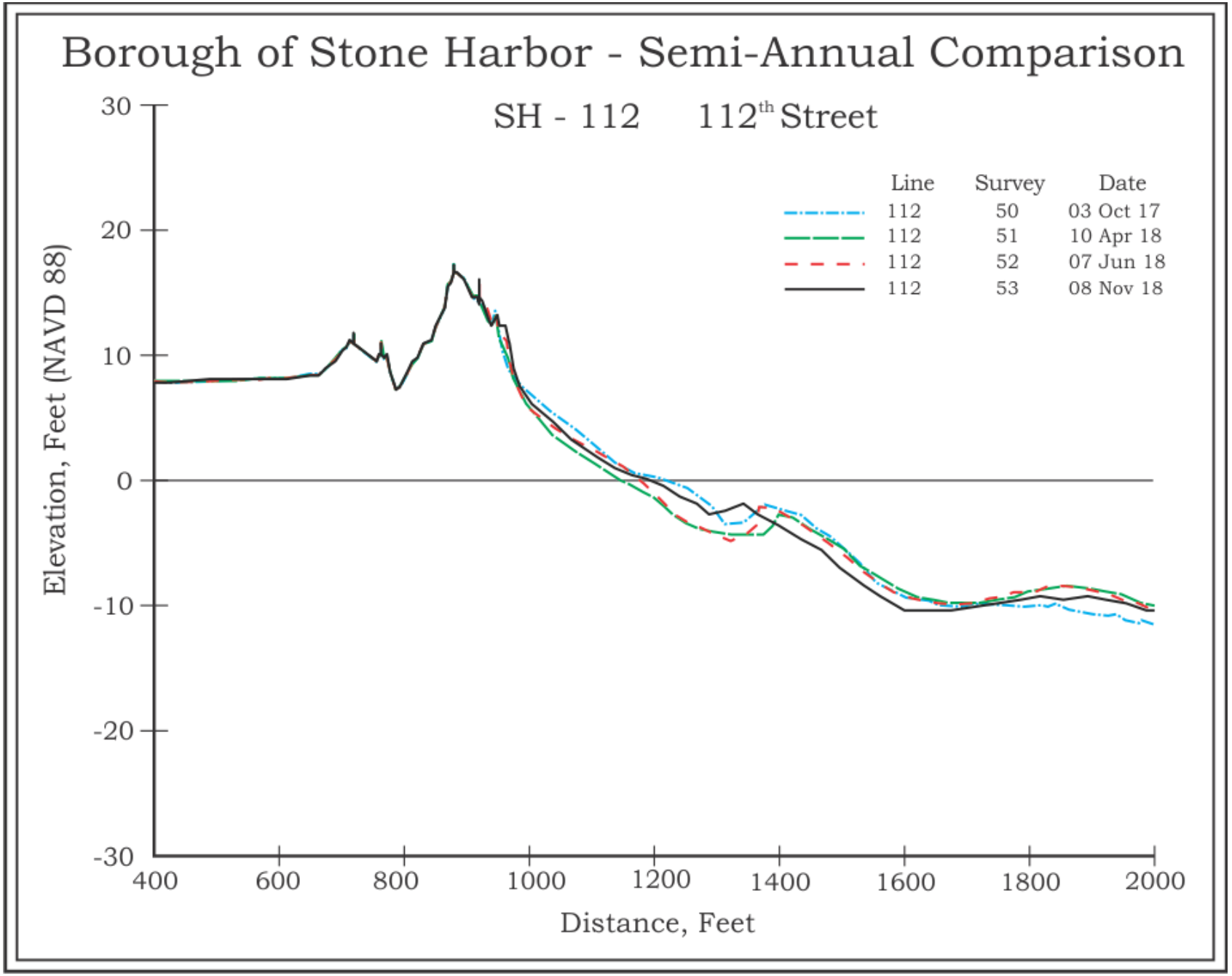

Figure 6. The profiles at 112th Street show less sand loss than seen at 108th Street with the November survey showing gain since last April following a series of northeast storms. Sand was added to the dunes however. The entire profile lost 4.79 yds^3/ft. accompanied by a 28-foot shoreline retreat.

SH-116 is located along the west side of 2nd Avenue and 116th Street. Seaward of the bulkhead at 116th Street is the best-established natural dune system in the Borough. A landward offset in the bulkhead just north of this site produced the area on which this dune developed, sheltered from storm overwash by the 114th Street groin and the bulkhead offset to the west. The dune system consists of two distinct ridges with a combined width of nearly 300 feet from the street end bulkhead to the seaward dune toe with a crest elevation of 16.5 feet NAVD88.

The site accumulated sand both annually and during the past summer. The summer supplied about half the 8.36 yds^3/ft. seen in annual comparison. The shoreline did not change significantly.

Site SH-116 – 116th Street (Photoplate 7a-7c)

Photoplate 7a - Photo taken October 3, 2017 shows sand accumulation around the fencing as wind deposition added to the dune.

Photoplate 7b – Photo taken April 10, 2018 showing continued sand deposition around the fencing.

Photoplate 7c – Photo taken November 8, 2018 showing the well-established dune and the added material deposited landward of the fence row.

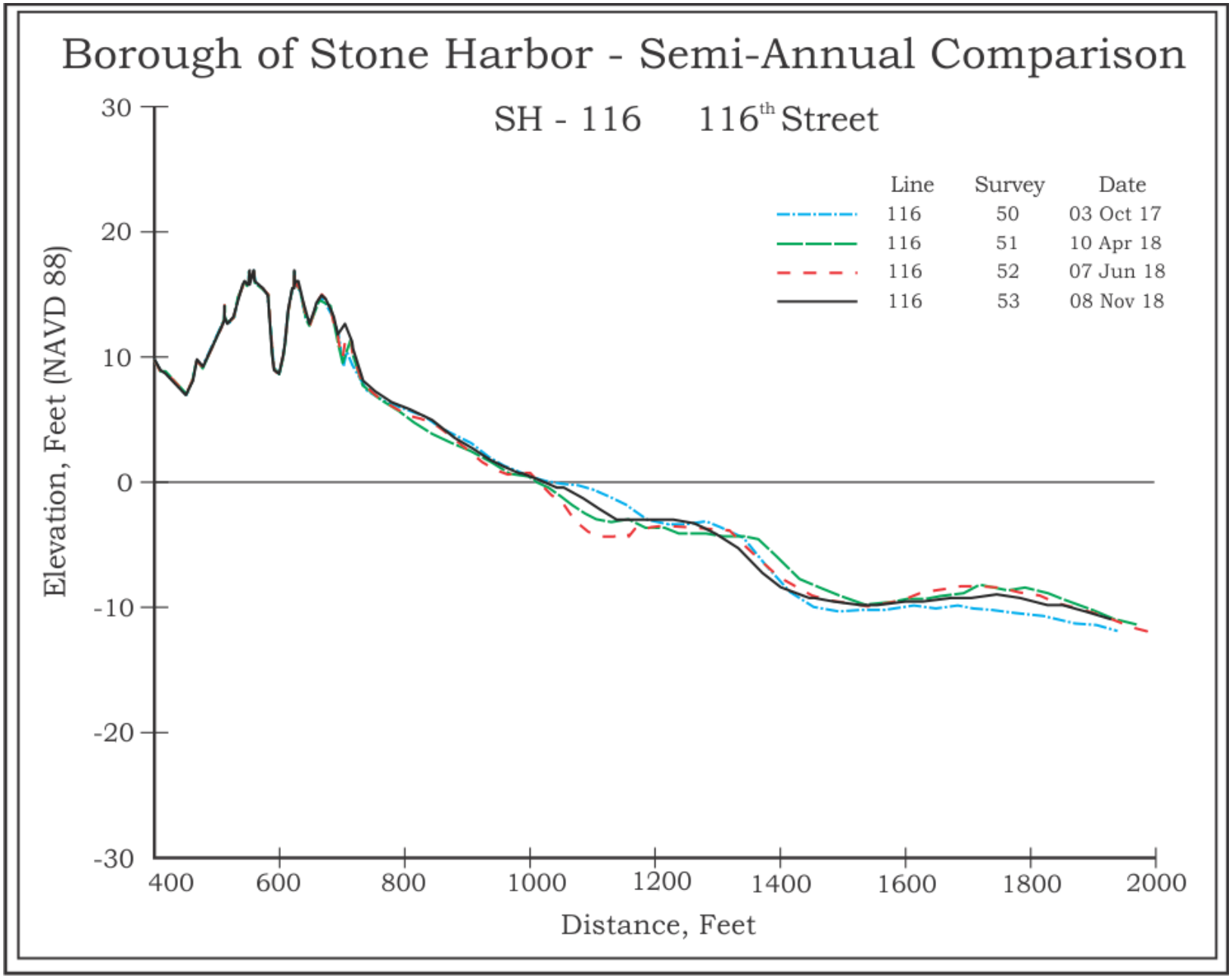

Figure 7. The 116th Street location includes a double dune system which appears to have developed a new foredune peak in one year. The beach changed little among all four surveys. The sand volume improved by 8.36 yds^3/ft. while the shoreline retreated 14 feet since last October.

SH-123 is located at 123rd Street south of the developed part of town and just north of the terminal groin originally constructed by the Philadelphia District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In 1994, the site was added to the NJBPN in the expansion of the State's monitoring project and as a replacement cross section for former site #112 that was erased from South Pointe by weather events in 1990 where the entire natural zone south of the terminal groin was eroded to a shoal at and below low tide. Because of this prior history of data collection and its proximity to Hereford Inlet, this site was included in the Borough's beach monitoring project. The profile reference marker is located in a dense stand of bayberry west of a vehicle access path to the Hereford Inlet terminal groin. This site has benefited tremendously since the completion of the initial USACE project both from direct sand placement and from longshore currents that have carried a substantial volume of sand shed from the northern project beaches south toward South Pointe. The result has been a larger dune system that completely buries the revetment that was once exposed along this beach and the formation of an expansive point that stretches over a mile from the terminal groin into Hereford Inlet. However, like the other Borough project beaches this location suffered significant erosion of the dry beach berm and dune during Hurricanes Irene and Sandy and several northeasters including the January 2016 Jonas storm.

This site was included in the February-March 2nd Periodic Nourishment project area. The annual sand volume change was -8.36 yds^3/ft. with an 18-foot shoreline retreat. During the summer the site only shed 0.49 yds^3/ft. and the shoreline advanced 13 feet seaward.

Site SH-123 – 123rd Street (Photoplate 8a-8c)

Photoplate 8a - Photo taken October 3, 2017 showing dune conditions with a linear edge from repetitive scarping at the site.

Photoplate 8b – Photo taken April 10, 2018 following a succession of weekly northeast storms that started in early March.

Photoplate 8c – The photo taken November 8, 2018 with the spring storm damage still evident. High tide waves can easily reach the dune toe along this reach.

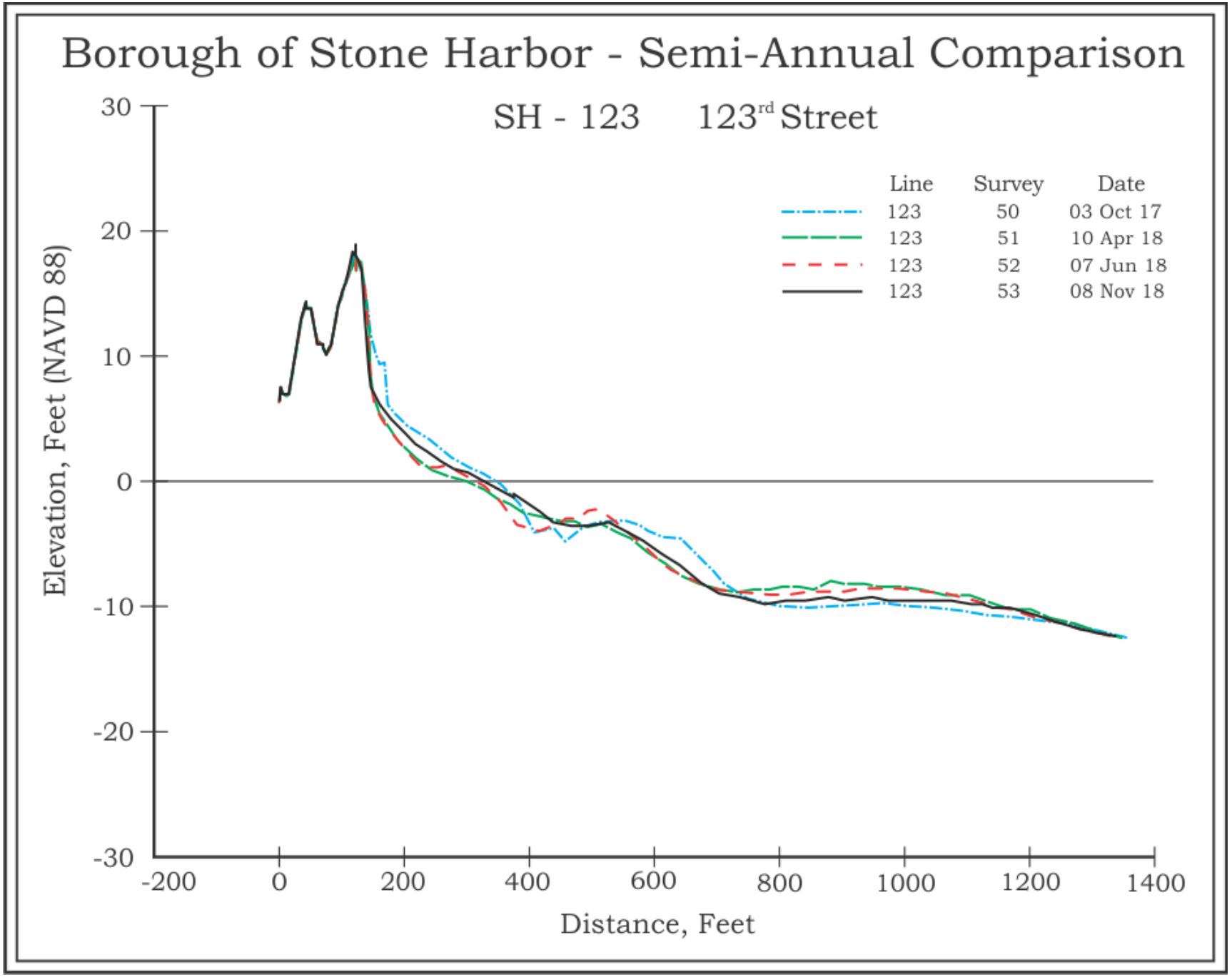

Figure 8. The cross sections at 123rd Street show dune toe loss between October 2017 and April 2018 following the series of northeast storms. The beach since April gradually accreted material returning about half the lost elevation by November 2018. The sand volume declined by 8.36 yds^3/ft. as the shoreline retreated 18 feet.

Summary

Local, State, and Federal efforts helped to obtain the funding for repairing the damages to the Borough's shoreline. During 2017, the Borough's beaches received sand in two separate installments. The first NJ State funded operation occurred between February and March 2017 and included the south beaches (105th Street to 123rd Street). These locations received sand via the 2nd Periodic Nourishment Cycle of the Seven-Mile Island Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction project. The project is scheduled for periodic nourishment at three-year intervals. The source of the sand for the south beaches was Hereford Inlet. Continued sand pumping from Hereford Inlet has become dependent on State and local funding sources. Since the borrow zone in Hereford Inlet lies in the Coastal Barrier Resources System NJ-09 zone, using federal funds to extract sand even for a neighboring coastal community has been determined, following the Hurricane Sandy project, to be not allowed by the exemptions in the CBRA 1982 Congressional legislation. Lifting this ban, is the subject of Congressional intervention, lobbying, and potential litigation since the federal funding of extracting sand from Hereford Inlet ebb-tidal delta was accepted by the US Fish & Wildlife Service starting with the initial USACE project in 2003.

The second installment occurred in May and June 2017 and included the north end beaches (80th Street to 105th Street.) This project was funded through the Federal Flood Control Coastal Emergency Act (FCCE) program. Because of the CBRA resource issues with the Hereford Inlet site, the borrow area from Townsends Inlet was selected for the north end beaches.

The Borough's beaches logged a significant gain in volume between October 2016 and October 2017 – 827,448 cubic yards of sand and seaward movement of the shoreline at all monitored locations. Since the fall survey in October 2017, the annual change overall was just 46,562 cubic yards of sand lost from the system. An additional evaluation using just the sand volume lost from the dunes and beaches to the zero elevation position on the beach produces a 63,349 cubic yard sand volume loss. Therefore, sand was transported offshore covering about 18,000 CY of the beach loss documented. However, these losses appear relatively minor when compared to the three years following Hurricane Sandy (2014 to 2017). This was a relatively good year for the Borough beaches.

Conclusions & Recommendations:

The periodic maintenance and FCCE projects brought the Borough's beaches to a higher level of storm protection. Since the sand source for future projects from the Hereford Inlet site is not available for Federally funded efforts to use, coordination is necessary with the NJ State non-federal sponsor to continue work with sand taken from Hereford Inlet. Any material derived from Hereford Inlet shoals, eventually returns along the South Pointe shoreline to these shoals. The use of this sand source needs to be presented to the recently elected Congressman Van Drew to encourage modifications to the CBRA Act exemptions so that the use of Federal dollars to maintain adjacent community beaches is allowed.

The CRC conducts annual surveys of Hereford Inlet and the surrounding shoreline as part of an ongoing monitoring program for the State of NJDEP DCE (Division of Coastal Engineering). These surveys have revealed that the South Pointe spit continues to grow in width, elevation and length as additional sand shed from project beaches in the north moves south carried by the dominant direction of littoral currents. The point has continued to grow at a rate of about 500 feet a year accumulating in an advance of 7,200 feet since 2006, and is now well over a mile long stretching from the terminal groin south of 123rd Street to the tip of the point. The southernmost tip of South Pointe now lies about 465 feet from the North Wildwood inlet shoreline.

The following recommendations are the result of this year's findings:

- The zigzag pattern of the installed fence captured wind-blown sand and as a result, the dune toe moved seaward. Fence installation should follow recommendations summarized in past CRC reports and from

the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Coastal Engineering and Division of Land Use Regulation.

- The CRC recommends that the Borough act forcefully and in concert with the City of North Wildwood and the Borough of Avalon to seek the restoration of Federal agencies' ability to access the Hereford Inlet borrow zone for major shore protection projects. Department of the Interior attorneys have re-interpreted exceptions to the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) restrictions on spending federal dollars within such areas with the effect to severely restrict the US Army Corps of Engineers ability to fund future beach maintenance activity in Stone Harbor in a cost effective manner. This restriction also precludes FEMA from funding storm damage repair to the North Wildwood project using federal funds to mine sand from the ebb-tidal delta borrow zone in Hereford Inlet. In 1996 a determination was made that taking Hereford Inlet sand was acceptable for federal funding to support USACE projects adjacent to the CBRA unit. A dispute arose when North Wildwood sought to piggyback on the federal restoration of Sandy damage to their project using FEMA Category "G" reimbursement funds that was settled in their favor by congressional intervention. Subsequently, the USACE has been firmly told that the latest group of lawyers to examine this statute have decided that the three noted exceptions to using federal money in a CBRA unit - to alter the environment or extract sand - is not to be allowed unless Congress changes the law or Stone Harbor gets slammed by another Hurricane Sandy. This news came to the USACE the very day they opened the bids to undertake a scheduled maintenance restoration of the project on Seven-Mile-Island. The CRC is willing to assist the Borough in drafting a letter to the new NJ congressman and the two NJ State Senatorial offices.
- The recently dredged bayside lagoons were surveyed and reported on separately with the work done during mid-day high tides in December 2018 as indicated in the 2018 contract with Stone Harbor.