Army Corps awards Cape May beach replenishment contract

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Philadelphia District awarded a \$7.6 million contract to Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co. of Oak Brook, Ill., to complete periodic nourishment of the Cape May Inlet to Lower Township Coastal Storm Risk Management project.

effort of the Army Corps'

U.S. Coast Guard and the state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

The contract calls for dredging about 240,000 cubic yards of sand from a borrow area about 2.6 miles south of the Cape May Inlet jetties. The sand The project is a joint will be pumped onto the beach at two locations:

Center Cape May property, south of the jetty, and between Brooklyn Avenue and northeast of Wilmington Avenue in Cape May.

The sand is then built into the engineered template, which is designed to reduce damage from coastal storm events. Great Lakes Dredge and Dock is expected to begin dredging

the fall. The Army Corps and Coast Guard are funding about 90 percent of the costs and the DEP is funding about 10 percent of the costs.

The Cape May Inlet to Lower Township beach fill project is located on the Atlantic coast of New Jersey, extending from the southwest jetty of Cape

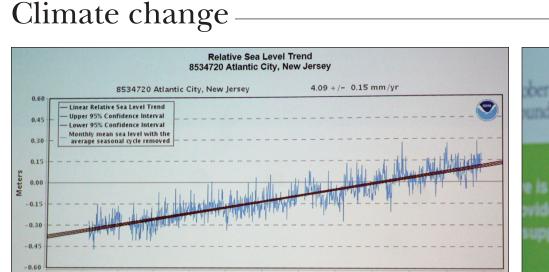
PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia District, the U.S. Coast Guard Training and beach fill operations in May Inlet to 3rd Avenue in Cape May. It includes Cape May, a small portion of Lower Township beach and Coast Guard Training Center Cape May.

The initial construction of a 25- to 180-foot-wide berm at elevation 6.7 feet was completed in 1991.

Beach replenish had been scheduled for this past winter but was post-

poned until after the sum mer season due to the Coast Guard not having its funding in place.

Cape May receives beach replenishment every two years on a 50-year contract from the Army Corps for mitigation for the federal government building the Cape May Inlet jetty, which blocks the natural flow of sand.



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if you will. I guess right now we're about three and half degrees Fahrenheit warmer on average than we were in the early 1900s,' she said.

The northeast portion of the U.S. has seen an increase in intense rainfall events both in the number of inches in an event as well as the number of inches per hour. Tedesco said the northeast has seen a 55 percent increase in those events since the mid-1950s.

For sea level rise, a sensor in Atlantic City measures the water level every 15 minutes. It has recorded a 6-inch rise since the 1980s, she said. The rate of rise in the past 25 years is more than double the rate the ocean was rising during 100 years of the Atlantic City records.

Tedesco said since 1965, New Jersey is in a rise rate of 1.5 feet per century.

"The projections are we will see an additional 1 to 1.8 feet of rise from where we are now by 2050," she said.

It used to be a big deal when coastal meadows flooded but now it happens eight to 12 times per month. Tedesco said. One of the reasons the sea level is rising faster in New Jersey is the land is sinking, a product of the ice ages of long ago, she said. "If we were to let our

beaches and our marshes

move, we would be OK. But instead we built infrastructure and roadways and houses and we said 'this is where our beach is going to be," Tedesco said. "So our barrier islands can't move and when they try to move, they do so during storm events."

She said a product of that is beach erosion as well as marshes "drowning" with too much water. Tedesco said the rate of rise is now exceeding the ability of ecosystems to keep up.

Projections predict increased major storm intensity and frequency while at the same time the ocean is rising, giving storms the ability to cause more damage, she said.

Munroe said the increase



Jack Fichter/CAPE MAY STAR AND WAVE

Members of the panel discussion on climate change held July 24 at Lower Cape May Regional High School include Lenore Tedesco, left, Daphne Munroe, Jenny Shinn and Dr. George DiFerdinando Ir.

industry and ecosystem

since they filter the water.

mate change can be ap-

proached by mitigation

to either decrease or stop

it, or adaptation, which is

learning to live with the

"I have to change how I

am exposed to heat, to the

air, to the insects around

me. I have to change my

own behavior to protect

myself, not to just protect

Tedesco, whose office

problems it causes.

the planet," he said.

DiFerdinando said cli-

in rainfall events has a major impact on oysters in Delaware Bay. Excessive rainfall affects the salinity of the bay from freshwater runoff from land.

"If the salinity decreases far enough, the oysters will die," Munroe said.

July 24 marked the 400th day of continuous low salinity over the oyster beds in Delaware Bay due to rainfall event after rainfall event, she said.

Shinn said oysters are important for the fishing

DATE	HIGH		LOW	
	A.M .	P.M .	A.M .	P.M .
31	7:57	8:17	l:46	1:37
1	8:49	9:08	2:36	2:31
2	9:40	9:58	3:25	3:25
3	10:33	10:49	4:14	4:20
4	11:26	11:42	5:04	5:17
5	12:22		5:56	6:16
6	12:37	1:21	6:48	7:19
7	1:36	2:22	7:44	8:24

MOON PHASES

overlooks marshland, said 4 feet of sea level rise is possible by 2100.

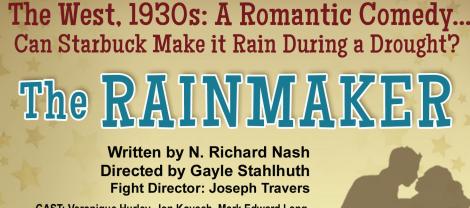
"I think about the rate of change in all these ecosystems and all the wonderful diversity of life and the richness that's out there that I see, and think 'That's not going to be there," she said.

Shinn said she has a 1-year-old son and wonders how the world will look in the future.

Tedesco said a "voice" is needed to address climate change.

"If we put as much energy as a society into solving some of these things and adapting instead of arguing about it and fighting about it, we'd probably get somewhere," she said. "I'm just dumbfounded by the fact that we're still having a conversation with people that are denying climate change.'

Michael Hill, an NJTV anchor and reporter who moderated the event, said it was noted in a conversa-



CAST: Veronique Hurley, Jon Kovach, Mark Edward Lang, Mat Labotka, Jeff Sharkey, Jeffrey Smith, John Cameron Weber

July 24 – August 31 Vednesdays–Saturdays at 8:00 PM

