



Robert G. Dean

**Emeritus Graduate Research Professor
College of Engineering, University of Florida
Chair Emeritus, Florida Beach & Shore Preservation Association
November 1, 1930 – February 28, 2015**

(Excerpted from his Celebration of Life Service in Gainesville on March 7):

Bob, known to most of us as Dr. Dean, was born in Laramie, Wyoming, and lived in Colorado until the age of 12 before moving to Long Beach, CA with his mother and sister, following his father's death.

Bob graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School in Long Beach in 1948. Upon graduation he attended Long Beach City College for 2 years, graduating with an Associates of Arts Degree in 1952, a Bachelor's of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from the

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University of California Berkeley in 1954, a Master's Degree in Oceanography from Texas A&M University in 1956, and a Doctorate of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1959.

Bob was a researcher, consultant, practitioner, and professor in coastal engineering, and loved studying beaches. He taught at several universities including MIT, University of Washington, University of Delaware, and University of Florida (UF). From 1985 to 1987 he was Director of the Division of Beaches and Shores, Florida Department of Natural Resources, and was named Emeritus Graduate Research Professor upon his retirement from UF in 2003. Bob was a Distinguished Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), an ASCE Diplomate in Coastal Engineering, a Member of the National Academy of Engineering, and authored or coauthored three books, more than 20 book chapters, and more than 200 technical publications. He was active in several professional organizations studying and promoting the health of beaches including the Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association.

Bob is survived by his wife of over 60 years, Phyllis (Thomas) Dean, daughter Julie (Dean) Rosati of Arlington, VA, son Tim Dean and his wife Ruth Dean of Gainesville, FL. He had five grandchildren: Robert Rosati of Austin, TX, William Rosati of Mobile, AL, and Michael, Brian and Courtney Dean of Gainesville.

In his spare time Bob enjoyed hunting and making arrowheads, stream fishing for trout, and spending time with his family. Bob and Phyllis enjoyed trips back to Colorado most summers for fishing, hiking and visiting with family.

Bob loved life and loved his vocation.

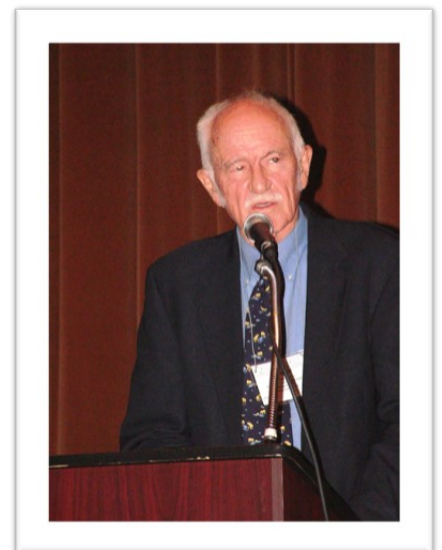
More telling of the man most of us knew—but a rare occurrence and honor for mere mortals—was the *New York Times* obituary, March 5, 2015:

ROBERT G. DEAN, WHOSE THEORIES ON SAND SAVED BEACHES, DIES AT 84

“Robert G. Dean’s research, writing and teaching made him the most influential coastal engineer in the United States.

Though they have probably never heard of him, beachgoers regularly see the work of Robert G. Dean, especially if they visit towns on the barrier islands that line the East and Gulf Coasts.

Dr. Dean was a theorist of beach nourishment, the restoration of eroded beaches through infusions of sand. The techniques he



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advanced are routine today almost everywhere on developed coastlines; without them, many beach towns would be without beaches.

Though he rarely took a leading role in particular projects, his research, writing and teaching made him the most influential coastal engineer in the United States.

Dr. Dean was an emeritus professor of coastal engineering at the University of Florida, in Gainesville, where he died after a stroke, his daughter, Julie D. Rosati, said. He trained scores of graduate students and produced three influential texts: "Beach Nourishment: Theory and Practice"; "Water Wave Mechanics for Engineers & Scientists," written with Robert A. Dalrymple, a former student; and "Coastal Processes with Engineering Applications."

"It is hard to walk into a coastal engineering consulting firm or an engineering program at a major university and not find a Bob Dean student," said Robert S. Young, a coastal scientist at Western Carolina University. They are known in the profession, affectionately, as "the Florida mafia."

Dr. Dean served on panels convened by the National Research Council to study topics like the environmental impact of wind energy projects and the engineering implications of sea-level rise. He also consulted on levee failures in New Orleans and breakwater damage at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California, among other projects.

Though he formally retired in 2003, Dr. Dean continued to teach and consult in the United States and abroad....

Early in his career he worked to analyze wave forces on offshore structures, like oil rigs, but he soon shifted his focus to the coast.

He studied inlet stability, a major issue in Florida, whose coast is lined with barrier islands separated by inlets, almost all of which are artificially stabilized with jetties and other coastal engineering that interrupts the natural flow of sand. Dr. Dean attributed most of the state's erosion problems to the effects of this stabilization.

Later he turned to beach renourishment and developed formulas to design beach replenishment projects and predict their longevity, tasks that became increasingly important as it became clear that without them there would be few wide beaches in developed coastal areas.

Many coastal scientists criticize the multi-million-dollar projects as doomed to fail, recommending instead restrictions on beachfront development. But even people who challenged Dr. Dean's faith in the process respected his work.

"Bob has been largely responsible for defining modern coastal engineering," said Dr. Young, often a critic of the projects. "He was the country's leading coastal engineer, hands down."

Dr. Dean was elected to National Academy of Engineering in 1980.

Even in the face of rising seas, Dr. Dean maintained his faith in engineering to protect the coast. In part, that was because he did not expect sea-level rise to accelerate, as most climate scientists predict. If sea levels rise about a foot in the 21st century, as they did in the 20th century, Dr. Dean said in an interview in 2006, then his fellow engineers would be able to maintain 99 percent of Florida's beaches. "If I had to," he said, "I'd bet on that."

Like every entity and individual touched by Bob Dean, FSBPA has lost its resident "expert" and chair Emeritus. Fortunately, Bob has left his dear friend and collaborator on our Board of Directors, Jim Houston, his student as FSBPA's resident coastal director, Lisa Armbruster, far too many professional and ex-officio board members who were his past students to mention, and me – who coaxed Bob then at the University of Delaware (I believe in 1981) to help the State of Florida with its one-of-a-kind Coastal Construction Control Line Program, who subsequently in 1985 preceded me as Director of DEP's beach program, and has been my treasured source of reason and wise counsel ever since.

To Phyllis, Julie, Tim and the rest of the family, thank you for sharing him. We hope to develop a program at our next annual conference worthy of Bob, highlighting his life, contributions to coastal engineering, his impacts on Florida's beach and inlet management programs, and his lasting legacy in the many students he has "outsourced" to coastal communities, universities and consulting firms, throughout Florida and the Nation. *(D. Flack 3/9)*



Dr. Dean and Don Donaldson



Bob and Phyllis Dean and Todd Walton

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Legislative Update - March 2015

by Diana Ferguson



After weeks of committee meetings, the 2015 Legislative Session officially convened on Tuesday, March 3. Our efforts on behalf of the statewide Beach Management Program, specifically project funding, seem to be on track thus far. However, given the uncertainty of the final structure of Amendment 1 implementation, it is too early to predict the direction or level of success we might reasonably anticipate. As you know, our first objective was to ensure the beach program was part of the amendment 1 discussion which would lead to its inclusion in specific legislation. Both the House and Senate bill packages devoted to structure clearly provide for the inclusion of the beach management program. The **Senate bills include SBs 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, and 586** by Senator Dean. The **House bills include HBs 1291, 1293, and 1295** by Representative Boyd.

These legislative proposals direct all Amendment 1 dollars to a single trust fund – the Land Acquisition Trust Fund (LATF) – which was referenced in the constitutional amendment. They further provide that these dollars cannot be commingled with General Revenue dollars – which is how the beach program is currently funded at \$47 million. This raises a number of specific challenges for us. The existing beach trust fund, the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund, is proposed for deletion by House and Senate implementing legislation. Any future funding for beaches from the Amendment 1 allocation will be through the LATF. Funding decisions will come over the next several weeks in the appropriations subcommittees. The most significant substantive difference between the House and Senate approaches is that the Senate removes affordable housing funding while the House keeps it in place.

Policy-related bills have also been released, but they do not discuss allocations for programs. **HB 7003** by the House State Affairs Committee and Representative Caldwell is a comprehensive water policy bill that contains provisions related to springs, minimum flows and levels, water resource development and planning, and basin management action plans and best management practices for Lake Okeechobee, the Caloosahatchee Estuary, and the St. Lucie River and Estuary. **HB 918** by Senator Dean represents a comprehensive statewide water and natural resources policy for Florida. In addition to springs and water resources provisions, it also contains provisions related to public access to public lands and creates the Florida Shared-Use Nonmotorized Trail Network (SUN Trail).

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In addition to these major pieces of environmental legislation, FSBPA is also monitoring other bills of interest. These include:

HB 559 by Representative Drake and **SB 846** by Senator Evers relating to public records and the location of artificial reefs – These bills would exempt from public records personal information contained in site files or records which identifies the location of artificial reefs funded with private contributions.

HB 895 by Representative Ahern relating to flood insurance reform and **SB 1094** by Senator Brandes relating to peril of flood. These bills require local governments to include development and redevelopment principles, strategies, and engineering solutions that reduce flood risks and losses within coastal areas when drafting their comprehensive coastal management plan. They also create new requirements related to flood elevation certificates and revise requirements related to flood insurance.

HB 7023 by the House Rulemaking Oversight and Repeal Subcommittee and Representative Ray replaces the biennial summary reporting requirement that currently exists in Chapter 120 with an expanded, annual regulatory plan. It requires each agency to determine whether each new law creating or affecting the agency's authority will require new or amended rules. If so, the agency must initiate rulemaking by a specific time. If not, the agency must state concisely why the law may be implemented without additional rulemaking. The regulatory plan must also state each existing law on which the agency will initiate rulemaking in the current fiscal year. The plan must be certified by each agency head and general counsel and published on the agency's internet website, with a copy of the certification filed with the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC). The existing 180 day requirement is revised to coincide with specific publishing requirements.

The bill also compels adherence with the new reporting requirements and action deadlines by suspending the rulemaking authority of an agency that fails to comply with the specific requirements until that agency completes the required action or the end of the next regular legislative session, whichever is earlier. It also repeals the retrospective economic review of existing rules and repeals the law pertaining to an online survey.

HB 7025 by the House Rulemaking Oversight and Repeal Subcommittee and Representative Richardson amends the public notice requirements and provisions related to the preparation of statements of economic regulatory costs (SERCs) in the Administrative Procedures Act. With regard to notices, the bill conforms the information required in notices of rule development to certain information required for notices of proposed rules, requires published notices of proposed rules to state whether the agency conducted a rule development workshop, and requires agencies to make certain documents available by hyperlink from published notices to the agency website.

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The bill also revises the statutory requirements for preparing a SERC, amends the requirements for rule development to include in workshops and other public hearings the development of information beneficial to the preparation of a SERC, and requires agencies to ensure the availability of personnel responsible for preparing a SERC at rule development workshops, hearings, and public meetings on proposed rules.

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Update on The Florida Auditor General's Report on the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program and FDEP Recommendations – “Conflict of Interest” and “Rate Standardization”

FDEP held its 3rd meeting and webinar regarding the Florida Auditor General's audit of the Beach Management Funding Assistance Program on February 19th. This was the third webinar and covered the subjects of “rate standardization” and “conflict of interest.” The presentation is posted on FDEP's ftp site at the below link. If you did not attend the webinar, please review the presentation carefully. Notably, FDEP concluded the webinar with recommendations regarding conflict of interest, and specifically a recommendation that biological data collection and analysis be submitted by a contractor directly to FDEP and concurrently with the local sponsor. FDEP also indicated that they intend for these new monitoring procedures to be incorporated into future permits and implemented for this 2015 monitoring season.

ftp://ftp.dep.state.fl.us/pub/ENV-PRMT/Beach_Funding_Assistance_Program-BECP/Auditor%20General%20Report/Workshop3-19February2015/AG_webinar_3_presentation_02192015_508.pdf

FDEP imposed a March 19th deadline for comments on their proposed recommendations.

(L. Armbruster, 3/11)

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Overview of the CCCL Program and Pending Rule Change

By Gene Chalecki



Walton County Dune Walkover



The purpose of the Coastal Construction Control Line Program is to protect and preserve Florida's coastal beach and dune system from imprudent construction that can jeopardize the system, accelerate erosion or provide inadequate protection to upland structures, endanger adjacent structures or interfere with lateral public beach access.

The coastal construction regulatory program began in 1965 with the enactment of the Beach and Shore Preservation Act, Chapter 161, Florida Statutes (F.S.). Although regulatory jurisdiction was initially limited to the coastal construction activities on Florida sovereignty lands below mean high water (MHW), in 1970 the Legislature established a 50 foot setback line from the MHW allowing certain construction activities to occur seaward of this line if a variance was obtained (161.052, F.S.). The next year, 161.053, F.S. was enacted and called for the establishment of "coastal construction setback lines", which were amended in 1978 to be "coastal construction control lines", established to represent the areas affected by 100-year storm surges, and required the major habitable structures seaward of this line be designed to withstand the wave and wind forces associated with a 100-year storm.

Sections 161.052 (11) and 161.053 (21), F.S., authorize the Department to create rules that govern activities seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) or 50 foot setback. Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C., provides the rules and procedures for obtaining permits for activities seaward of the CCCL or fifty-foot setback. The rules are designed for the protection of the beach-dune system,

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adjacent properties, and preservation of public beach access through special siting and design criteria.

In 2002, the provisions of Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C. which governed the design, construction, modification, repair, and demolition of public and private buildings were incorporated into Section 3109 of the Statewide Building Code. Chapter 62B-33, F.A.C. was amended to reflect these changes.

Currently, the Rule is undergoing another change. The proposed rule amendments will create a more efficient, effective and responsive regulatory process. The amendments serve to clarify existing rule language, and incorporate recent amendments to Section 161.053, F.S., and current procedures providing the public with a more understandable rule. Additionally the new rule will provide more guidance specifically through the creation of a CCCL Applicant's Handbook.

The major updates to the Rule include a reorganization, which utilized 62-330, F.A.C. (the statewide ERP Rule) as a template guide for layout, and flow. Several of the rule requirements were relocated to a new Applicant's Handbook (33.002, 33.005, 33.0081, 33.013, and 33.024). Language from 62B-34 (Part I and II repealed) was moved into both 62B-33 and the CCCL Applicant's Handbook. The Handbook adds clarification to marine sea turtle protection criteria through incorporation of guidelines on lighting and planting. General Permit procedures were clarified, and procedures were added to obtain general permits for dune restoration, swimming pools for single-family dwellings, and minor reconstruction and repair of coastal armoring structures.

The CCCL Application form was reorganized and updated, and a new electronic application submittal process was created. The list of unregulated activities was expanded, exemptions were clarified and new exemption criteria for vegetation maintenance were added. References to the Florida Building Code were removed. Siting policies were clarified by adding more detailed and understandable siting criteria for both major and minor structures. Survey requirements were updated and clarified, and the procedure for determining the 30-year erosion projection along a shoreline segment containing a beach project was clarified.

Additionally, fees were reduced for reissued permits, and amended for simplicity of calculation. A fee reduction incentive is also placed in the Rule for applications submitted electronically. Permit time limits were clarified and conditions were added when permits must be modified and when

extensions are granted for permits. Permit renewal time limits were revised to allow a permit to be authorized for an additional three years provided the property owner make the request within one year of the expiration date of the original permit. The time applicants have to respond to an RAI during an emergency was reduced. Finally, a new forms section was created for consistency with the DEP rulemaking format.

All of these efforts to update the Rule are intended to create more guidance and a more efficient permitting process for both regulated entities and the regulators. For more information, please see <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/rule-dev.htm> for drafts of the rule, forms and applicants handbook.

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2015 Tech Conference

Thank you Attendees, Speakers, Sponsors & Exhibitors



The 2015 Tech Conference was held last month at the Clearwater Beach Marriott on Sand Key, (February 4-6), and FSBPA as

organizer and sponsor was extremely pleased with the conference. Once again, the Executive Committee, Planning Committee, and Conference Program Coordinator, Lisa Armbruster, did an outstanding job in organizing the agenda for the 28th annual conference. There was also a special speaker during the closing general session, Congressman David Jolly from Florida's 13th District, who discussed the formation of the Congressional Coastal Communities Caucus.



Congressman David Jolly

Thank you to all who attended the conference since we know your schedules are busy. Your attendance and support of the conference are very much appreciated. We would also like to thank the speakers who contributed to the program's success. Within the next week, we will have the conference power point presentations available on the website for those speakers who gave permission to post their presentations.

2014 Planning Committee

Executive Committee

Lauren Floyd
CB&I

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

Cliff Truitt, Ph.D., P.E.,
Coastal Tech Corp.

Planning Members

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

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North Carolina Sea Grant
College Program

Nicole Sharp, P.E.
Broward County, Florida

Todd Walton, Ph.D., P.E.

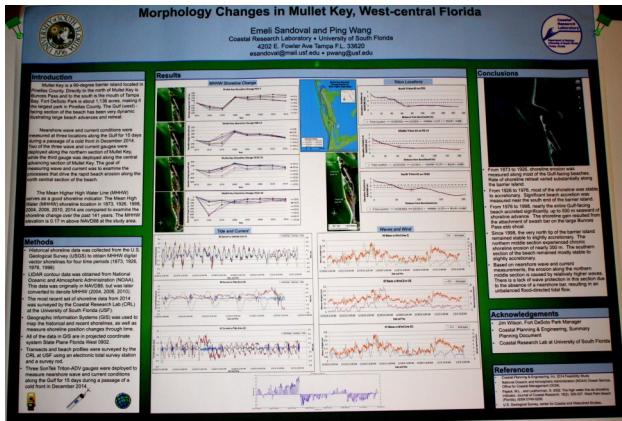
Leanne Welch
Palm Beach County, Florida

and

Lisa Armbruster
FSBPA

Conference Program Coordinator

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Again this year, we were pleased to offer a student scholarship which provided an opportunity for five students to showcase their work by having poster abstracts to present and display to attendees during the professional exchange breaks. This year's winner was Emeli Sandoval from the University of South Florida. Congratulations Emeli!

FSBPA is also very grateful for the involvement of the Sponsors and Exhibitors who support the Tech

Conference each year. Attendees enjoy and appreciate the items they provide, the professional breaks, the welcome reception and luncheon buffet. Networking is an essential part of the tech conference and the breaks provided in the exhibit hall offer a chance for attendees to interact with colleagues while also providing an opportunity to learn about available services and products exhibitors have to offer.

Once again, to our planning committee, speakers, attendees, sponsors, exhibitors, and volunteers who assist us, thank you for making the Annual National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology a great success. FSBPA's Board of Directors and staff greatly appreciate your continued support.

Mark your calendar now for the 2016 Annual Tech Conference. **It will be February 3-5, 2016 at the Omni Jacksonville.**

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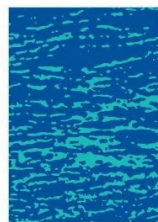
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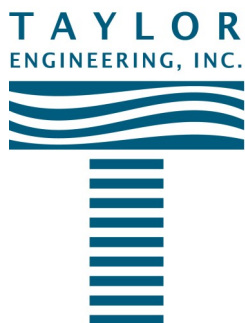
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28th Annual National Conference on Beach Technology

Thank you to our Conference Exhibitors



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Jacksonville District – Coastal Planning Efforts

The Jacksonville District, along with partners at the state and local levels, have constructed Federal beach nourishment projects for hurricane and storm damage reduction (HSDR) purposes in 14 counties along Florida's Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The initial construction dates of these projects span from 1969 (Pinellas County, Treasure Island Segment) to 2008 (Nassau County). Before any of these projects were authorized for construction, feasibility studies were conducted to document the need for HSDR projects and to determine if these projects warranted Federal investment. Throughout the authorized period of Federal participation, typically 50 years from initial construction, other planning documents are prepared to document changes in conditions in the project area, changes in project scope, and if the projects continue to warrant Federal participation. These post authorization planning documents can include General Reevaluation Reports (GRRs), Limited Reevaluation Reports (LRRs), Section 934 Reports, and Economic Update Reports.

In this current fiscal year (FY15), there are planning study efforts underway in seven counties within Jacksonville District. Feasibility studies are looking at potential new HSDR projects in St. Johns and St. Lucie Counties. A GRR is being prepared for Fort Pierce that seeks an additional 50 years of Federal participation, and a GRR for Indian River County is underway to verify the economic justification to support Federal participation in an authorized but unconstructed Federal project. Section 934 Reports are being prepared for the Jupiter/Carlin Segment in Palm Beach County and the Gasparilla Segment in Lee County. These two projects were originally authorized for 15 and 10 years, respectively, and the reports seek to extend Federal participation to a full 50 years under the authority in Section 934 of WRDA 1986 (Public Law 99-662). LRRs in Broward, Dade, and Sarasota Counties are evaluating the economic, environmental, and borrow area conditions for the continuation of existing projects.

The planning efforts for Federal HSDR projects help to ensure that Federal participation in these projects continues to be justified as the conditions along Florida's shorelines are constantly changing. Over the years these projects have greatly reduced damages to important public and private infrastructure. In many cases these projects have also transformed hard armored shorelines into healthy beaches that are critical for recreation and wildlife habitat. It is often forgotten what the beaches looked like before these project were implemented, and it is important to keep this in mind as we plan for future projects.



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Jacksonville District website](#)

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The following images show what just a few of the shorelines around Florida looked like prior to the implementation of Federal HSDR projects. The 'before' photos are from some of the projects original planning reports.

Nassau County

Before



Fernandina Beach circa 1975

After



Fernandina Beach shoreline at Sadler Road following TS Beryl in 2012

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Brevard County

Before



Shoreline in the Brevard County North Reach in 2000 (start of initial construction)

After



Shoreline in the Brevard County North Reach in 2011

Pinellas County

Before



Treasure Island shoreline in August 1965

After



Treasure Island in August 2014

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Manatee County

Before



Anna Maria Island shoreline in 1969, about 3.2 mile north of Longboat Pass

After



Anna Maria Island shoreline in 2012 at 28th Street N, about 3.1 mile north of Longboat Pass

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FDEP Division of Water Resource Management Agency Updates



[Click here for the FDEP Beaches website](#)

DWRM Leadership Changes

Meet the New Water Resources Management Division Director



Mr. Fred Aschauer joined the Department of Environmental Protection in June 2013 as Deputy General Counsel. During that time, he initially managed the Defense Section in the Office of General Counsel (OGC). He later transitioned to managing the Program Section of OGC. Prior to joining the Department, Mr. Aschauer practiced law with the law firm of Sundstrom, Friedman & Fumero, LLP (f/k/a Rose, Sundstrom & Bentley, LLP), in Tallahassee, Florida, where his practice involved various environmental and other regulatory matters. Mr. Aschauer graduated *Cum Laude* from the Florida State University College of Law and is a veteran of the U.S. army. He and his wife, Milli, have been in Tallahassee since 1997 and are raising two sons. Mr. Aschauer looks forward to working with FSBPA and the coastal community.

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Extend your stay!

Are you still trying to decide if you want to arrive a few days early or stay a few days after the annual conference this September? Whatever you decide, there is plenty to do at Hawks Cay to occupy your down time -- maybe an afternoon of snorkeling, or diving for some lobsters, or simply just soaking in the sun and watching the sunset at day's end. One thing is for sure, once it does come time to leave, it'll be hard to say "goodbye".



If snorkeling appeals to you then the Florida Keys is definitely the place to experience it since the Keys is the only location in the continental U.S. that has a living coral barrier reef. This reef, also known as the Great Florida Reef, is located within five miles of Hawks Cay, and a short boat ride will take you to the shallow waters of a portion of the reef known as Coffin's Patch. Dive Duck Key, who manages the water events at Hawk's Cay, has several options to consider which include a morning or afternoon trip. For complete details, [click here](#).

To get completely immersed in the experience, consider one of the many diving options including a new type of diving known as SNUBA® Diving which means you don't have to be certified to dive. There are different price packages depending on what type of diving you want to do, whether it be bug hunting, as they refer to it in the Keys for catching lobster, wreck diving, or just taking in the

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natural wonders of the coral reef. Dive Duck Key's staff is very knowledgeable and will assist you with any questions you might have on any of the diving options. For complete details, [click here](#).

Remember it's never too early to make your hotel reservation, and you can always modify it at a later date if you need to.



HOTEL RESERVATION LINK FOR THE 2015 FSBPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

[Click here](#) to make your reservations online.

For complete descriptions of the room types and pictures, [click here](#).

- \$169 Islandview Hotel Room
- \$169 Standard Hotel Room with a King and Bunk Bed (No Balcony)
- \$169 Standard Hotel Room with 2 Queen Beds (No Balcony)
- \$209 Waterview Hotel Room
- \$259 2 Bedroom Sunset Villa

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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

September 23-25, 2015

2015 FSBPA Annual Conference

Hawks Cay * Duck Key, Florida

February 3-5, 2016

2016 Tech Conference

Omni Jacksonville, Florida

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

March 3-May 1, 2015

2015 Legislation Session

May 11-15, 2015

2015 Coastal Sediments Conference

San Diego, CA

October 13-16, 2015

ASBPA 2015 National Coastal Conference

New Orleans, LA

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