

Shoreline

November 2010

news from the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

Inside this Edition

Legislative News: Anticipating the Future

The "Real" Hometown Hero: The Pinellas County Shore Protection Project

USACE Jacksonville District Coastal Outreach

IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Lee E. Harris
October 30, 2010

2011 National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

(Program to be presented later this month)

February 9 – 11, 2011

Jacksonville, Florida

The National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology (aka the "Tech Conference") is being held February 9 -11, 2011, at the Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront, Jacksonville, Florida.

This is a new venue for the conference and FSBPA as host and organizer.

Downtown Jacksonville

and the Riverwalk specifically offer a wide choice and range of eating establishments and night life. Hyatt Regency facilities and amenities have yet to disappoint us. While the conference site is a number of miles from

continued on the next



Palm Beach County DERM Monthly Report



Calendar of Events

About Shoreline

Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association

the beach, the City of Jacksonville (Duval County) is sponsor of a 10.1 mile federally-authorized beach nourishment project, with initial construction in 1977, so you might also enjoy a “personal” beach inspection.

Emphasizing the “national” in the conference name, the 2011 conference site offers better-than-usual airline service, so we encourage our distant travellers to join us in February.

Initial conference registration, important dates, and hotel information are on the Association’s website at www.fsbpa.com/techconference.htm.



Jacksonville Beach, Photo courtesy of USACE Jacksonville District

Early [conference registration](#) ends **January 14, 2011**. Hotel reservations at the Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront are available at the group rate of \$125 single/double and reservations can be made [online](#). The deadline for hotel reservations is also **January 14, 2011**.

Lisa Armbruster, the program coordinator, is already hard at work.

We are once again pleased with the number and quality of presentation abstracts received for this important conference. However, the program doesn’t develop itself! FSBPA calls on its 15-member Planning Committee to do the hard work – reading and scoring each and every abstract. This is no small task, and we can’t thank them enough for their valuable time. The scores are compiled by FSBPA, and the three-member Executive Committee helps to finalize the technical conference program, based on a blend of the scoring by the Planning Committee and grouping of timely, important, and similar presentation topics. Notably, there are never enough presentation slots for all of the presentation abstracts received; so, regrettably we cannot accept all presentations. Stay tuned! The full program will be available soon and will appear in its entirety in the December issue. Conference brochures will be mailed later this month.

Next Page

2011 Technical Conference Planning Committee

Executive Committee

Michael Barnett, P.E., Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Kevin Bodge, Ph.D., P.E., Olsen Associates (Florida)

Douglas Mann, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering (Florida)

Robert Dean, Ph.D., P.E., University of Florida

Michael Walther, P.E., Coastal Technology Corporation (Florida)

C. Scott Hardaway, Jr., Virginia Institute of Marine Science

Richard Bouchard, FSBPA Board of Directors and St. Lucie County, Florida

Jason Engle, P.E., USACE-Jacksonville District

Lynn Bocamazo, P.E., USACE-New York District

Bill Curtis, USACE-ERDC (Vicksburg, Mississippi)

John Ramsey, P.E., Applied Coastal Research & Engineering (Massachusetts)

Spencer Rogers, Jr., North Carolina Sea Grant

Kenneth Banks, Ph.D., P.E., Broward County, Florida

Todd Walton, Ph.D., P.E., Florida State University Beaches and Shores Resource Center

Scott Douglass, Ph.D., P.E., University of South Alabama

Our **Beaches 101** series, specifically “**Coastal Structures 101**” will debut at the Tech Conference. The entertaining Dr. Kevin Bodge, will “teach” the course.

In Kevin’s words:

“This presentation, designed for the layman and persons interested in beach management, will describe how coastal structures – such as groins, breakwaters and seawalls – can both control and cause beach erosion along sandy shorelines. We’ll look at the differences between structures (for example, groins versus jetties, and revetments versus seawalls, etc.), and describe the myriad varieties in their form (permeable, submerged, concrete, boulders, leaky, detached, and so on). We’ll talk about the historical use of beach structures, why they were more or less “banned” in Florida in the 1980’s, and why their cautious use is starting to re-emerge today. We’ll explain how seawalls and groins and breakwaters “work”, and the ways in which they can protect the shoreline in some places and cause beach erosion in others. We’ll highlight the circumstances in which coastal structures might be useful – or harmful – in managing our sandy beaches.”

Given the large number of abstracts submitted, the diversity and commitment of the Technical Conference Planning Committee, and the level of involvement of Lisa and the Executive Committee, you won’t want to miss the 2011 Tech Conference. We hope to see you in Jacksonville February 9-11, 2011!

[Back to Main Page](#)

Legislative News: Anticipating the Future

By Debbie Flack



As 2010 winds down, we will revisit the highlights and lowlights of the year in the December issue of *Shoreline*. Now is a better time to focus on and set the stage for the coming year.

The Organization Session for the new Legislature is scheduled for 10 AM, Tuesday, November 16. Usually just ceremonial, this session has the potential to be different.

Additionally, we might expect an earlier than usual announcement of committee chairs and members, since committee meetings have been scheduled for the week of December 6. With all the significant changes, and the departure of number of beach supporters in both the House and Senate, I am especially anxious to see the new membership of both appropriations committees. The beach program, as well as the Association, has also lost 2 of the 4 staff directors that we interact with on a

routine basis. I cannot remember when I didn't know or enjoy these two individuals, so it will be quite an adjustment both professionally and personally. Working within the legislative process and ultimately level of success are largely a product of the relationships and credibility established over time with members and staff. At the end of last session, I had to say good bye to Lynn Dixon, appropriations expert extraordinaire and Staff Director of the House committee handling statewide beach management funding. Recently Wayne Kiger left as Staff Director of the Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation. Initially in the House, and for the past several years in the Senate, Wayne has left a significant mark on Chapter 161, Florida Statutes, the Beach and Shore Preservation Act. His position will not be filled, but instead this committee will be under the existing staff director of the Senate's Community Affairs Committee. Given the volume and complexity of the issues historically considered by both of these committees, it is hard to imagine just how this will work, but we must assume it will.

Next Page

Anticipating the 2011 Legislative Session and in preparing FSBPA's corresponding advocacy agenda, the Association must remain "almost" exclusively focused on appropriations – adequate state dollars to match federal and local cost-sharing for statewide beach projects. We must convince lawmakers that sustaining this historically successful intergovernmental partnership is sound economic and environmental policy and makes good politics as well! Despite the statutory commitment to spend \$30 million annually from documentary stamp tax revenues, we should all appreciate given the last two years that a "revised" goal of simply sustaining the program in law, maintaining its trust fund (Ecosystem Management and Restoration) , and funding a few priority projects is a worthy pursuit. The fact we have succeeded is good reason to celebrate.



While it is difficult to imagine how, FSBPA's forthcoming efforts will have to be ramped up and more precisely targeted. Doc stamp revenues continue to be a leader in percentage of revenue decline and a laggard in improved revenue forecasts. The August allocation for beaches from the Revenue Estimating Conference was \$6.8 million for FY 11-12, leaving just about a million for actual projects after funding the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems. Of course, this assumes that any of the doc stamp dollars after paying debt service even make it to any of the numerous program recipients. Our

over-reliance on reverting and reappropriating existing beach allocations over the past three budget cycles has significantly reduced the opportunity to do so again. Seems like the only option remaining is to pursue scarce non-recurring general revenue. Success will be dependent upon unexpected support from legislative leadership. As our advocacy strategy develops over the next few months in coordination with our BeachWatch member local governments, FSBPA will share the details with you.

As session grows closer, we should have a better understanding of if and how post-construction monitoring concerns might surface during the 2011 Session. DEP, in consult with FWCC, was charged in proviso language in last year's General Appropriations Act to examine post-construction monitoring requirements and protocols for beach nourishment projects in terms of cost-savings, necessity, redundancies and efficiencies, and report back to Legislature by February 1, 2011. Legislative interest in the subject may have waned at least for the time being; or the issue might be addressed head-on with Chapter 161 substantive legislation or partially addressed once again with proviso language. Keeping the State as an equal partner in cost-sharing with local governments for post-construction monitoring will not be easy. Not even our most ardent legislative supporters seem to tolerate an increasing percentage of total funds going to monitoring and mitigation rather than sand. Like permit streamlining, we may be able to buy time and address this issue in a balanced and responsible way, or it may be done painfully and quickly for us!

Next Page

We must also anticipate how Deepwater Horizon impacts are addressed during the 2011 Session. Beach interests will focus on assessment of offshore sand sources for hydrocarbon contamination for future beach nourishment, and needed upland sand remediation. Are there sources of funding? How will beaches be addressed through the NRDA (Natural Resource Damage Assessment) process, or BP's Gulf Coast Recovery Organization? And conversely, is there the possibility that economic recovery proposals have the unintended impact of adversely affecting local funding sources and amounts for the scheduled nourishment (periodic maintenance) of existing beach projects? This will be a constant FSBPA focus during the 2011 Session. Coordinating with the Florida Association of Counties and League of Cities on this issue will be of special importance.

New players, persistent economic challenges, and revenue shortfalls especially with the beach program's dedicated funding source, certainly indicate 2011 won't be easy – we have exhausted the smoke and mirrors. Together all we can do is our best. Success will be measured in modest increments and dependent upon our mutual efforts to educate lawmakers and other decision-makers on the critical importance of beaches to Florida's economic and environmental health.

[Back to Main Page](#)

The “Real” Hometown Hero: The Pinellas County Shore Protection Project

By: Nicole Elko, Ph.D. and Jackie Keiser, P.G., PMP

For those of you who did not attend FSBPA’s 54th Annual Conference, we would like to share with you the subject of an exceptional opening presentation and historical profile of the Pinellas County beach program. Hope you enjoy.

This article highlights the success of Pinellas County’s federal Shore Protection Project (SPP) as summarized during a plenary presentation during this year’s annual conference in Clearwater Beach. The key factors to success have been plenty of sand, plenty of funding, and plenty of public access. In addition, the coastal leaders who managed the project over the years, the “real” hometown heroes, as well as effective communication between all levels of government, and a sense of urgency for the communities’ beaches.

Introduction

The spectacular barrier-island beaches of Pinellas County are located on Florida's west-central coast to the north of the mouth of Tampa Bay (Figure 1). The Pinellas County coastline boasts 35 miles of white sand beaches that include four developed and five parks/preserved islands (Figure 1). Eleven coastal municipalities exist along the four developed islands. Thirteen of the 35 miles are restored beaches. In addition to providing storm protection, these restored beaches offer beautiful Gulf sunsets, picture perfect weather, and a unique cultural heritage that attract over 5 million overnight visitors every year.



Figure 1. Pinellas County’s Barrier Island coast.

Next Page

Like many beach communities in Florida, Pinellas County decided decades ago to protect its eroding shorelines through a federal shore protection project. There are other beach nourishment projects in the County, one on Honeymoon Island State Park and another on Ft. DeSoto Park, the latter is a beneficial use of dredged material project in partnership with the Corps of Engineers. However, this article focuses on the SPP which covers the developed islands from Clearwater to Long Key.

Modern development of Pinellas County's barrier islands began in the 1920's when causeways were built to connect the barriers to the mainland. Early beach-front development was unregulated and often resulted in destruction of the natural dune system and construction too close to the beach. This development essentially stabilized the naturally-dynamic barrier islands, resulting in a beach erosion "problem." In addition, bay-side development in the dredge-and-fill style resulted in the destabilization of many tidal inlets.

The combination of unregulated coastal development and the destabilization of many tidal inlets led to significant beach erosion issues in the mid-20th century. Beachfront homeowners attempted private shore protection by building seawalls and short groins. Regional sediment transport patterns were not considered in these efforts and many of the private structures were not successful. By the 1960's, much of Pinellas County's coastline had eroded to the seawalls. No sandy beach remained along the majority of the developed shoreline (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Indian Rocks Beach in 1965 when erosion had left the much of the developed Pinellas County shoreline without beaches.

This severe erosion was the major influencing factor that led to Pinellas County's involvement in the federal program. The original beach erosion control study was published in 1954 and recommended initial beach nourishment along *portions* of the four developed islands and terminal groin construction at the south end of each island. The County allowed the federal authorization to expire due to a low federal cost share at the time. Of course, beach erosion continued, so the local municipalities constructed the terminal groins on their own.

A new study was published in 1966 that recommended periodic renourishment as needed along the *entire* shoreline of all four islands (Figure 3). The groins had been constructed by local interests, and were not included in the federally authorized project.

Today, the beaches of Sand Key, Treasure Island, and Long Key are nourished through the federal program with Pinellas County as the local sponsor. Clearwater Beach has not required Federal renourishment to date.

Next Page

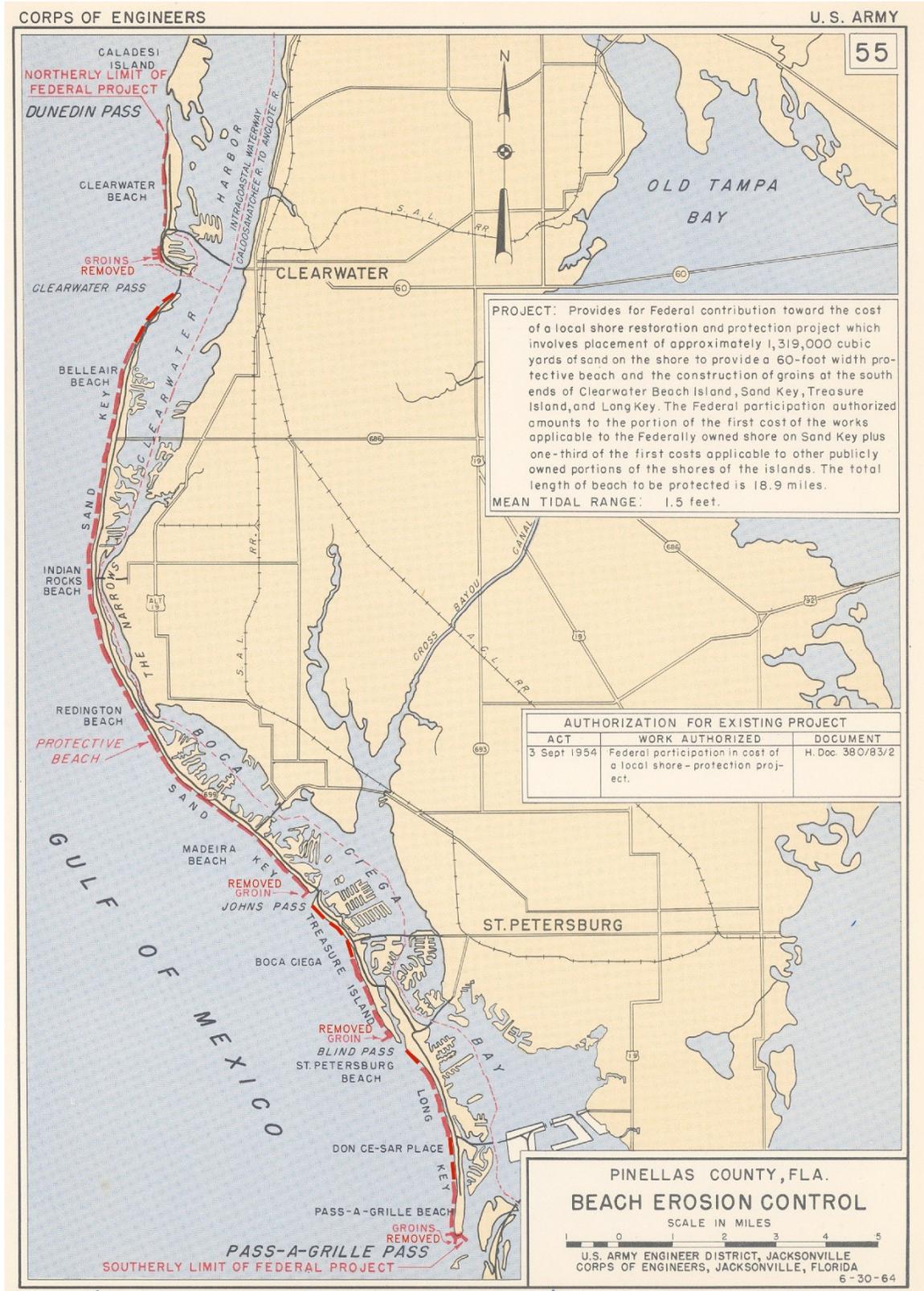


Figure 3. Pinellas County's federally-authorized project area, 1966.

Sand, tourists, and beach access

The Pinellas County program started a lot of good ideas for SPPs in the Jacksonville District. Regional sediment management is one of these concepts started many years ago in Pinellas before it was called RSM. Pinellas uses inlet borrow areas (John's Pass, Blind Pass, PAG Channel) to nourish Treasure Island and Long Key, and Egmont Channel Shoal to nourish Sand Key, so sediment is bypassed along the eroding shoreline and then "recycled" back to Sand Key. One of the reasons this project has been so successful is that the sediment is managed within a complete littoral cell.

Visitors come to Pinellas County to enjoy the beach. 74.2% of overnight visitors consider the beach their #1 influential factor for choosing the area. Tourism employs more than 35,853 residents and has a \$3 billion economic impact.

Another attribute of the Pinellas project is their beach access system. Sand Key Park, located just to the south of this year's conference hotel, is one of the County's nine beach access parks and welcomes more than 1 million visitors each year. With two State Parks, a barrier island preserve, nine county parks, and many municipal parking areas, like Pass-a-Grille Beach pictured in the background of Figure 4, Pinellas County has well over 12,000 beach parking spaces for the general public.



Next Page

Figure 4. Photos of Pinellas County public access parks at Sand Key and Indian Shores with Pass-a-Grille Beach in the background.

Hometown Heroes

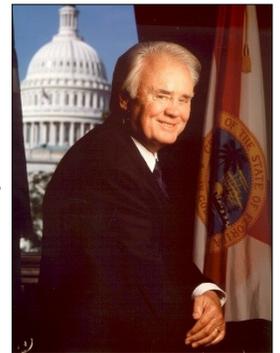
The “real” hometown heroes are the advocates and champions that have made the Pinellas County program a great success over the years. Effective communications between the federal, state, and local levels have been very important in helping the Pinellas program to succeed. The program has had great leaders with common-sense approaches to coastal management. They were sometimes labeled as mavericks, but the program has benefited greatly from their leadership.

Pinellas County is extremely fortunate that two of Florida’s most successful state and federal legislators are literally hometown heroes from Pinellas County. Senator Dennis Jones is from Treasure Island, and Congressman Bill Young is from Indian Shores.



Senator Jones is the champion of Florida's Beach Management Program. He has sponsored many important beach management laws, including legislation that secured \$30 M of dedicated annual funding for beaches.

Congressman Young is serving his 20th term in Congress and is the senior Republican in the entire Congress. He’s served 50 years in public office under 8 presidents. Congressman Young’s seniority helps the Pinellas County program tremendously. He has secured over \$100 M in federal funding for the program.



Pinellas County’s BIG C is a council of mayors of the 11 coastal municipalities, which all fall within or adjacent to Shore Protection Project beaches. The council meets monthly to discuss issues common to all of the coastal communities. They control a large portion of the local tax base and united, the council forms a powerful political voice to address government leaders. The council’s regional approach to issues is a refreshing change from local disagreements that are common when several municipalities share a small portion of coastline. The council ardently supports the County’s beach restoration program and effectively reminds the County Commission of the importance of this dedicated funding source when it is questioned. The level of cooperation among neighboring municipalities is a political model that should be commended. For example, the Sand Key segment of the Project renourishes seven towns. These communities work together to ensure the project is a success.

Next Page

The University of South Florida (USF) Coastal Geology program is an invaluable partner to Pinellas County's program. For a relatively low annual cost, USF has provided an excellent value to the county through their beach monitoring program, and really to the entire coastal community. USF's program, which was started by Skip Davis, has trained and is still training future coastal professionals. Many graduates are active in today's coastal community, such as Jim Gibeaut, Ping Wang, Doug Rosen, Kim McKenna, Jackie Keiser, Nicole Elko and Tiffany Roberts. USF provides the County with monthly beach profile and shoreline position data that are very useful in the day-to-day management of the beaches, as well as during post-storm response efforts.

Great coastal leadership is a product of knowledgeable individuals who have the ability within their positions to influence policy decisions. The past leaders of the Pinellas program include Jim Terry (county), Phil Flood (FDEP), Rick McMillen and Richard Bonner (USACE), and Nicole Elko (county). They led with common-sense, big-picture thinking, and they didn't accept "we've always done it that way" as an explanation if a policy didn't make sense to them.

The present coastal leaders for the Pinellas program are Andy Squires, Pinellas County's Acting Coastal Manager, Catherine Florko, FDEP Project Manager, and Jackie Keiser, USACE Project Manager and of course the teams who support them. We have to be "heroes". It's part of our job requirement! But its county residents who aren't being paid to perform the good deeds and coastal advocacy that have tirelessly provided for Pinellas County's beaches. Nick Fritsch is affectionately known as the "mayor of Sand Key", Carl Hall owns a hotel on North Redington Beach and was instrumental in the 1980's passage of the additional bed tax for local funding of beach nourishment, and Bruno Faulkenstein voluntarily patrols the shores of St. Pete Beach every day and night during turtle season. It is people like this that have made the Pinellas County program the success that it is today.

Pinellas County Shore Protection Project Segments

The beaches of Pinellas County weren't always as healthy as they are today. Many beaches were allowed to erode to the upland infrastructure before action was taken. There was a strong sense of urgency among the residents and officials that helped the project gain support.

Next Page

Sand Key

Prior to 1950, approximately 8 mi of seawalls were constructed by cities and private property owners along the County's 25 mi of federally authorized shoreline. By 1965, most of the federal project area was lined with seawalls and groins as shown in Figure 1 on Indian Rocks Beach. Aerial photos from the 1990's (e.g., Figure 5) illustrate the recent lack of sandy beach along Sand Key. These photos illustrate the urgent need for nourishment along Sand Key for decades.



Figure 5. 1992 aerial photo of Belleair Beach on Sand Key illustrating the lack of sandy beach.

The first federal action on Sand Key was the construction of a nearshore breakwater at N. Redington Beach. The initial nourishment on Sand Key was at Redington Shores and N. Redington Beach in 1988. This was followed by the initial nourishment of Indian Rocks Beach and Indian Shores in 1990 and 1992. By 1998, the other phases were in need of renourishment, so Sand Key Phase IV was the first time the entire project area was nourished under one contract.

The entire project area was renourished again in 2005 with the 2nd periodic renourishment. This was part of the Corps' unprecedented 2004 storm recovery effort. The next project is planned for 2011. We are experimenting with a closer borrow area to the project site to assess potential cost savings.

Sand Key is a good example of a successful nourishment project with excellent project performance. Figure 6 shows the existing wide beaches and established dune vegetation, which are in stark contrast to the previous photos of the beaches eroded to the seawalls.



Figure 6. 2006 aerial photo looking south along the Indian Rocks Beach segment of Sand Key.

Treasure Island

Treasure Island was the first segment to be restored after federal authorization. In 1960, city had built 56 ineffective groins (Figure 7). Again, the town was in urgent need of sand. The Treasure Island General Design Memorandum was published in 1968. It recommended the use of a shore parallel borrow pit. This was a common practice in the 1960s. It was a cheap and efficient way to build a beach.

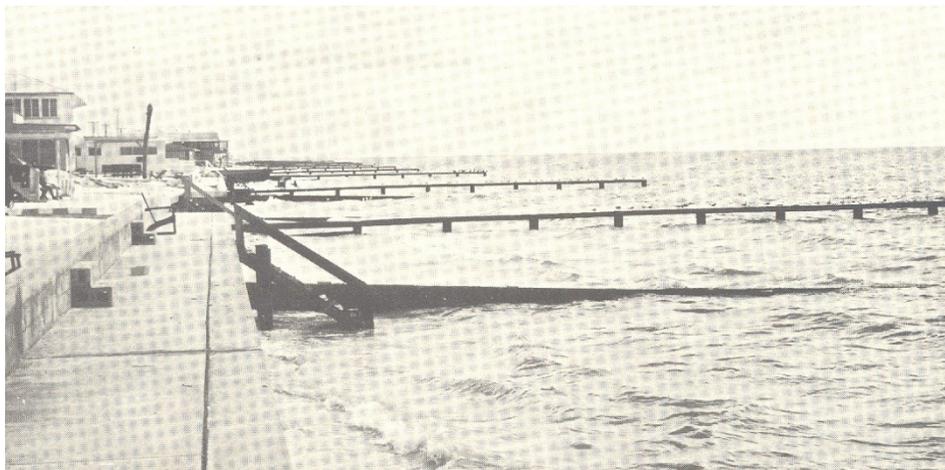


Figure 7. Completely eroded beach along central Treasure Island in 1965.

The exposed sea wall shown in Figure 7 is now buried deep under the dune vegetation (Figure 8). With the exception of two erosional hot spots, which are the focus of periodic renourishments, the beaches of Treasure Island are wide and healthy. Including the ongoing project, 15 fill placements have occurred on a 2-4 year renourishment interval since 1969 (Table 1).

Table 1. History of the Treasure Island segment of the Pinellas County SPP.

Date	Volume (yd³)
1969	790,000
1971	75,000
1972	155,000
1976	380,000
1978	50,000
1981	70,000
1983	220,000
1986	550,000
1991	56,000
1996	51,300
2000	350,000
2004	225,000
2006	110,000
2010	360,000

Next Page



Figure 8. 2006 aerial photo of wide beaches and vegetated dunes of Treasure Island.

Long Key

Long Key (St. Pete Beach) is the southernmost developed island in Pinellas County. The first federal nourishment occurred here in 1980. Upham Beach and Pass-a-Grille Beach are the erosional hot spots on the north and south ends of the island. Figure 9 illustrates their erosion over the last century. Due to rapid erosion of nourished sand, Upham Beach has had a perpetual urgency for an erosion solution (Table 2).



Next Page

Figure 9. Upham Beach (left) in 1991 and Pass-a-Grille Beach (right) in the 1950's.

Table 2. History of the Upham Beach (north Long Key) segment of the Pinellas County

Date	Volume (yd ³)
1980	254,000
1986	98,000
1991	230,000
1996	253,000
2000	281,000
2004	408,000
2006	90,000
2010	200,000

Upham Beach and Pass-a-Grille Beach are included in periodic renourishment projects and are now in much better condition than they were just a decade ago (Figure 10). A couple of the stabilizing geotextile T-head groins, installed in 2006, are visible on the Upham Beach photo.



Figure 10. Upham Beach (left) in 2009 and Pass-a-Grille Beach (right) in 2006.

Clearwater Beach

Clearwater Beach is a Federal project but its erosion issues were addressed by the locals in the 70's and 80's without Federal assistance. In the early 1960's, the city had built a total of 27 erosion control structures along the island (Figure 11). And by the late 1970's, they realized the importance of beach nourishment. The city owned and operated its own small dredge in the 1980's, which was used to address hot spots as Clearwater Pass stabilized following the construction of a terminal groin and jetty. Then, the unpopular decision by the County to allow Dunedin Pass (inlet to the north) to close naturally, further helped retain plenty of sediment on Clearwater Beach Island. To date no Federal action has been required on Clearwater Beach.



Figure 11. 1960's era postcard of "beautiful" northern Clearwater Beach Island.

As we saw during the annual conference, the beaches of Clearwater Beach really are beautiful now and are in significantly better shape than in the 60s (Figure 12).



Figure 12. 2006 aerial photo of southern Clearwater Beach, one of the most popular tourist beaches in Pinellas County.

Next Page

Summary

Future challenges for the Pinellas County program include reduced federal and state funding. Funds are getting tighter for us all, even for the Pinellas program! We also face challenges with environmental resources such as nearshore hardbottom. We are innovating by using potentially cost saving offshore sand resources as opposed to the continued use of the increasingly-expensive Egmont Shoal at the extreme south end of the county. Finally, we are considering the inclusion of structures in a federal program that was authorized and successfully run for decades without them.

In summary, what makes a great federal program? The governments within the Pinellas County program communicate regularly. The program has been fortunate to have common sense, big-picture thinkers as leaders. The sediment is managed within a littoral cell at the regional level. They've also been fortunate to have plenty of funding over the years. Severely eroding beaches instilled a sense of urgency in the residents and government staff involved. And finally, the trust that has been built between the local sponsor and the Corps to overcome challenges, work proactively, and build successful projects.

[Back to Main Page](#)



US Army Corps
of Engineers

Jacksonville District - Coastal Outreach

Beaches are a place of interest to many people for many different reasons. People have been drawn towards the coast throughout history, and the coast has provided a means for transportation, food, defense, recreation and an abundance of natural beauty for those who live there. The permanent nature of our modern infrastructure along the coast including roads, homes and commercial buildings has created a need to protect that infrastructure. Presently the most common strategy for protecting infrastructure along the coast in Florida is beach nourishment. Other strategies for protecting our infrastructure may include seawalls, revetments, groins, artificial reefs, retreat, etc. At the request of a local sponsor, Congress can direct the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to plan and construct projects to reduce the risk of damages to infrastructure caused by hurricanes and storms. However, protecting infrastructure is only one of many interests along the coast, and care should be taken to help insure that, to the greatest extent practicable, a plan to reduce damages to infrastructure does not negatively affect another coastal interest. Education and understanding of the coastal interests of various stakeholders is essential to moving forward with balanced approaches to the Corps' mission of hurricane and storm damage reduction. One of the best ways to accomplish this is through public outreach and direct communication between the Corps and stakeholders.

By getting involved early in the planning process, special interest groups can become a project stakeholder and share their knowledge and ideas on how their interests can effectively be integrated with the need for a project. At the beginning of the study process the Corps mails copies of the Public Scoping Letter describing the study effort and area of study. Recipients usually include the County, nearby Cities or Towns, and residents of the study area. Groups interested in the project should obtain a copy from their local government representatives, if not a resident, and respond to the letter stating their interest in being on the mailing list. That will ensure they are notified of future public meetings or review opportunities.

One group with an interest in the coasts and beaches in Florida is The Surfrider Foundation. In the past year Corps staff from the Jacksonville District was invited to Surfrider's First Coast, Cocoa Beach, and Sun Coast Surfrider Chapters to give a short presentation on Corps involvement on beaches and how groups can get involved

Next Page

in the planning process. These outreach sessions provide an opportunity to have an open discussion on the issues that people have with hurricane and storm damage reduction projects in an informal setting. On a national level, there has been coordination between Surfrider, the Surfers Environmental Alliance (SEA), the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association (ASBPA), and the Corps to create a document that outlines how groups can get involved with projects as stakeholders and how communication can be improved between the agencies. This document is available online at [http://www.beachapedia.org/Army Corps of Engineers - Working with the Corps](http://www.beachapedia.org/Army_Corps_of_Engineers_-_Working_with_the_Corps) .

In addition to outreach for project stakeholder groups, Jacksonville District staff also participates in outreach programs for students. Most recently coastal personnel have conducted fieldtrips for junior high schools in St. John's County and for the University of Florida Law School. For these programs students have been taken to the beach where they are taught some of the basic coastal processes, see the features of a beach first hand, and learn the important role beaches play in both natural and developed environments. Because beaches are so important to so many people, the more information that can be shared about the beaches the better.



Jacksonville District staff teaches junior high school students about the beach.

Back to Main Page



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FSBPA Conferences

February 9-11, 2011

National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront
Jacksonville, FL

September 14-16

FSBPA Annual Conference

Eden Roc Renaissance Miami Beach
Miami Beach, FL

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

November 13-17, 2010

Restore America's Estuaries (RAE)

"Preparing for Climate Change: Science, Practice, and Policy"
Galveston, TX

February 7-9, 2011

12th annual CIRP Workshop

Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront
Jacksonville, FL

March 1-3, 2011

ASBPA Coastal Summit

Reagan Center, Washington, DC

May 2 - 6, 2011

Coastal Sediments '11

Miami Regency Hyatt
Miami, Florida

Back to Main Page

Join us

February 9-11, 2011

**24th Annual
National Conference on
Beach Preservation Technology**

Conference Registration

Early Registration ends January 14, 2011

Hotel Information

Reservation deadline is January 14, 2011

**12th annual
CIRP Workshop**

Sponsored by
**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Coastal Inlets Research Program**

**"Modeling and Decision-Support Tools for
Coastal Inlets"**

February 7-9, 2011

**Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront
Jacksonville, Florida**

For more information visit,

www.fsbpa.com/workshop.htm

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Back to Main Page