

# Shoreline

June 2009



## Oil and Gas Drilling in State Waters

All but the well-financed proponents of offshore

drilling were caught off guard when this proposal (HB 1219) first appeared as an amendment offered by the next House Speaker with only two weeks left in the 2009 Session. With an "army" of lobbyists, and a very intense media blitz, offshore drilling in Florida waters ...

[Read Full Story](#)



## Beaches and Coastal Systems' Emergency Response Plan

The 2009 hurricane season is upon us, and it is critical that storm response teams are in place and ready for deployment after the landfall of Florida's first coastal storm. Like Florida's coastal communities, the DEP's Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems is no stranger to storm response preparation and duties. We've been working to update our emergency response plan of action, ensuring support contractors are in place, and preparing staff and equipment for deployment in the event Florida is impacted by a coastal storm.

[Read Full Story](#)

[Job Opportunities](#)



## FSBPA Bids Farewell as Longtime Friend Senator Ken Pruitt Resigns

At the close of the 2009 Legislative Session, news of Sen. Ken Pruitt's (District 28, Port St. Lucie) early resignation spread through the Capitol. His term would have ended in 2010. The Governor has called a special election, with the general election scheduled for August 4, Sen. Pruitt's last day in office.

[Read Full Story](#)

## USACE Jacksonville District: Regional Sediment Management



Regional sediment management (RSM) is a "system-based approach" that seeks to solve sediment-related problems by designing solutions that fit within the context of a regional strategy. RSM is the integrated management

of littoral, estuarine, and riverine sediments to achieve balanced and sustainable solutions to sediment-related needs. This approach provides opportunities to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency of water and sediment management projects.

[Read Full Story](#)

[2009 Annual Meeting Registration](#)



## Corps to Fully Fund Brevard County Shore Protection Project

In a May 15, 2009 memo, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works announced that future renourishment of the North Reach segment of the Brevard County, Florida Federal Shore Protection Project shall be constructed at 100 percent of the federal expense. It further stated that a credit shall be afforded to the project's non-federal sponsor for funds already expended on the North Reach ...

[Read Full Story](#)

## Register Now for the 2009 FSBPA Annual Meeting, September 16-18, at Amelia Island

Please make your conference registration by August 14 to receive an early-bird discount of \$50. FSBPA members receive an additional \$50 discount.

Hotel reservations should also be made by August 14. After that date, Amelia Island Plantation will release the rooms in our group block for sale to the public, so rooms may not be available at the discounted group rate.

[Read Full Story](#)

## Mark Your Calendar for the 2010 Beach Technology Conference

The 2010 National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology will be held February 3-5 at the Crowne Plaza Melbourne Oceanfront. Program planning is underway and the Planning Committee members already have some good ideas in mind for the 2010 conference.

[Read Full Story](#)

[Amelia Island Plantation Reservations](#)

## About Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

[Calendar of Events](#)

[About Shoreline](#)

[FSBPA Website](#)

## Let the Discussion Begin: Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling in State Waters

By Debbie Flack  
Director of Governmental Affairs

As promised in May's **Shoreline**, we must begin the difficult and challenging dialogue addressing offshore oil and gas drilling - - not within federal waters but in state waters immediately adjacent to Florida's beaches.

All but the well-financed proponents of offshore drilling were caught off guard when this proposal (HB 1219) first appeared as an amendment offered by the next House Speaker with only two weeks left in the 2009 Session. With an "army" of lobbyists, and a very intense media blitz, offshore drilling in Florida waters easily went from conception to passage in the House of Representatives in less than a week. Because the issue was not vetted, lacked transparency, and circumvented the process, it was not heard in the Senate.

These procedural deficiencies will not be at issue in 2010 and passage of legislation next session, in one form or another, is likely. Add to this likelihood a petition initiative to place the issue of offshore drilling before Florida voters in 2010. FloridaOil.org plans to ask voters to lift Florida's 20 year ban on drilling in state waters and mandate Florida to support an offshore oil and gas industry.

FSBPA has already been drawn into this issue. We could not ignore that the House 2009 version of this legislation made statewide beach nourishment a funding recipient of \$20 million annually in oil and gas revenues, as well as provided a discretionary revenue allocation to affected local governments. Some considered it welcomed funding - - at a time when the dedicated beach funding source, the documentary stamp tax, is virtually non-existent - - others extortion. Floor comments by House members even suggested this would be the "only" source of funding for beaches and land acquisition programs.

As we remove ourselves from the last minute session rhetoric, I take the future Speaker of the House (Representative Dean Cannon) at his word. He personally expressed his appreciation for beaches and their economic value to Florida before he advanced the offshore drilling proposal. Just recently when discussing this initiative he stated: "Our pristine coastal environment and world-class beaches are a critical natural resource, and we cannot allow any activity that threatens them. I support this legislation because I believe we can embrace responsible energy exploration that will help meet our country's energy needs while protecting our state's beaches and preserving our beautiful coastline." (Lakeland Ledger)

I think FSBPA has a responsibility to participate in and advance the discussion from this point. However, we are also sensitive that the varying individual positions of each of our local governments must be respected. FSBPA's agenda cannot be exclusively based on the positions of our Board Members, but instead must reflect the official positions or policies of their Board of Commissioners. On this issue we will not assume or anticipate unanimity or even overwhelming agreement. To the best of our ability we will instead structure our input on this issue to reflect the composite position of the Association's member governments.

I have reminded myself constantly, and FSBPA's Board of Directors at our May meeting, that nothing is more important to the future viability of the state's beach management program and this association than properly navigating this issue. Every direction will come at a measurable cost. We all must be constantly aware of this.

We must formally hear from our local governments and will soon suggest ways to do just that. We also hope to further the discussion at our fall conference (Amelia Island, September 16-18) in an extended session on the topic, including elected officials, tourist interests and others.

Many believe this is already a certainty - - Florida will lift its longstanding ban on offshore drilling in state waters, which extend from 3 to 10 miles offshore. Regardless, FSBPA, as a league of coastal cities and counties since 1957, has the clear responsibility to proffer questions that should be a part of any future debate before final consideration.

[Next Page](#)



Let's start identifying the most important of these questions. Our interests are simple - - preserving beaches and, in turn, their environmental, recreational and economic benefits. Inarguably, beaches are a state treasure, the fabric of our coastal communities, and the foundation of Florida's tourism industry. We cannot afford to make the wrong discussion. Let's be diligent in carrying out the responsibility of securing and disseminating answers to such questions before a final legislative or electoral vote occurs. A first attempt at identifying and crafting these "critical" questions follows:

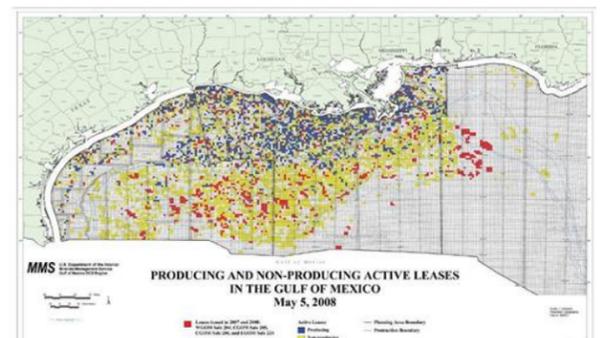
- Do cost estimates on how detrimental an oil spill would be to Florida's coastal environment and economy? Data on annual oil spills/volumes should be examined. How is the risk for oil spills magnified by Florida's propensity for hurricanes?
- What are the environmental and economic impacts from the full apparatus of offshore drilling? - - (rigs/platforms, pipelines, refineries, storage and transportation)
- Have projected oil and gas royalties to the state (It has been suggested, \$30 billion over 20 years) been examined and documented? What is the potential impact of offshore drilling to Florida's tourism economy? (Consider 82 million visitors to Florida in 2007 - - \$65 billion in taxable sales - - specifically beach tourism contributed \$52 billion to Florida's economy in 2007)
- If royalties are even close to projections, is \$20 million for statewide beach management (HB 1219) out of \$1.5 billion annually sufficient given existing CH.161 funding commitments, current project funding needs, and the potential environmental and economic losses from spills?
- Are we confident in the adequacy of proposed financial assurances for environmental clean-up? (Last session's bill included a surety per lease of \$500 million for remediation. Is that adequate, for example, for the St. Pete/Clearwater local economy with direct and indirect visitor expenditures in 2007 of \$7 billion. From another perspective, take Broward County and its billion dollar annual benefit from both beaches and reefs, \$500 million would appear inadequate for clean-up and compensation for loss of revenues.
- Will opening Florida's nearshore areas to drilling have any material contribution to the nation's energy supply and independence? Why hasn't the oil industry tapped the massive offshore areas already under lease?
- Do we know the economic impact of offshore drilling to Florida being the tourist destination that values sand and sun? In terms of public opinion, to what extent would either the perception or reality of offshore drilling affect Florida's trademark of "best" beaches, unobstructed waters, and views? What would be the cost, especially in terms of fewer tourist visits?
- Do we know how the inevitable industrial infrastructure for oil transport and storage will impact and displace current tourism-based uses? And at what cost?

There is also a question that may fall exclusively to FSBPA to ask as well as to try to secure a satisfactory answer to, and it is nowhere in the current discussion. **We are increasingly sensitive to the problem of dwindling quality sand sources for the nourishment of Florida's beaches.** Florida does not have a comprehensive sand source inventory. Hopefully, any legislative proposal addressing offshore drilling would recognize the need to preserve the availability of beach quality sand sources for future beach nourishment as part of the planning and regulatory process.

The often expressed justification for the proposed change in state policy to allow drilling in Florida waters is growing public support (opinion polls) for offshore drilling. Until just recently, the debate has focused exclusively on "federal" waters, 10 to 125 miles offshore. Unlike many, I am uncomfortable with the easy transference from unspecified "distant" federal waters to unspecified Florida waters. It is all in how you ask the question! Let's make sure that question is asked again with specific mention of the proximity of rigs (3 to 10 miles from Florida beaches) and other activities (below the water's surface as close as one mile), before any further votes!

Again, while my personal bias may be evident, be assured the Association's involvement on this issue will be structured and guided by the expressed position of our governmental and individual members. FSBPA's noted responsibility to ask questions will be reinforced by member outreach activities and information-sharing. We have just begun. We welcome your opinions and thoughts!

[Back to Main Page](#)





## FSBPA Says Good-bye and Thank You Senator Pruitt!

By Debbie Flack  
Director of Governmental Affairs

At the close of the 2009 Legislative Session, news of Senator Ken Pruitt's (District 28, Port St. Lucie) early resignation spread through the Capitol. His term would have ended in 2010. The Governor has called a special election, with the general election scheduled for August 4, the day Senator Pruitt had already announced would be his last in office.

He was first elected to the Florida House of Representatives in 1990, then to the Senate where he served as Senate President from 2006-2008. Known for his bipartisan leadership and effectiveness, Senator Pruitt's most notable legislative contributions to Florida are the creation of the Bright Futures college scholarship program, his outstanding environmental record highlighted by the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee protection programs, and his exceptional dedication to the Treasure Coast.

While the entire state should recognize and be proud of the public service of Ken Pruitt, he has long been counted on FSBPA's "short list" as one of our truly exceptional beach advocates or champions. His support for the statewide beach management program has been remarkable from Day 1, when I met him as a freshman "minority" member of the House trying to help increase beach funding at a time when we only had an exclusively member-projects list. His personal involvement in growing Florida's now nationally-recognized beach program is highlighted by the Chapter 161, The Beach and Shore Preservation Act, provisions which spell out the specific criteria for the annual agency ranking of local government beach project funding requests. It was the single action most responsible for redirecting the state's beach management efforts to a merit-based rather than politically-driven process. Senator Dennis Jones (District 13, Pinellas) has long been recognized for his role in securing in 1998 state dedicated beach funding, but it should be fully noted that it was Senator Pruitt who identified the actual source of such funding and how to structure the annual documentary stamp allocation. Together, Florida's beaches and coastal communities were the unprecedented beneficiaries.

Senator Pruitt's long-term state commitment to Florida's beaches, the corresponding management program, and Treasure Coast beach projects, has never faltered. The Association's appreciation was formally expressed in both 1995 and 1998 when Senator Pruitt was awarded FSBPA's Legislative Award. It was "cast in stone" when in 2000 Senator Pruitt was the first recipient of The Statesman Award, named and bestowed in honor of Senator Dennis Jones. This was the Association's public acknowledgement of the "team" responsible for Florida's current beach management program.

Senator Pruitt you will be missed by the coastal communities that have benefitted from your wisdom and leadership in preserving Florida's beaches, and of course, me personally.

Thank you!

[Back to Main Page](#)

## Corps to fund 100 percent of the Brevard County Shore Protection Project, North Reach

By Kevin R. Bodge, Ph.D., P.E,  
Senior Engineer / Vice President, Olsen Associates, Inc.

In a May 15, 2009, memo, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works announced that future renourishment of the North Reach segment of the Brevard County, Florida Federal Shore Protection Project shall be constructed at 100 percent of the federal expense. It further stated that a credit shall be afforded to the project's non-federal sponsor for funds already expended on the North Reach segment. This credit will be applied against future non-federal funding requirements for other parts of the project.

This decision is largely based upon the findings of an Independent Coastal Expert (ICE) study of the effects of the Canaveral Harbor Federal Navigation Project upon Brevard County's beaches. This study concluded that construction and maintenance of the navigation project caused erosion damages along 10 to 15 miles of shoreline south of the Canaveral Harbor inlet, and that the unmitigated damages to the shoreline amounted to over 6.6 million cubic yards (Mcy) of sand. This shoreline constitutes the 9.6-mile long North Reach segment of the Brevard County Federal Shore Protection Project, plus another four miles of federal shoreline along Patrick Air Force Base. Because the planned renourishment volume of the shore protection project amounted to the same amount (6.6 Mcy), and because it was determined that the shore protection project would not likely have been necessary in the absence of the federal inlet, the study concluded that cost-sharing for this segment of the shore protection project should be 100 percent federally funded. The existing cost-share was about 62 percent federal and 38 percent non-federal.

The ICE study, initially ordered by Congress in WRDA-1999, was completed in 2002. The study was prepared by Professors David Kriebel, Richard Weggel and Robert (Tony) Dalrymple. The Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers, then prepared several reports by which the study's findings might be implemented, culminating in the Assistant Secretary's decision last month. The Canaveral Port Authority and Brevard County, Florida are the non-federal sponsors of the ICE study and the Shore Protection Project, respectively. Both entities and their consultant Olsen Associates Inc. worked jointly, with the Jacksonville District, to ensure completion of this landmark study.

The North Reach segment of the Brevard County project includes the Cities of Cape Canaveral and Cocoa Beach. Two other segments of the project (the South Reach along Indialantic/Melbourne Beach, and the Mid Reach along Indian Harbor and Satellite Beaches (pending authorization)) were concluded to be substantially unaffected by the navigation project and were not recommended for changes in cost-share. Full federal cost-share for future renourishment of the North Reach segment will likely save over \$9 million in non-federal funds (in 2009 dollars), through the project's 50-year life in about 2051. Additionally, the cost-credit for previously expended non-federal funds amounts to another \$8.6M. Non-federal funds for the project are cost-shared by Brevard County (Space Coast Tourism Development Council) and the State of Florida. The credit will not be a reimbursement. Instead, it will be available for application toward future construction of the project's South Reach and Mid Reach segments, pending changes in the project's cooperative agreement and federal funds appropriations. The study's results overturned a prior, 1996 federal study which concluded that no mitigation (or cost-share adjustment) was warranted for the impacts of the federal navigation project upon Brevard's shorelines.

Additional description of the study's findings, history, and its potential applicability to other shorelines will be presented at the 2009 FSBPA Annual Meeting, September 16-18, 2009.

[Back to Main Page](#)



## The Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems' Emergency Response Plan

By: Michael R. Barnett, P.E.,  
Chief of the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems

The 2009 hurricane season is upon us, and it is critical that storm response teams are in place and ready for deployment after the landfall of Florida's first coastal storm. Like Florida's coastal communities, the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems is no stranger to storm response preparation and duties. We've been working to update our emergency response plan of action, ensuring support contractors are in place, and preparing staff and equipment for deployment in the event Florida is impacted by a coastal storm.

### ***What are the elements of the Bureau's Emergency Operations Plan of Action? What information can you expect from us?***

The Bureau's Emergency Response Plan is broken out into 4 Phases, beginning with **Phase I - Storm Tracking and Monitoring**. During this first phase, staff is put on notice, reconnaissance and assessment teams are assigned, and the Bureau begins communicating with other agencies, such as the Florida Department of Community Affairs Division of Emergency Management (FDCA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as the DEP Secretary and the DEP District Offices. When the storm is 36 hours from impact of a coastal area, the Bureau's field staff within the probable impact area of the approaching storm will be notified and directed to begin coordination with the appropriate county's Emergency Management Offices.

**Phase II, Damage Assessment**, begins after landfall of a storm. Within the first 24-48 hours, the Bureau's area field inspector conducts reconnaissance level surveys to determine the level of damage to structures and the beach-dune system. For hurricane impacts, a damage assessment team [or teams] will be deployed from Tallahassee to perform detailed on-the-ground assessments to obtain qualitative information regarding damages and to make recommendations for the need to obtain quantitative data. Other work elements of the Bureau's Emergency Response Plan maybe employed depending on the intensity of the storm and the recommendations made by the damage assessment teams. In prior years, these elements have included the acquisition of post-storm aerial videography, high water marks, beach and offshore profiles, and LiDAR data to determine the overall extent of damage of the affected coastal areas. The lines of communication are fully engaged between the field staff, the damage assessment team(s), program administrators and the Bureau's emergency response coordinator. During this time, it is very important to hear from the impacted coastal communities. The information we receive will help to focus our energy and resources in the impacted areas.

What's next? **Phase III-Assistance and Recovery**. This phase lasts throughout the state of emergency and will likely require efforts from all of the Bureau's program areas. The Bureau's regulatory sections will issue emergency repair permits in accordance with the Governor's or Department's emergency orders, and depending on the intensity of the storm and the resultant impacts, the Bureau may set up a temporary field office in the affected area to assist long-term response and recovery. The Coastal Engineering and Coastal Data Acquisition Sections will continue to collect storm effects data and re-establish survey monumentation. The Coastal Engineering Section may prepare a post-storm damage report as well as assisting the Beach Erosion Control Program and Bureau Office in preparation of a hurricane recovery plan. Past post-storm reports are available on the Bureau's web site at:

[http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/tech-rpt.htm#Post-Storm\\_Reports](http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/publications/tech-rpt.htm#Post-Storm_Reports)

These efforts are closely coordinated with the FDCA, FEMA, the National Weather Service, National Hurricane Center, National Data Buoy Center, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The last element of the Bureau's Plan is **Phase IV -Strategic Recovery**. This phase includes implementing a plan for restoration of damages to the beach and dune system, and this phase continues until the recovery efforts are complete. Recovery strategies include determining the need for emergency beach and dune projects. At times, recovery projects may even be funded by the Florida Legislature, such as after the historic 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons.

[Next Page](#)



**Hurricane Ivan, 2004**



**2004 Hurricane Ivan Impacts**

## ***How can local governments help the Department with emergency response activities?***

Communication is vital. Reports of “no damage” are as important as severe damage. A phone call to either a project manager or to the Bureau’s emergency response coordinators, Rosaline Beckham and Roxane Dow, to initiate lines of communication is very important. Rosaline and Roxane can be reached during emergency situations by their cell phones at (850)545-0517 or (850)491-8421, respectively. It is extremely important for the Bureau to receive all post-storm damage assessments prepared by local government’s building officials, public works directors, emergency management offices, coastal coordinators, and local park managers. It is also very important to communicate with local emergency managers and public works managers to avoid unauthorized activities. For example, recently, the extreme flooding in northeast Florida created the need to pump floodwaters across beaches. Local emergency response projects such as this can be authorized through the Department’s emergency order, with conditions to avoid marine turtle nests and minimize beach-dune erosion.

Other ways local governments can help *before* the landfall of the storm is to identify contractors, staging areas and procedures to return sand to the beach once debris is removed. Emergency contracts and arrangements for truck hauls of beach quality sand can also be in place.

Most importantly, we want everyone to practice safety both prior to and following impact of a major storm or hurricane. Information is vital, but not until it is safe to enter a storm-impacted area to assess damage. If you have any questions about the Bureau’s responsibilities or would like more information about our Emergency Response Plan, please don’t hesitate to ask one of our emergency response coordinators. If Florida is impacted by a major storm or hurricane this season, we will be ready!

[Back to Main Page](#)



***2005 Hurricane Dennis Impacts***

## Regional Sediment Management

Regional sediment management (RSM) is a “system-based approach” that seeks to solve sediment-related problems by designing solutions that fit within the context of a regional strategy. RSM is the integrated management of littoral, estuarine, and riverine sediments to achieve balanced and sustainable solutions to sediment-related needs. This approach provides opportunities to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency of water and sediment management projects.

RSM recognizes sediment as a resource – sand and sediment processes are important components of coastal and riverine systems that are integral to economic and environmental vitality.

RSM involves making local project decisions in the context of the sediment system and forecasting the long-range implications of management actions, recognizing that sediment management actions have potential economic and ecological implications beyond a given site, beyond originally intended effects, and over long time scales (decades or more). While the technological and institutional aspects of RSM can be challenging, the need to inform and involve the public cannot be overlooked. Not only can the public catalyze support for RSM within local governments and other agencies, in some instances, activities on private land or by local citizens may play a key role in either advancing or impeding RSM.

Examples of sediment management actions that affect transport, erosion, removal, and deposition of sediment:

- Dredging and placement.
- Building structures that divert or trap sediment.
- Erosion protection methods or structures for riverbanks, shorelines, sea beds, and channel bottoms.
- Sand and gravel mining for construction or other purposes.

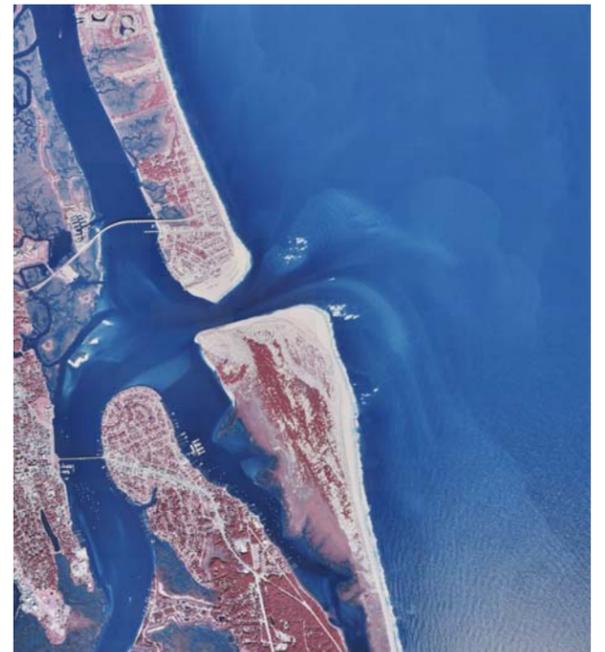
### The RSM strategies:

- Identify a sediment budget for a given region
- Accommodate navigation channel maintenance material placement needs and strive to keep sand in the natural system by bypassing dredged sediment from inlet channels to down-drift beaches .
- Link sediment availability with sand needs within the system based on suitable quantity, quality, and timing, in the context of regional strategies for sediment management.
- Explore alternative ways for keeping sand in the system.
- Enhance coordination among Corps team members, other agencies, government representatives, and stakeholders.
- Evolve through time to accommodate new opportunities, data and information, and lessons learned sources into data collection and plan formulation. The final report is due in early July 2009.

### RSM at the Jacksonville District

Currently, three complete regional sediment budgets for the sandy coast of Florida are available through the Jacksonville District USACE covering: Northeast Atlantic, Southwest Gulf, and the Central and Southeast Atlantic Regions.

The Draft Southeast Atlantic Regional Sediment Management Plan (SE FL RSM Plan) for Florida was recently submitted to USACE by Taylor Engineering, Inc. The SE FL RSM Plan updates and expands the Southeast Atlantic Regional Sediment Source Study for Florida (Halcrow, 2008) to include St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties. The SE FL RSM Plan synthesizes data from all 21 active Federal and Non-Federal beach nourishment projects in the study region to estimate regional sand needs over the next 50-years and to evaluate management options for meeting these needs. Draft results indicate that Miami-Dade and Broward Counties will deplete their traditional offshore sand resources in the next 5-10 years, at which time alternative acquisition strategies will be needed to incorporate the use of distant offshore domestic and/or upland domestic and/or non-domestic sand.



The Jacksonville District was recently awarded funding from the national RSM program to initiate an RSM study for the St. Augustine Inlet vicinity in order to identify sediment transport patterns and management alternatives for St. Augustine Inlet, St. Johns County, Florida (Figure 1). The St. Johns County RSM study will synthesize existing and historical data from two Federal navigation projects, one Federal hurricane and storm damage reduction project, and one ongoing Federal feasibility study. The RSM study will be accomplished over a two year period with separable tasks accomplished each year. Tasks for the first year (FY09) include historical data analysis, data collection, and modeling. The goal of the study is to improve performance of Federal navigation and storm damage reduction projects located within the project area by using qualitative information and modeling to develop potential alternative management strategies for the region.

#### **REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

USACE, 2006. *Regional Sediment Management Program Description*. United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi

USACE, 2009. *Regional Sediment Management Primer*. United States Army Corps of Engineers, Washington D. C. (<http://www.wes.army.mil/rsm/pubs/pdfs/rsmprimer.pdf>)  
June 4, 2009.

Rosati, Julie, Jack Davis, and Leonette Thomas, 2004. *Regional Sediment Management (RSM) Demonstration Program Technical Note: ERDC/RSM-TN-1*. United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, Coastal Hydraulics Laboratory, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

[Back to Main Page](#)

## Mark Your Calendar for the 2010 National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

The 2010 National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology will be held February 3-5 at the Crowne Plaza Melbourne Oceanfront.

The room rate for conference attendees is \$124 per night and includes complimentary wireless internet access and free self parking.

Planning is already underway on the conference program. Several members of the Planning Committee met informally during the 2009 conference at the TradeWinds to critique the program and begin brainstorming for the 2010 conference. They came up with some good ideas which should make next year's conference even better.

Currently, the full planning committee is working up a list of topics they think would be timely and of particular interest to conference attendees. So if you've got a topic or issue you'd like us to consider, this would be a good time to let us know. Send your suggestions to [abstracts@fsbpa.com](mailto:abstracts@fsbpa.com), and we'll try to include them in our call for abstracts. The call will be hitting your mailbox next month.

We are looking forward to another successful National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology in Melbourne.

[Back to Main Page](#)



Make plans now to attend FSBPA's 53rd Annual Meeting, September 16-18, at Amelia Island Plantation

Please make your conference registration by August 14 to receive an early-bird discount of \$50. FSBPA members receive an additional \$50 discount.

Hotel reservations should also be made by August 14. After that date, Amelia Island Plantation will release the rooms in our group block for sale to the public, so rooms may not be available at the group rate.

**New Lower Room Rates!**

In recognition of the importance of FSBPA and Florida's beach program to their community, Amelia Island Plantation has reduced the group room rate from \$159 to \$134 per night.

"Amelia Island Plantation is pulling out all the stops to insure that this is a successful and well-attended meeting," said FSBPA Executive Director David Tait. "They know very well the fiscal pressures faced by government at all levels in this state and they are doing what they can to help ease the burden."

[Back to Main Page](#)



## CALENDAR

### FSBPA CONFERENCES

**September 16-18, 2009**

**FSBPA Annual Meeting**

Amelia Island Plantation

Amelia Island, FL

<http://www.fsbpa.com/conferences.html>

**February 3-5, 2010**

**FSBPA Beach Technology Conference**

Crown Plaza

Melbourne, FL

### OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

**October 14-16, 2009**

ASBPA National Coastal Conference

Trade Winds Island Resort

St. Petersburg Beach, FL.

[Back to Main Page](#)



**A monthly electronic publication of the  
Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association  
2952 Wellington Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32309  
Phone: (850) 906-9227 • Fax: (850) 906-9228  
[www.fsbpa.com](http://www.fsbpa.com) • [mail@fsbpa.com](mailto:mail@fsbpa.com)**

**Editor:** Jenny Abdelnour  
[Jenny@fsbpa.com](mailto:Jenny@fsbpa.com)

**Send e-mail address changes to:**  
[mail@fsbpa.com](mailto:mail@fsbpa.com)

**President:** Stan Tait  
**Executive Director:** David Tait  
**Director of Governmental Affairs:** Debbie Flack  
**Assistant Director of Governmental Affairs:** Lisa Armbruster

**Directors:**

Don Donaldson (Chair)  
Brian Flynn (Vice Chair)  
Jonathon Gorham (Secretary/Treasurer)

Virginia Barker  
Steve Boutelle  
Alexandrea DavisShaw  
Paul Dorling  
Nicole Elko  
Steve Higgins  
Charlie Hunsicker  
Matt Mooneyham  
Todd Walton

**Ex-Officio:**

Mike Barnett, DEP  
Candida Bronson, USACE  
John Crane, USACE  
Tom Campbell  
Dr. Robert Dean  
Erik Olsen

[Back to Main Page](#)