

## Governmental Update: It's that Time Again

By Debbie Flack

Two weeks of January legislative committee meetings are behind us. It is already quite clear that natural resource issues will be a major focus of the 2014 Session, specifically Lake Okeechobee and the Indian River Lagoon Basin as well as Florida's fresh water springs. Our mutual interest and responsibility of ensuring that beaches are part of this larger discussion will be challenging but no less important especially to Florida's economy.



FSBPA's agenda for this session is relatively simple to set forth, but is quite ambitious. It may require more than 2014 to satisfy, specifically given other policy and political agendas, but that is not sufficient justification to delay.

Quite simply, **our objective is to secure significantly more annual state funding for beach nourishment and inlet management projects.** Obviously increasing the actual annual appropriation is the focus, but it is far more than that. Let's not forget the rationale for seeking a state dedicated funding source in the late 1990s – a consistent and timely state cost share to maximize federal funding, to sequence projects, and to provide a dependable and predictable partner for local coastal communities. We will reinforce this advocacy emphasis with the further commitment to revisit the statutory ranking criteria as part of the annual project ranking exercise to better capture and demonstrate the program's economic benefits to tourism, storm damage reduction, recreation and environmental habitat while also assessing project cost-effectiveness.

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With regard to the Association's overriding objective of increasing statewide beach funding, the justification is clear. The 1998 statutory intent of providing a minimum of \$30 million annually for beach "preservation and repair" is, after 25 years, no longer adequate for a litany of reasons, but especially because of escalating project costs for permitting, construction, mitigation and monitoring. The Department's FY 2014/15 legislative budget request for project funding is an even smaller amount of \$25 million, further contributing to the growing backlog of critically-needed projects. We can no longer wait for reason and fact to catch up before the effectiveness of this historically successful program is jeopardized, and project need and demand become unmanageable.

The December 23 draft DEP Local Government Funding request (LGFR), when reviewed against the \$25 million agency request for next fiscal year accommodates less than 30% of the total funding requested for all ranked projects. This might have been even more disheartening had the annual number of projects and dollars requested not declined from last year's process due to an increased legislative appropriation addressing storm damage recovery for the current year. Yet, the problem remains— too many worthy projects go unfunded from year-to-year despite their exceptional economic benefits and state return-on-investment. It is time to spread the message that not enough dollars are being requested and routinely appropriated to sustain Florida's beaches, which may ultimately affect their ability to drive Florida's tourism economy.

Clearly our mutual efforts to spread the word start with economic justification. To this end, we have engaged the consulting services of Dr. William Stronge (Professor Emeritus, Economics, Florida Atlantic University) to update economic benefits and R-O-I data using VisitFlorida's just released final 2012 database. Much of this key data as well as other related economic factoids many from FSBPA Board Member, Dr. James Houston (U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center), are presented in the Economic Fact Sheet (link immediately following). Association staff with the involvement of our Executive Committee has prepared it for messaging and use during this legislative session.



**Lee County's Gasparilla Island federally-authorized beach project, Post Tropical Storm Debby.**




**January 6, 2014, Construction just completed. Funded as part of the Corps of Engineers 2012 storm recovery efforts along with the State and County cost-sharing.**

Handouts are available, just provide number of copies requested and preferred mailing address to ([mail@fsbpa.com](mailto:mail@fsbpa.com)), for member use with lawmakers and other decision-makers in Tallahassee and locally.

We are at least off to an encouraging start, with the Department’s first budget presentation in the Senate on January 9, when DEP’s \$25 million request for beaches was specifically challenged as inadequate by two Senate General Government Appropriations Subcommittee members, who indicated they would be following-up on their concerns throughout the 2014 appropriations process.

As noted, the second part of this year’s governmental strategy is to continue working with a number of legislators to revisit the statutory criteria and the corresponding measures used for ranking projects for annual funding consideration by the Legislature. We have heard you, noted your additional comments regarding the just completed agency process for FY 2014/15 funding, and know the importance of improving criteria to capture economic benefits. There is considerable legislative support to revisit the issue; it just needs to come together in what is a challenging year. Our immediate focus must be on the money while allowing this substantive issue to move forward at a slower pace. What direction that takes still isn’t certain, but it is early and the discussion remains valid and ongoing.

After three more weeks of committee meetings in February, Diana Ferguson (legislative services, Rutledge & Ecenia) and I are anticipating a busy and contested 2014 Session. All FSBPA, our local governments, and each of you as members can do is to commit resources, time and voices to the cause—we have a valued resource to preserve and a valid message. Here is to a good year for Florida’s beaches!

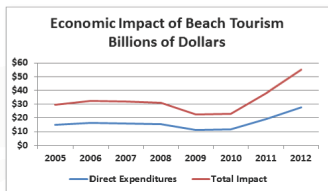


**FLORIDA SHORE & BEACH  
PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION**  
A League of Cities and Counties on Beach and Coastal Issues

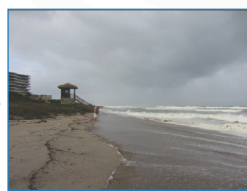
**HEALTHY BEACHES DRIVE FLORIDA'S ECONOMY**

Beaches are the engine that drives Florida's tourism economy. Beaches are our Number 1 tourist attraction - In 2012, **91.4 million** out-of-state visitors traveled to Florida. 38.4 million, or **42%** were beach-oriented visitors.


The 2012 economic benefits of beach tourism were \$55.2 billion in sales added to Florida's economy.




Unfortunately, 399 of the State's 825 miles of sandy beaches are critically-eroded. The primary cause of our beach erosion is the interruption of the natural flow of sand by navigation improvements at Florida's 60 inlets. Through decades of successful intergovernmental funding partnerships, 222 miles are now part of "managed" erosion control projects, mostly restoration, renourishment, or inlet sand bypassing. At last count, a majority of these nourished beaches are part of federally-authorized projects. This means up to 65% federal cost-sharing for scheduled maintenance, an even higher percentage when mitigation for navigation improvements is included (for example: Nassau County, St. Johns, Ft. Pierce and Brevard's North Reach), and 100% federal expense to replace major storm-caused sand losses (most recently associated with Hurricane Sandy and Tropical Storm Debby).



October 26, 2012 during Hurricane Sandy



Post-Construction April 24, 2013





## The Value of Florida Beaches

James R. Houston, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

**Much of the focus of this article was the substance of a presentation at the 57th Annual FSBPA Conference, September 25-27, 2013.**

**The subject article by Dr. Houston was published in the Fall 2013 edition of ASBPA's *Shore & Beach Journal*.**

### Abstract

Florida has world-class beaches that have great esthetic, recreational, and economic value. If Florida were a country, it would be the world's leading tourist destination. Florida beaches are its leading tourist destination with about 810 million day visits annually, more than double the number of day visits that are made annually to all U.S. National Parks. Florida beach tourists pay about \$3.2, \$2.2, and \$1.0 billion in taxes to Federal, State, and local governments respectively. However, Florida beaches are threatened by erosion problems caused mainly by Federal navigation projects and must be periodically renourished with sand. The President's budget has only \$16.8 and \$2 million in 2012 and 2013 respectively for Florida beach renourishment, and this is only 0.5% to 0.05% of Federal tax revenues from Florida beach tourists. Increased Federal funding of Florida beach nourishment is easily justified just by taxes paid to the Federal government by international tourists visiting Florida beaches. A reduction of just 1% in the number of Florida's international beach tourists reduces Federal tax revenues by about \$32 million, about twice the Federal government's contribution in 2012 to Florida beach nourishment and 15 times its 2013 contribution. There is stiff worldwide competition for tourists, who have ample choices. If Florida beaches become run down, some international tourists will choose to vacation at beaches in other countries, causing a loss of U.S. jobs, taxes, and Gross Domestic Product growth. In today's modern world economy, job growth is in service industries with tourism being the leading service industry. Beaches are important to the U.S. economy, recreation, esthetics, and are an American heritage and should not be allowed to disappear, especially since their loss is due mainly to man's activities that interrupt natural processes, primarily navigation projects which themselves generate federal, state and local revenue. This also should be considered as additional justification for use of public funds for beach renourishment.

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## The Esthetic and Recreational Value

Florida has 825 miles of sandy beaches that are world famous for their beauty. For example, USA Today (2013) named Siesta Key Beach (Figure 1) as the most beautiful beach in the United States. With 99% of its sand being quartz, Siesta Key Beach was recognized in the "Great International White Sand Beach Challenge" in 1987 for having the "whitest and finest sand in the world" (Sarasota County 2013). According to USA Today (2013), three of the top ten most beautiful beaches in the U.S. are Florida beaches (Figures 2 and 3). Siesta Key also was named America's Best Beach in 2011 by Dr. Beach (Leatherman, 2012). Florida and Hawaii beaches have won Dr. Beach's America's Best Beach Award an amazing 19 of the past 22 years.



Figure 1. Siesta Key Beach - The 2013 Most Beautiful Beach in the U.S. (USAToday 2013)



Figure 2. Clearwater Beach - A Top 10 Most Beautiful Beach in the U.S. (USAToday 2013)



**Figure 3. Clam Pass Beach, Naples - A Top 10 Most Beautiful Beach in the U.S. (USAToday 2013)**

Florida has a long list of beaches that are remarkably popular. Based on input from millions of people, Florida had nine beaches named to the 2013 Travelers' Choice Top 25 Beaches in the U.S., the most of any state with Hawaii finishing second (TripAdvisor 2013). In 2012 five of the top ten Traveler's Choice U.S. Beach Destinations were Florida beaches with St Petersburg (Figure 4) and Miami Beaches taking the first and second rankings (TripAdvisor 2012). Similarly, the top three and five of the top ten "Winter Sun Vacation Rental Destinations" are in Florida with the remainder in Hawaii (TripAdvisor 2011). Delray Beach was named in 2012 by USAToday and Rand McNally as the "Most Fun Small Town" in America (PalmBeachTourismNews.Com 2012), an indication of the importance of beaches to Florida's tourism and quality of life. Frommer's (2010) named Florida Panhandle beaches as one of the 12 Top Destinations in the world. Arthur Frommer (2011) listed Sanibel Island, FL (Figure 5), as his personal favorite travel destination in the world and U.S. News Travel ranks it as one of the Best Beaches in the World (U.S. News Travel 2013). Fodor's (2013) has the Florida Keys as one of six Top Beach Destinations in the world (Fodor's 2013). Travelocity (2013) in its Top Ten U.S. Beaches, ranks Destin Beach, FL, as the best family beach, Captiva Beach, FL, as the most romantic beach (Figure 6), and South Beach, Miami Beach, as having the "prettiest people." Travel and Leisure (2013) in its Best Beaches on Earth ranking had Seaside Beach, FL, as the Best Beach for Families. The Travel Channel (2013) ranked Destin Beach as the best family beach in the world (Figure 7) and South Beach, Miami Beach, as the best party beach in the world (Figure 8).

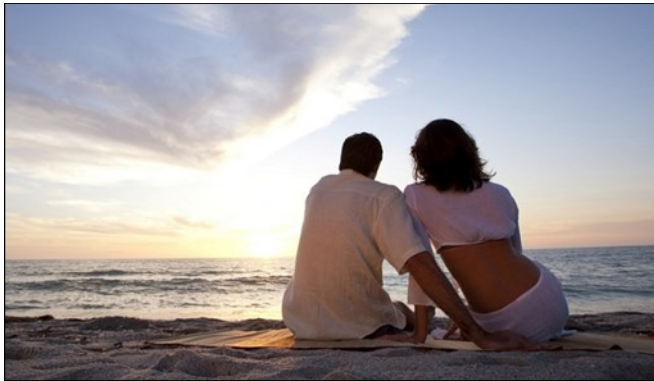
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**Figure 4. St Petersburg Beach - Traveler's Choice Number One U.S. Beach Destination (TripAdvisor 2012)**



**Figure 5. Sanibel Island – Personal favorite travel destination in the world (Frommer 2011) and U.S. News Travel (2013) - one of the Best Beaches in the World**



**Figure 6. Captiva Island Beach – One of the Most Romantic Beaches in the U.S. (America's Best and Top 10, 2013)**



**Figure 7. Destin Beach – The Best Family Beach in the World (Travel Channel 2013)**



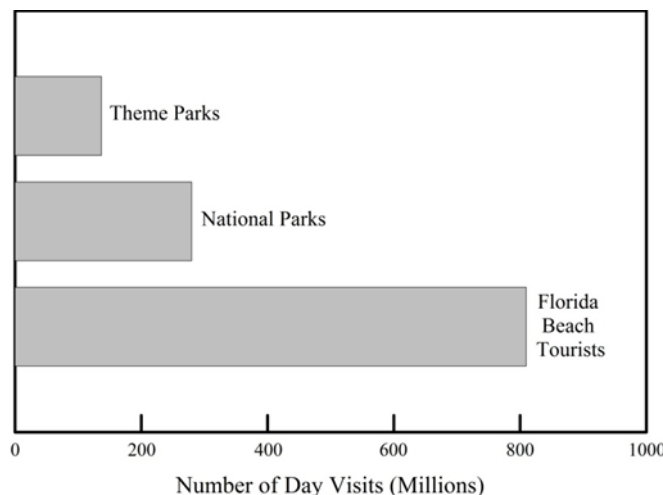
**Figure 8. South Beach, Miami Beach - the Best Party Beach in the World (Travel Channel 2013) and beach having the Prettiest People in the U.S. (Travelocity 2013)**

Because of their beauty and popularity, Florida beaches are the most visited beaches in the U.S. The number of day visits to Florida beaches can be estimated using data from the State of Florida (Department of Environmental Protection, DEP, 2008 and 2010) and VisitFlorida (2013). DEP (2010) “conservatively” estimated that Florida residents made at least 500 million day visits to the beach in 2009. Adjusting for population growth, they made at least 520 million day visits in 2012. There are various

estimates of the percentage of Florida tourists who are beach tourists. Murley et al (2005) noted that surveys

showed the percentage of Florida tourists who were beach-oriented tourists increased from 32% in 2000 to 38% in 2002. The number has increased with DEP (2008) and DEP (2010) saying that surveys showed 54% and 49% respectively of Florida tourists were beach tourists. Therefore, 50% is a reasonable estimate of the percentage of Florida tourists who are beach tourists. VisitFlorida (2013) shows that 89.3 million tourists visited Florida with 75.6 million from other states, staying an average of 4.9 days, and 13.8 million international tourists, staying an average of 14 days (DEP 2010). Assuming half of these tourists were beach tourists, tourists from other states made about 190 million day visits to Florida beaches and international tourists about 100 million day visits. Therefore, residents and tourists made a total of about 810 million day visits to Florida beaches (520 million day visits by Florida residents + 190 million by tourists from other states + 100 million by international tourists). This makes Florida beaches the most visited in the world, beating out California beaches that have an estimated 720 million beach visits annually (Houston 2013). Florida beaches are so popular that four of the ten most visited beaches in the U.S. (Miami Beach, Daytona Beach, Hollywood, and Brevard County) are in Florida (Travel and Leisure 2012).

Comparisons of visits to national parks and other well known popular national tourist destinations with visits to Florida beaches illustrate the significance of Florida’s beaches as tourist attractions. The 810 million day visits to Florida beaches is substantially greater than day visits to Yellowstone (3.3 million), Yosemite (4.0 million), and the Grand Canyon (4.4 million) (National Park Service 2012a). In fact there were more than twice as many visits to Florida beaches than the 280 million day visits to all 388 National Park Service properties - including national seashores and monuments and buildings such as the Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, and White House (National Park Service 2012b). The 810 million day visits also dwarf the 137 million day visitors to the top 20 theme parks in the U.S. in 2010, including all properties of Disney, Universal, Six Flags, SeaWorld, Busch Gardens, Knotts Berry Farms, Hershey Park, Dollywood, and other theme parks (Themed Entertainment Association 2012). Figure 9 compares day visits to Florida beaches versus day visits to theme parks and National Parks throughout the U.S.



**Figure 9. Day visits to Florida beaches compared to day visits to the 20 largest theme parks in the U.S. and National Parks**



## The Economic Value

If Florida were a country, it would be the world's leading tourist destination. Table 1 lists the five leading countries for tourism in 2011, treating Florida as if it were its own country. Of course, the U.S. in this list has fewer tourist visits than does Florida because the majority of visitors to Florida are from other states. Table 2 shows total spending by tourists by country as if Florida were its own country (international tourists visiting Florida are subtracted from U.S. total). Since international tourists visit longer than tourists from other states, in this accounting, Florida trails the U.S., but would still be the second ranked country in the world in tourist spending (World Tourism Organization 2012).

Country	Tourists
Florida	87.3
France	79.5
United States	62.3
China	57.6
Spain	56.7

**Table 1. Numbers of visiting tourists by country in 2011 if Florida were a country (World Tourism Organization 2012, and VisitFlorida 2013)**

Country	Spending
United States	90.5
Florida	67.2
Spain	59.9
France	53.8
China	48.5

**Table 2. Spending in 2011 dollars by tourists arriving from outside each "country" (World Tourism Organization 2012 and VisitFlorida 2013)**

The importance of tourism to Florida is clear. In 2012 the number of Florida tourists increased to 89.3 million. These tourists spent \$71.8 billion and supported over one million of the 8.7 million jobs in Florida (VisitFlorida 2013; Bureau of Labor Statistics 2013). Tourism is the number one provider of jobs in Florida (Florida TaxWatch 2012). Moreover, in addition to the over 1 million direct jobs, there are many indirect and supply chain jobs that are generated by tourism. Using the same relationships between numbers of direct jobs and numbers of indirect and supply chain jobs that the World Travel and Tourism Council (2013) uses to estimate total jobs induced by tourism, tourism supports a remarkable 2.5 million jobs in Florida. Florida governor, Rick Scott, said that gains in Florida tourism show that it is, "... the leading driver of Florida's rebounding economy." (Herald-Tribune 2012). Moreover, Florida tourists paid Florida sales taxes of \$4.3 billion in 2012, which is 23% of all Florida state sales taxes (VisitFlorida 2013), and the U.S. Travel Association (2009) showed these tourists paid \$1.8 billion in local taxes in 2007 (\$2 billion in 2012 dollars).

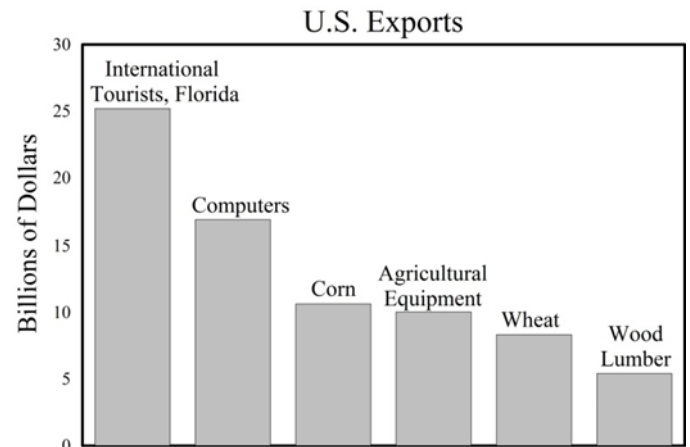
Florida tourism also is important to the national economy. The U.S. Travel Association (2009) showed that Florida tourists paid about \$5.7 billion in Federal taxes in 2007 (\$6.3 billion in 2012 dollars). Although international tourists spend more daily than domestic tourists, if we assume total spending is proportional to the

number of international tourists (13.8 million) and days (14) they stay in Florida, international tourists spent \$25.2 billion of the \$71.8 billion spent in 2012 by tourists in Florida. This spending represents an export and Figure 10 shows that it is greater than the total U.S. exports of corn, wheat, and lumber (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). Moreover, using U.S. and Florida tourism figures, Florida tourism generated an international trade surplus (difference of what Florida tourists spent outside the U.S. versus what international tourists spent in Florida) of at least \$9.5 billion in 2011 (U.S. Department of Commerce 2011).

With about half of Florida tourists being beach tourists, beach tourists in 2012 spent about \$36 billion directly, paid state sales taxes of about \$2.2 billion, Federal taxes of \$3.2 billion, local taxes of \$1.0 billion, directly supported about a half million jobs, brought in \$12.6 billion in spending by international tourists, and provided the U.S. with a trade surplus in tourism of about \$4.8 billion. Murley et al (2003) found that in addition to direct spending, beach tourists contributed to indirect spending at a level of about 90% of direct spending, making the total contribution of beach tourism to the economy of Florida to be almost \$75 billion. This is roughly 10% of Florida's Gross Domestic Product of \$754 billion in 2011 (Federal Reserve Bank 2012). Florida beaches may also influence tourists to visit Florida even if beaches are not their primary destination. D.T. Minich, Executive Director of St. Petersburg/Clearwater Area Convention and Visitor's Bureau, testified before the U.S. Senate that 93.5% of the 13 million visitors to Tampa Bay said that the beaches influenced their decision to visit the Tampa Bay area (Minich 2010).

How much do tourists value beach recreation? Bell and Leeworthy (1990) estimated the recreational value of Florida beaches using the travel cost method of economic analysis. They concluded that considering all Florida beaches the value was \$34 a day per person in 1990. Accounting for inflation, this is \$63 a day per person in 2012 dollars. With the number of day visits of 810 million a year, this translates to an annual recreational value of over \$50 billion. Blackwell (1997) found similar recreational values for day visits to beaches in Australia. As in the U.S., he found beaches were more popular than national parks. Perhaps more amazing is that day trips to beaches were more popular in Australia than trips to "pubs, clubs, and discos."

The existence of Florida beaches also produces wealth and tax income from property. InsuringFlorida (2013) says the total value of insured coastal property in Florida is nearly \$2.5 trillion (according to 2007 data, the latest available), the highest of any other state (InsuringFlorida 2013), despite Florida being only 22<sup>nd</sup> in land



**Figure 10. Spending by international tourists in Florida compared with major categories of U.S. exports (U.S. Census Bureau 2013).**

area among the states. Coastal property makes up 79% of the insured property in Florida (InsuringFlorida 2013). Florida coastal property has such a high value because of its proximity to the ocean and beaches. Property provides 82.2% of the tax income of local governments in Florida (Tax Policy Center, 2010) and accounts for outstanding local services in Florida. Murley et al (2003) note that Florida's public school districts are the primary beneficiaries of this property tax income. Even without a state income tax, Florida has more than three times the tax revenues per capita than Alabama, a neighboring state with a limited coast line (Tax Foundation, 2009).

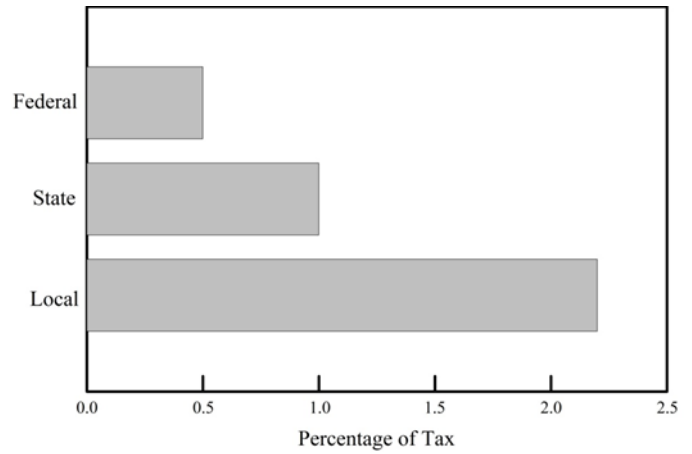
### **Supporting the Goose that Lays Golden Eggs**

The esthetic, recreational, and economic value of Florida beaches to local governments, the State of Florida, and the Federal government is clear. Florida beaches are top ranked in the U.S. and the world in esthetic appeal. More people recreate at Florida beaches than any other attraction in the U.S.. Federal, State, and local governments receive about \$6.3, \$4.3, and \$2.0 billion respectively (2012 dollars) in taxes from Florida tourists (VisitFlorida 2013; U.S. Travel Association 2009). With about half of Florida tourists being beach tourists, beach tourists pay about \$3.2, \$2.2, and \$1.0 billion in Federal, State, and local taxes respectively.

According to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (2010), 398.6 miles of Florida's 825 miles of shoreline are critically eroding and 95.9 miles are non-critically eroding. Dean et. al. (1988) have shown that inlets that have been improved for navigation are responsible for approximately 80% to 85% of erosion on the east coast of Florida with lesser effects on the west coast. Thus Florida beach erosion is largely due to activities by man. These navigation improvements are almost all for Federal navigation projects. It is significant that these navigation projects themselves are constructed largely for the economic benefits they provide, yet it is ironic that in many cases these navigational economic benefits come at the expense the economic benefits of beaches.

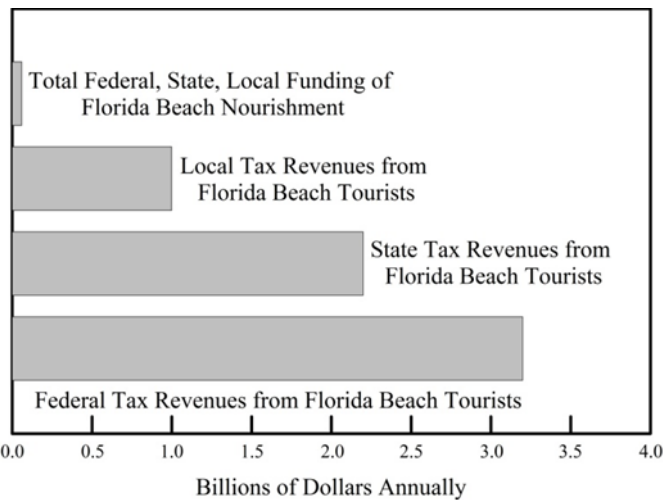
In 1998 the State of Florida passed legislation that envisioned "dedicated funding" for beach restoration at about \$30 million annually. In recent years, however, actual funding has been only \$21-22 million level with \$16-17 million for projects and \$5 million for operations and staffing the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association 2012). The 2012 and 2013 President's budget for the Corps of Engineers provided \$16.8 and \$2.0 million respectively for beach restoration in Florida (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2011, 2012). Recall that Florida beaches have more than twice the number of day visits as the National Park Service and contribute \$75 billion to the national economy versus \$31 billion by the Park Service (Department of the Interior 2012). This makes the 2013 and 2012 Federal investment in Florida beach restoration about 0.05 to 0.5% respectively of the \$3.1 billion budget of the Park Service (National Park Service 2012c), which critics maintain is itself inadequate.

The Federal contribution to Florida beach restoration of \$16.8 and \$2.0 million in 2012 and 2013 respectively is about 0.5% to 0.05% of the \$3.2 billion in taxes it receives from Florida beach tourists. The average annual contribution of about \$21.5 million from the State of Florida is about 1.0% of the \$2.2 billion in taxes it receives from beach tourists. With local contributions typically the same as those of the State of Florida, local governments contribute about 2.2% of the \$1.0 billion they receive from beach tourists for beach restoration (Figure 11). If the Federal and State governments paid the same percentage of their tax revenues from beach tourists as



**Figure 11. Percentage of tax collected from beach tourists that was spent on Florida beach nourishment in 2012 by Federal, State of Florida, and Florida local governments**

do local governments, the Federal beach restoration program in Florida would be almost \$75 million annually and the State program would be almost \$45 million. The State of Florida recognizes the challenge and has been



trying to contribute \$30 million annually. However, the Federal government’s 2012 and 2013 national beach restoration programs are only about 40% of what they were in the 1990s (Marlowe, 1999) (only about 25% of what they were in the 1990s in 2012 dollars), despite taxes from beach tourists having risen significantly since the 1990s. Figure 12 shows the total Federal, State, and local government funding in 2012 on Florida beach nourishment compared to tax revenues from Florida beach tourists.

**Figure 12. Total funding of Florida beach nourishment in 2012 versus tax revenues from Florida beach tourists**

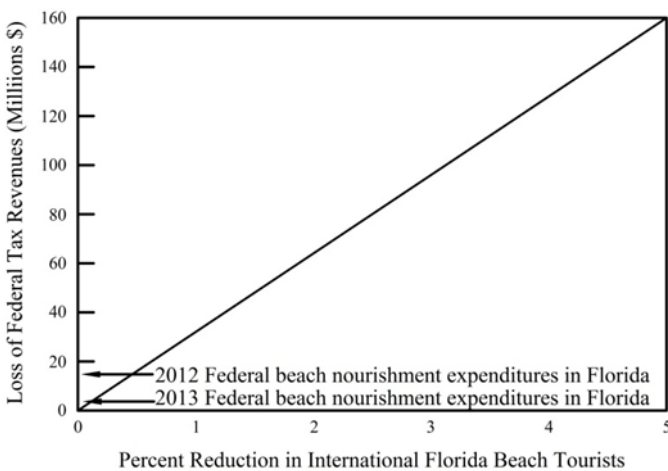


Figure 13 shows the consequence to Federal tax revenues of small reductions just in the number of Florida’s international beach tourists. A reduction of 1% in the number of Florida’s international beach tourists reduces Federal tax revenues by about \$32 million, about twice the Federal government’s contribution in 2012 to Florida beach nourishment and 15 times its 2013 contribution (Figure 13).

**Figure 13. Line shows loss of Federal tax revenue as a function of the percentage reduction in numbers of international Florida beach tourists**

Houston (2013) notes that the current policy of the Office of Management and Budget relegates recreation projects to a lower priority than navigation, flood control, and environmental

restoration. He notes that relegating recreation to a lower priority is an example of thinking locked in the past. For example, a navigation dredging project on the U.S. Pacific coast has a high priority when its net effect is to allow Pacific Rim countries such as China to import products into the U.S. more cheaply. Cheaper products are a value to consumers, but their importation increases the U.S. trade deficit and reduces U.S. jobs. Recreation projects not only create jobs to support domestic tourists, but create U.S. jobs to support foreign tourists.

Senator Coburn from Oklahoma (Coburn 2009) argues that nourishing beaches is a waste of taxpayer's taxes. However, Senator Coburn supported funding for twenty seven Oklahoma lakes of \$53.6 and \$58.7 million in 2012 and 2013 respectively in the President's budget for the Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2011, 2012). This funding was primarily for recreational activities at the lakes and is more than the \$41 and \$37 million in total national beach nourishment funding (\$16.8 and \$2.0 million for Florida) in the President's budget for 2012 and 2013 respectively. Corps recreation facilities that are primarily at lakes have 31,360 picnic sites, 95,244 camping sites, 1,657 playgrounds, 962 swimming areas, 1,702 trails, 311 fishing docks, 3,484 boat ramps, 485 marinas, and 99,809 marina slips (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2010). With 370 million annual visits to 422 Corps of Engineers lakes, the 27 Oklahoma lakes have about 23.7 million annual day visits, and this compares with 810 million annual day visits to Florida beaches. So, the Corps spends about \$2.26 and \$2.48 (2012 and 2013) per day visitor at Oklahoma lakes, but only \$0.02 and \$0.002 (2012 and 2013) per day visitor at Florida beaches. Florida beach tourists making the 810 million day visits pay \$3.2 billion in Federal taxes, so generate about \$3.95 in Federal tax revenues per day visit versus the \$0.02 and \$0.002 in Federal beach nourishment costs per day visit.

Both Oklahoma lakes and Florida beach nourishment projects have flood damage reduction benefits in addition to recreation benefits. Dean (1988) showed that based on damage to 540 structures in Bay County, FL, during Hurricane Eloise, wide beaches significantly reduce storm damage. This was vividly illustrated in reduced storm damage caused by Hurricane Sandy along New Jersey and New York coasts that were protected by Corps of Engineers beach restoration projects (New York Times 2012). Long Beach Township, NJ, Mayor Joseph Mancini, said that had a Corps of Engineers beach nourishment project been in place at the Township prior to Hurricane Sandy (as were projects at adjoining townships that were damaged substantially less), damage at the Township would have been reduced by about \$500 million (New Jersey Star-Ledger 2012). Thus, Corps of Engineers flood and storm damage reduction projects can provide significant benefits during infrequent floods and storms at both inland and coastal locations. However, recreation benefits of Florida beaches provide \$3.2 billion in Federal taxes year in and year out. The inclusion of recreational benefits in Corps of Engineers projects would produce significant benefit/cost ratios, leading to an increased number of projects. These projects in turn would increase the U.S. Gross Domestic Product and lead to more jobs, increase tax revenues far in excess of beach

nourishment costs, improve the balance of trade, reduce storm damage costs, and provide habitat for beach biota such as nesting sea turtles.

## Conclusions

Houston (2013) points out that there is a world economy in tourism that gives consumers ample choices and produces stiff worldwide competition for tourists. If Florida beaches become run down, tourists from Great Britain or Germany can choose beaches in Spain (Figure 14 is an example), Canadian tourists can choose beaches in Bermuda or the Bahamas, and Chinese and Japanese tourists can choose beaches in Australia. With Florida bringing in about \$12.6 billion in international beach tourist spending and a trade surplus of about \$4.8 billion, it is folly to not support restoration and maintenance of the very infrastructure (beaches) that attracts these international beach tourists. Furthermore, erosion problems threatening beaches are largely due to man's activities such as Federal navigation projects that interrupt the natural flow of sand along coasts. Without action, not only do local and state communities and the Nation ultimately suffer significant economic impacts, but we all lose the esthetic and recreational benefits of Florida having beaches that have been recognized as world class for their beauty and sheer fun. Like National Parks, America's beaches are an important part of our heritage and should not be allowed to disappear because man is interrupting the natural flow of sand along coasts.



Figure 14. [Beach de Las Islas Cíes](#) in Pontevedra, Spain

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## 2014 Tech Conference February 12-14 Hutchinson Island Marriott \* Stuart, Florida

There is still time to register for upcoming 27<sup>th</sup> annual National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology to be held February 12-14 at the Hutchinson Island Marriott in Stuart, Florida.

We have made it very easy to register – just go to the [conference website](#) and sign-up online. It's quick and convenient.



**Bob Graham Beach, Hutchinson Island**

*Photo Courtesy of Martin County and Thomas Winter*

The Hutchinson Island Marriott has sold out of rooms but we have secured a block of overflow rooms at the Courtyard by Marriott, a few miles from the Hutchinson Island Marriott. The rates are \$149 single/double for a standard room and \$179 single/double for an ocean view. For complete details on the overflow hotel, [click here](#).

If you have not had a chance to review the entire **conference program**, be sure to check out following pages for a complete copy of the agenda. Also, be sure to visit the conference website, [www.fsbpa.com/tech-conference.html](http://www.fsbpa.com/tech-conference.html), for the most up-to-date version of the program.

There will also be an optional field trip planned for Thursday afternoon, February 13th, immediately following the concurrent sessions to visit Martin County's coastal project sites.

Transportation will be provided and will leave the Hutchinson Island Marriott at 4:05 p.m. **There is limited availability, so email [teri@fsbpa.com](mailto:teri@fsbpa.com) to sign-up today.**



**St. Lucie Inlet**

*(Photo courtesy of Martin County)*

Last but not least! While at the conference, be sure to stop by the exhibit hall to visit the Exhibitors. There will be a Welcome Reception on Wednesday evening to kick off the conference, so be sure to thank the Exhibitors and Sponsors for their support of the conference!

**27<sup>th</sup> Annual  
National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology  
PROGRAM**

**February 12-14, 2014  
Hutchinson Island Marriott \* Stuart, Florida**

**Wednesday, February 12, 2014**

**OPENING SESSION**

**1:00 p.m. to 5:35 p.m.**

1:00 p.m.

**Welcome**

1:10 p.m.

**St. Lucie Inlet Management**

John Ramsey, P.E., Applied Coastal Research and Engineering, Inc., Mashpee, MA, Stacey Roberts, Atkins North America, Sarasota, FL, Kevin Kremkau, P.E., Gahagan & Bryant Associates, Tampa, FL, Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E. and Don Donaldson, P.E., Martin County, FL

1:35 p.m.

**Innovative Beach Nourishment Engineering to Protect Nearshore Hardbottom and Sea Turtle Nesting Habitats in Martin County, Florida**

David Stites, Ph.D., Taylor Engineering, Inc., Jacksonville, FL, Erin Hodel, CSA International, Inc., Stuart, FL, Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E., Martin County, FL, and Robert Ernest, Ecological Associates, Inc., Jensen Beach, FL

1:55 p.m.

**The Turtle-Friendly Beach Project, Part I: Beach Profile Equilibration in Traditional vs. Turtle-Friendly Cells**

Ashley Naimaster, P.E. and Michael Trudnak, P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., West Palm Beach and Jacksonville, FL and Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E., Martin County, FL

2:15 p.m.

**The Turtle-Friendly Beach Project, Part II: Beach Profile Effects on Sea Turtle Nesting Behavior**

Erik Martin, Niki Desjardin, Robert Ernest, Danielle Kurish, and Joe Scarola, Ecological Associates, Inc., Jensen Beach, FL and Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E., Martin County, FL

2:40 p.m.

**Proposed Terrestrial Critical Habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Loggerhead Sea Turtle Population**

Ann Marie Lauritsen, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, St. Petersburg, FL

3:05 p.m.

**Professional Exchange Break**

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**Next Page**

**Wednesday, February 12, 2014**

3:35 p.m.

**Design Challenges for Coastal Engineers Designing Beach Nourishment Projects**

Thomas Campbell, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

4:00 p.m.

**Lessons Learned from Hurricane Sandy: Documenting Beach Nourishment Project Benefits and an Update on the USACE's Repair of Florida's Federal Shore Protection Projects**

Thomas Campbell, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL, Bill Hanson, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., Oak Brook, IL, and Jacqueline Keiser, P.G., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, FL

4:45 p.m.

**Lessons from Hurricane Sandy: Science to Inform Coastal Management**

Cheryl Hapke, Ph.D. and Hilary Stockdon Ph.D., St. Petersburg Coastal and Marine Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, St. Petersburg, FL

5:10 p.m.

**Estimating Beach Volume Change as a Function of Beach Profile Spacing**

Kevin Bodge, Ph.D., P.E., Will Reilly, P.E., and Patrick Snyder, Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL

5:35 p.m.

**Adjourn**

**6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.**

**Welcome Reception**

**Location: Exhibit Area**

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**Thursday, February 13, 2014**

**7:35 a.m.**

**Professional Exchange Break**

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**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**8:05 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.**

**SESSION A**

8:05 a.m.

**Nearshore Surveying and Mapping: Alternative Methods to Effectively Map and Quantify Baseline and Impacts Associated with Beach Restoration Projects in Florida**

Keith VanGraafeiland, Gordon Stevens, and Erin Hodel, CSA International, Inc., Stuart, FL

8:30 a.m.

**Post Hurricane Sandy Storm Damage Assessment and Breach Analysis for Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Milton, DE**

Walker Dawson, P.E. and Jeffrey Tabar, P.E., Atkins North America, Melbourne, FL and Al Rizzo, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Annapolis, MD

8:55 a.m.

**The Unique Nearshore Hardbottom Habitats of Martin County**

Cheryl Miller, Coastal Eco-Group, Deerfield Beach, FL, Stacey Roberts, Atkins North America, Sarasota, FL and Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E., Martin County, FL

9:20 a.m.

**Sebastian Inlet South Shoreline Rehabilitation Project**

Bryan Flynn, P.E. and S. Marie Yarbrough, P.E., Atkins North America, Tampa and Melbourne, FL and Martin Smithson, Sebastian Inlet District, Indianalantic, FL

9:45 a.m.

**Professional Exchange Break**

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**SESSION B**

8:05 a.m.

**Performance of Coastal Structures: A Managed Approach**

Karyn Erickson, P.E., Christin Perkinson, Ph.D., P.E., and Douglas Dusini, P.E., Erickson Consulting Engineers, Inc., Sarasota, FL

8:30 a.m.

**Modeling of Erosion Control Alternatives at Stump Pass, Charlotte County**

Vadim Alymov, Ph.D. and Michael Poff, P.E., Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc., Naples, FL and Chuck Mopps, Charlotte County, FL

8:55 a.m.

**Managing OCS Sand Resources: Hurricane Sandy Update and the Future of Resource Management**

Jennifer Rose and Jennifer Culbertson, BOEM, Herndon, VA

9:20 a.m.

**Numerical Modeling Analysis of the Katrina Cut Rubble Mound Structure**

Gordon Thomson, P.E., Samantha Danchuk, Ph.D., P.E., Christopher Day, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL and Mark Saunders, P.E., Thompson Engineering, Inc., Mobile, AL

**Thursday, February 13, 2014**

**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**10:15 a.m. to 11:55 a.m.**

**SESSION C**

10:15 a.m.

**Economically and Predictive Beach Design Concepts**

Stephen Keehn, P.E. and Nicole Sharp, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

10:40 a.m.

**Economic Impacts of the Sebastian Inlet**

Martin Smithson, Sebastian Inlet District, Indianalantic, FL

11:05 a.m.

**HOW You Bid Your Project IS Important**

Bill Hanson and Russ Zimmerman, Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., Oak Brook, IL

11:30 a.m.

**Beach Nourishment and Tourism Revenue**

Jimmy Sellers, M.B.A. and Michael Walther, P.E., Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

12:00 p.m.

**Adjourn for Lunch**

**SESSION D**

10:15 a.m.

**Clam Pass, Monitoring and Management of a Small Tidal Inlet**

Mohamed Dabees, Ph.D., P.E., Brett Moore, P.E., and Kenneth Humiston, P.E., Humiston & Moore Engineers, Naples, FL

10:40 a.m.

**Clam Bay: A Mangrove Restoration Success Story**

Timothy Hall, Turrell, Hall & Associates, Inc., Naples, FL

11:05 a.m.

**Dunes 101: Coastal Resilience**

Nicole Elko, Ph.D., Elko Coastal Consulting, Inc., Wadmalaw Island, SC

11:30 a.m.

**Headlands, Living Shorelines and Breakwaters: Design, Construction and Performance of Three Cool Sites along the Potomac River Estuary**

C. Scott Hardaway, Jr., Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary, Gloucester Point, VA and James Gunn, Coastal Design and Construction, Inc., Gloucester, VA

12:00 p.m.

**Adjourn for Lunch**

## Conference Luncheon Sponsors

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**Thursday, February 13, 2014**

**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**1:15 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.**

**SESSION E**

1:15 p.m.

**Biologically Dominated Breakwaters on the Gulf Shoreline in Louisiana**

Tyler Ortego, ORA Estuaries/Wayfarer  
Environmental Technologies, Baton Rouge, LA

1:40 p.m.

**Adaptability During Design and Lessons Learned during Construction of Large Scale Coastal Restoration Projects in Louisiana**

Michael Poff, P.E., Coastal Engineering Consultants, Inc., Naples, FL

2:05 p.m.

**The Pelican Landing Community Association Erosion Control Project on Big Hickory Island**

Douglas Mann, P.E. and Joshua Revord, Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

2:30 p.m.

**Professional Exchange Break  
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**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.**

**SESSION G**

3:00 p.m.

**The Jumeirah Beach Project in Dubai: First Combination of Ecoplage® Beach Dewatering System and Sand Nourishment**

Arnaud Ballay, Ph.D., Ecoplage, Sainte Luce Sur Loire, France

3:25 p.m.

**Practical Modeling of One-Line Shoreline Change Due to Structure-Induced Wave Diffraction**

J.L. Lee, Ph.D., Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, Korea, D.S. Hur, Ph.D., Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Kyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea, and In Ho Kim, Ph.D., Department of Constructional Disaster Prevention Engineering, Kangwon National University, Samchuck, Korea

4:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

**SESSION F**

1:15 p.m.

**Coastal Data Organization for Project Management and Coastal Planning, Martin County, Florida**

Alexandra Carvalho, Ph.D., CMar Consulting, LLC and Kathy Fitzpatrick, P.E., Martin County, FL

1:40 p.m.

**FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps – Changes and How to Respond**

Andrew Condon, Ph.D. and Tem Fontaine, P.E., Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

2:05 p.m.

**Beach Representation within Storm Surge Modeling for the East Coast of Central Florida**

Christopher Bender, Ph.D., P.E., William Miller, Ph.D., P.E., and Guillermo Simón, P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., Jacksonville, FL, and Ashley Naimaster, P.E., Taylor Engineering, Inc., West Palm Beach, FL

**SESSION H**

3:00 p.m.

**Rapid Response Wave and Surge Measurements**

Uriah Gravois, Gainesville, FL

3:25 p.m.

**Photo Tracking of Upham Beach: A Decade of Movement towards Stabilization**

John Bishop, Ph.D. and Andrew Squires, Pinellas County, FL and Thomas Pierro, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

4:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

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**Friday, February 14, 2014**

**7:30 a.m.**

**Breakfast Break, sponsored by:**



**CLOSING GENERAL SESSION**

**8:15 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.**

**8:15 a.m.**

**Evaluating the Impact of Beach Nourishment on Surfing**

William Dally, Ph.D., P.E., Taylor Engineering Research Institute, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL and Surfbreak Engineering Sciences, Inc., Orlando, FL

**8:40 a.m.**

**Shoreline Change on the East Coast of Florida Caused by Sea Level Rise, Beach Nourishment, and Other Effects**

James Houston, Ph.D., U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS and Robert Dean, Ph.D., P.E., Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL

**9:05 a.m.**

**St. Lucie County South Beaches – Regional Beach Restoration**

Michael Walther, P.E. and Tem Fontaine, P.E., Coastal Technology Corp., Vero Beach, FL

**9:30 a.m.**

**The Strategic Use of Coastal Structures in Contemporary Beach Nourishment Projects: Examples and Design Guidance**

Thomas Pierro, P.E., Thomas Campbell, P.E., and Michelle Pfeiffer, P.E., Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL

**9:55 a.m.**

**Port Royal Shoreline Restoration and Stabilization Protection Project, Town of Hilton Head Island, S.C.**

Christopher Creed, P.E., Olsen Associates, Inc., Jacksonville, FL, Scott Liggett, P.E., Town of Hilton Head Island, S.C., and Cheryl Miller, Coastal Eco-Group, Deerfield Beach, FL

**10:20 a.m.**

**Professional Exchange Break**

**Sponsored by:**



**10:50 a.m.**

**Is Florida Running Out of Beach Quality Sand Resources?**

Gary Zarillo, Ph.D., Department of Marine and Environmental Systems, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, FL

**Next Page**



11:15 a.m.

**Truck Haul as an Alternative Sand Source**

Nicole Sharp, P.E., Stephen Keehn, P.E., and Tara Brenner, Coastal Planning & Engineering, Inc., Boca Raton, FL and Gary McAlpin, P.E., Collier County, FL

11:40 a.m.

**Offshore Stormwater Discharges: A Solution to Existing Beach Dune Outfalls**

Karyn Erickson, P.E., Erickson Consulting Engineers, Inc., Sarasota, FL

12:05 p.m.

**Conference Adjourns**

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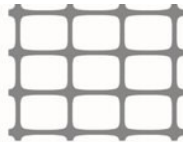
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### Board Meeting Breakfast



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## Ice Cream Social



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## Morning Beverage Breaks and Student Scholarships



## Pretzels & Candy Bar Break



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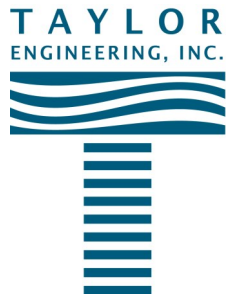


## Friday Breakfast Break



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# 27th Annual National Conference on Beach Technology Exhibitors



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## Construction of the Broward County Beach Erosion Control Project – January 2014

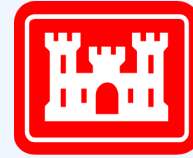
Renourishment of the [Broward County Beach Erosion Control Project](#) began in November 2013. The work is in response to impacts from Hurricane Sandy's passage in 2012, and is 100% federally funded under the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency (FCCE) program. Along the constructed portion of Segment II, extending 5.1 miles from R-26 to R-53, following the passage of Hurricane Sandy in 2012 the Federal Project experienced moderate to severe erosion of the beach berm. The berm was narrowed and lowered significantly in many areas, and moderate to heavy dune scarping, overwash, and damage to the dune and beachfront vegetation was noted at many locations. Construction is anticipated to be completed next month.



**Figure 1:** Loss of berm width and height, scarping into dune line following the passing of Hurricane Sandy. Photo taken at Bel Aire Drive, northern Lauderdale-by-the-Sea on 10/29/12.

Eastman Aggregate Enterprises, LLC of Lake Worth, Florida finished mobilizing their equipment and began delivering sand to the beach on Monday, November 4, 2013. Work began immediately-south of Hillsboro Inlet in Pompano Beach and has been progressing southward to Lauderdale-by-the-Sea. When completed, crews will have placed approximately 115,000 cubic-yards of beach quality sand at an estimated cost of \$7.1 million.

Sand for the beach renourishment has come from the E.R Jahan Ortona sand mine located in Moore Haven, Florida, southwest of Lake Okeechobee. The sand is mined from a manmade lake using a small



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dredge. Then a series of screens is used to remove any foreign objects from the sand such rocks or sticks. At the mines processing plant, the sand is designed to match the characteristics of the sand on the beach. By using an upland sand source for the Broward County project, the risk is eliminated of disturbing offshore reefs by dredging offshore borrow areas. Between 175 and 250 truckloads of sand per day have been delivered to the beach over the past months. When the trucks arrive at the beach in Broward County, the challenge is to get the sand from the trucks to the beach without disturbing the properties and vegetation along the highly developed shoreline. In order to do this, a Sand Transfer System consisting of a series of high speed electric conveyor belts is used. The system can move the sand quickly (up to 27 truck loads in an hour) from the truck to the beach through a 1.2 meter corridor with minimal impact to shoreline property. Once the trucks arrive at the beach, loading equipment is used to transfer the sand to the conveyor belts which move the sand to the beach. At the beach, additional loaders and trucks move the sand along the beach to the placement areas.



**Figure 2:** Photos of the ongoing construction of the Broward County Beach Erosion Control Project.

## FDEP Division of Water Resource Management Report January 10, 2014

### JOINT COASTAL PERMITS

#### Storm Recovery Projects

- **Completed Projects:**

Martin County Beach Nourishment-Hutchinson Island  
 St. Lucie County-Ft. Pierce Beach Nourishment  
 Lee County-Captiva - completed December 26, 2013.  
 Lee County-Gasparilla – completed December 13, 2013.  
 St. Johns County-St. Augustine Inlet  
 South St. Lucie Dune Restoration  
 Palm Beach County-Coral Cove  
 Martin County-Town of Jupiter Island  
 Martin County-Bathtub Beach  
 Palm Beach County-Singer Island

- **Projects In Construction:**

*Manatee County-Anna Maria Island* – the project commenced December 20, 2013. Construction is anticipated to be completed for the federal project in February, 2014, and the non-federal portion in March, 2014.

*Broward County-Segment II* – the truck haul began on November 4, 2013, and will be completed by the end of March.

*Brevard County Shore Protection Project-North and South Reaches* – dredging commenced for the South Reach on November 27, 2013.

*Martin County-St. Lucie Inlet* – construction began on November 17, 2013.

*Miami-Dade County-Bakers Haulover Inlet* – construction commenced on November 19, 2013.

*Brevard County-Mid-Reach and Southern Beaches* - dune construction has commenced.

*Ft. Pierce Inlet* - placement of maintenance dredged material from the inlet on the beach. The project is planned for May, 2014.

*Palm Beach County-Ocean Ridge* – construction commenced January 9, 2014.

- **Scheduled Projects:**

*Pinellas County Shore Protection Project-Treasure Island-Long Key* -



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*Gasparilla (Lee County) 1/6/14*



*South Reach (Brevard County) 12-10-13*

construction is planned for May of 2014.

*Palm Beach County-Jupiter Carlin Segment* - construction is planned for February, 2014.

*Palm Beach County-Delray Beach* - construction is planned for February, 2014.

*Palm Beach County-North Boca Raton* - construction is planned for March, 2014.

*Palm Beach County-Jupiter Inlet* - construction is expected to commence in January, 2014.

- ***Projects in Planning:***

*Sarasota County-City of Venice* - the Corps and the City jointly applied for a permit on May 8, 2013. A request for additional information was sent June 7, 2013, and the application was deemed complete January 5, 2014.

*Indian River Sector III and Sebastian State Park* - a permit modification request was submitted October 24, 2013 to repair storm damage, and deemed complete on November 21, 2013.

*Broward County- Deerfield Beach* - the dune in Deerfield Beach was constructed as part of the Hillsboro-Deerfield project. The Town of Hillsboro Beach holds a permit valid until December 15, 2015. Deerfield Beach and Hillsboro Beach are coordinating to plan a storm repair project.

### Other JCP Projects

- Collier County Beach Nourishment  
The Department has issued Collier County a Notice to Proceed for Pelican Bay, as all administrative petition concerns have been addressed. Construction has commenced.
- Longboat Key North End Stabilization Structures  
Commissioner Joseph McClash has requested an administrative hearing on the Department's June 28, 2013 Intent to Issue for the proposed structures at the north end of Longboat Key. A hearing is scheduled for January 22, 2014 in Manatee County.
- Summer Haven River Restoration  
The Department Notice of Intent to Issue a permit to the St. Augustine Port, Waterway and beach District has been petitioned for an administrative hearing. The proposed project includes excavating approximately 216, 000 cubic yards of sand deposited by storm related breaks of the beach and dune complex, and replacing it on the beach. Creation of least tern habitat is also proposed. A hearing date has not been established.

### ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATES

- Beach Management Funding Assistance Program  
The Division has prepared the draft 2014-2015 Local Government Funding Request for beach and inlet projects and submitted it for external and internal review, prior to submittal to the Governor and the Legislature. It will be posted to the Department's webpage shortly.



- Proviso Report on Storm Damage Response, Ranking Procedures and Operational Timelines  
The Department has submitted to the Legislature a report as required by the Fiscal Year 2013/2014 General Appropriations Act providing recommendations to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program. It will be posted to the Department's webpage shortly.
- Auditor General's report regarding the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program  
The Florida Auditor General has recently completed an audit of the Program, which is available through the following link: [http://www.myflorida.com/audgen/pages/pdf\\_files/2014-064.pdf](http://www.myflorida.com/audgen/pages/pdf_files/2014-064.pdf). Recommendations include development of guidance for local sponsors addressing the selection of contractors, conflict of interest provisions, hourly rate and allowable cost allocations, cost tracking and improved contract and reimbursement oversight. Public workshops will be planned for later in the year to discuss the recommendations and potential resolutions. A new email account has been established for the program and comments can be submitted at any time to the new address: Beaches\_Funding@dep.state.fl.us to help the Division determine how best to address these recommendations. If you would like to be added to the workshop invitations, please submit your request to the same email address.
- Rulemaking  
A second workshop on Rule 62B-49, Joint Coastal Permits and Concurrent Processing of Proprietary Authorization was held on October 4, 2013. A Notice of Rulemaking is anticipated in January, 2014.
- Southeast Florida Regional Sediment Management  
The Department continues to participate with the Corps and the five southeastern counties on locating sand for the Miami-Dade Shore Protection Project. The Corps has selected seven sites for further investigation. Monthly calls have been established with the Corps, BOEM, the Department and the five counties.  
  
The Florida Geological Survey is revising a grant request to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to conduct additional geotechnical work offshore of St. Lucie and Martin counties, as additional funds have been made available.

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## Shoreline

A monthly electronic publication of the Florida Shore & Beach Preservation Association.

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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### FSBPA Conferences

**February 12-14, 2014**  
**2014 National Conference**  
**on Beach Preservation**  
**Technology**  
 Hutchinson Island Marriott,  
 Stuart, Florida

**September 24-26, 2014**  
**2014 FSBPA Annual**  
**Conference**  
 Hyatt Regency Coconut Point,  
 Bonita Springs, FL

**27th Annual**  
**National Conference on**  
**Beach Preservation Technology**

**February 12-14, 2014**  
 Hutchinson Island Marriott  
 Stuart, Florida

**Conference Registration**  
 Early Registration ends January 13, 2014

**Hotel Information**  
 Reservation deadline is January 13, 2014

**Sponsorships, Exhibits and**  
**Ad Information**

For more information, please contact  
 Teri Besse via email, [teri@fsbpa.com](mailto:teri@fsbpa.com)

### OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

**February 25-27, 2014**  
**ASBPA's Coastal Summit**  
 ASAE Conference Center, Washington, DC

**March 4 - May 2, 2014**  
**2014 Legislative Session**

**October 14-17, 2014**  
**ASBPA National Coastal Conference**  
 Virginia Beach, VA

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