



A Message from FSBPA

Welcome to the May/June *Shoreline* newsletter. We have several important legislative and agency updates and timely announcements for you inside this edition. The programs for the first two seminars are set, and we are thrilled about the speakers. Visit our [website](#) to meet the speakers and register for the seminars today.

FSBPA is also launching a member spotlight section in future *Shorelines* to give corporate members an opportunity to share company news with you. One page in each newsletter will be dedicated for a member spotlight and intended to be used for communicating information about a company, employee recognition, a unique project update, or even a good 'ol fashioned feel good story. The member spotlight is in addition to other technical articles that can be submitted for members to read. Please email [us](#) if you are interested in learning more.

Lastly, we are busily organizing the 2021 Annual Conference event at the Opal Grand Oceanfront Resort in Delray Beach, September 15-17. Please help us to plan the event by answering a short survey at <https://s.surveypal.com/jCEbRGHno> about your likely attendance at this year's conference. The [Call for Abstracts](#) is open through June 4, 2021.

2021 SESSION BEACHWATCH LEGISLATIVE WRAP-UP

by Pepper Uchino

The 2021 Session is officially over – what a roller coaster ride. In the end, it was a historic year for Florida's beaches. The budget and COVID-19 dominated early committee weeks. The state's financial outlook was dire, and deep and painful cuts were expected,



with documentary stamp tax revenues as the lone bright spot. As revenue estimates continued to pour in throughout Session, a rosier picture for the state emerged. Add to this the \$10.2 billion in federal American Recovery Act funds, the successful rollout of millions of

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vaccines and the bouncing back of Florida's economy, and by the end of Session the state had an excessive amount of non-recurring dollars to dole out.

The Conference Report on SB 2500 (the budget bill) was \$101.5 billion and is the first budget to exceed \$100 billion. Considering where we started, no one could have predicted the final budget number or the truly historic level of funding for Florida's statewide beach program...\$150 million. In addition to this allocation, other environmental spending soared as well, with one of FSBPA's priorities – resilience grant funding – getting a whopping \$500 million. The program is not setup within the DEP just yet, but the Legislature also allocated about \$10 million for additional staff and resources for the nascent program. The Legislature is beginning to take impacts from climate change seriously in this budget. It is only the beginning, but rest assured, FSBPA will be at the table.

The great news is that statewide beach funding reached historic levels this Session. Not only did the funding materialize late, but at every turn, members continued to publicly express support for Florida's beaches. Truly, the biggest challenge will be spending the dollars so we can justify a recurring allocation of \$50 million in FY22/23. We do not want to be in the situation that our recurring dollars are cut, as being in the base budget is the most secure level of funding outside a statutory distribution.

Appropriations

At the outset of Session, our shared BeachWatch governmental strategy was to hold on to the \$50 million in recurring LATF dollars allocated in FY20/21. Given the gloomy financial picture at the beginning of committee weeks, there was talk of looking to cut all state spending, including recurring. In the face of this challenge, we set out to convince the Approps chairs that allocations for beaches are some of the smartest spending the state does. We had a great story to tell that I knew would resonate in the Capitol halls – beaches are vitally important to the mental and physical health of Florida's residents and visitors and crucial to the economic well-being of the state. Moreover, our funding source, documentary stamp tax revenue, continued its strong growth throughout the pandemic, and beaches have a documented ROI of 5.4 for the state. And, while the outlook for beaches to maintain its recurring funding of \$50 million looked positive, nothing was taken for granted.



The Traditional Statewide Beach Budget for FY2021/22 - \$150 million

1647 GRANTS AND AIDS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND NONSTATE ENTITIES - FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY BEACH PROJECTS – STATEWIDE

From the Land Acquisition Trust Fund

\$100,000,000

PROVISO

From the funds in Specific Appropriation 1647, \$50,000,000 in recurring funds and \$50,000,000 in nonrecurring funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund are provided to the Department of Environmental Protection for distribution to beach and inlet management projects consistent with any component of the comprehensive long-term

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management plan developed in accordance with section 161.161, Florida Statutes. Funds may be used in accordance with section 161.101, Florida Statutes, for projects on annual ranked lists, storm repair projects, or projects on lands managed by the state. Up to one percent of the funds provided may be used for contractual services and administration needed to support department management initiatives.

Section 152 (SB 2500 back of bill)

From corona virus contingent non-recurring GR

\$50,000,000

The nonrecurring sum of \$50,000,000 from the General Revenue Fund is appropriated to the Department of Environmental Protection in Fixed Capital Outlay for distribution to beach and inlet management projects, consistent with any component of the comprehensive long-term management plan, developed in accordance with section 161.161, Florida Statutes. Funds may be used in accordance with section 161.101, Florida Statutes, for projects on annual ranked lists, storm repair projects, or projects on lands managed by the state. Up to one percent of the funds provided may be used for contractual services and administration needed to support department management initiatives.

Aside from beaches funding, environmental spending dramatically increased this year due to the exorbitant amount of non-recurring revenue realized by the state towards the end of the appropriations process. Some of that spending is detailed below. If you have any specific questions on any line item or any general budget questions, please let me know.

When combining the statewide beach allocation with two local member appropriations projects, **the governor when reviewing the General Appropriations Act will consider beach-related funding of \$155,250,000!** We are actively supporting these allocations to avoid any unexpected line-item vetoes, and, while some are always expected, this year will not be a repeat of last year's covid-related vetoes.

Local Beach Project Bills

Of the two local member appropriations projects we tracked, both received the full funding requested. The Madeira Beach Sand Groin Refurbishment project (line 1647A) and the Ponte Vedra Beach North Beach and Dune Restoration project (line 1647B) received \$1.75 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Other Appropriations Issues

This was a banner year for environmental spending in general, and coastal spending in particular. Not only does this reflect the sheer amount of non-recurring in the budget, but it also reflects the Legislature's coastal priorities. The most obvious examples are funding for the Resilient Florida Grant Program at \$500 million, and \$100 million for coastal mapping. Visit Florida also received \$75 million.

The following list contains items monitored during conference and their final budget allocations in SB 2500. For ease of reporting, they are aggregated totals from regular spending and contingent Corona virus spending into one budget line.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| • Wastewater Grant Program | \$616M |
| • Everglades Restoration (all projects) | \$519M |
| • Florida Resilient Grant Program | \$500M |
| • Florida Forever | \$402M |
| • Water Projects | \$116.6M |
| • Coastal Mapping | \$100M |

• Piney Point	\$100M
• Springs Restoration	\$96M
• Visit Florida	\$75M
• State Parks Maintenance and Repairs	\$50M
• C-51 Reservoir	\$48M
• Total Maximum Daily Load Program	\$46.5M
• Alternative Water Supplies	\$40M
• Resilient Florida Grant Program (Admin)	\$29M
• Derelict Vessel Removal	\$25M
• Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern	\$20M
• Biscayne Bay Water Quality Improvements	\$20M
• Blue-Green Algae Task Force	\$10.8M
• Florida Resilient Coastline Initiative	\$8M
• Red Tide Research	\$6.9M
• Coral Reef Restoration Programs	\$3M
• Reef Protection Tire Abatement	\$2.5M

Other Budget and Policy-related Issues of Interest (Passed)

Budget

SB 2502 – Implementing Bill

While FSBPA continues to push for separate supplemental storm damage dollars, it is hard to argue that the Legislature didn't lump past shortfalls into the massive appropriation this year. The language in the implementing bill seems to bolster this idea. It authorizes the DEP to waive or reduce match requirements for storm damage recovery if a community has lower per capita annual income than the state's per capita annual income. The section of the bill is only valid for FY21/22.

SB 2512 – Documentary Stamp Tax Distributions

The bill revises Documentary Stamp Tax distributions by reducing the percentage to the State Housing Trust Fund and Local Government Housing Trust Fund to 9.70254%, and adding equal distributions of 5.4175% to the newly created Resilient Florida Trust Fund to be used for the new Resilient Florida Program and to the Water Sustainability and Accountability Program Trust Fund to be used for the wastewater grant program provided in s. 403.0673, F.S. While this is a significant reduction to affordable housing programs, new language prohibits the Legislature from sweeping those funds, as has been done in almost every recent session.

SB 2514 – Resilient Florida Trust Fund

The bill creates the Resilient Florida Trust Fund within the DEP and provides that the trust fund is established as a depository for documentary stamp revenues dedicated to resiliency projects as provided for in SB 2512.

SB 1892 (Diaz)/HB 1595 (Williamson) – Emergency Preparedness Response Fund

The bill creates the Emergency Preparedness and Response Fund as a trust fund within the Executive Office of the Governor. Moneys specifically appropriated to the fund are available as a primary funding

source for the governor for purposes of preparing or responding to a disaster declared by the governor as a state of emergency that exceeds regularly appropriated funding sources. This may be an immediate source of supplemental funding for beach restoration after a storm.

Policy

SB 44 (Wright)/HB 1049 (Giallombardo) – Drones

In relevant part, the bill allows the use of a drone by a state agency or political subdivision for the assessment of damage due to a flood, a wildfire, or any other natural disaster that is the subject of a state of emergency declared by the state before the expiration of the emergency declaration, or by a political subdivision for vegetation and wildlife management purposes on publicly owned land or water. The bill also provides significant security safeguards for data collected by drones, including approved manufacturers.

HB 1177 (Avila)/SB 1482 (Garcia) – Biscayne Bay

The bill establishes the Biscayne Bay Commission as an advisory council within the DEP. The commission serves as the official coordinating clearinghouse for all public policy and projects related to Biscayne Bay, including developing plans and ensuring projects are funded and implemented. The bill does not affect or supersede the regulatory authority of any government agency or local government, and any responsibilities of a governmental entity relating to Biscayne Bay remain with such entity. The commission must produce a semiannual report describing the accomplishments of the commission and each member agency, as well as the status of each pending task. The bill also prohibits sewage disposal facilities from disposing of any wastes into Biscayne Bay or its tributaries without providing advanced waste treatment.

HB 1377 (Chaney)/SB 1182 (Brandes) – Limitation on Assessment of Real Property Used for Residential Purposes.

HJR 1377 proposes an amendment to the state constitution to authorize the Legislature to prohibit an increase in the assessed value of residential property as a result of any change or improvement made to improve the property's resistance to flood damage. The amendment will be on the ballot during the general election in November 2022. If approved by at least 60 percent of electors, the constitutional amendment will take effect January 1, 2023.

SB 1954 (Rodriguez, R.)/HB 7019 (Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee) – Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience

The bill establishes statewide programs for adaptation to flooding and sea level rise. The programs are intended to address flooding all across the state. The bill creates:

- The Resilient Florida Grant Program within the DEP to provide grants to counties or municipalities for community resilience planning, such as vulnerability assessments, plan development, and projects to adapt critical assets. Information from vulnerability assessments must be submitted to the DEP.

- The Comprehensive Statewide Flood Vulnerability and Sea Level Rise Data Set and Assessment, which must be updated at least every five years. The bill requires the DEP to:
 - ◇ By July 1, 2022, develop a statewide data set, including statewide sea level rise projections, containing information necessary to determine the risks of flooding and sea level rise to inland and coastal communities, and
 - ◇ By July 1, 2023, develop a statewide assessment, using the statewide data set, identifying vulnerable infrastructure, geographic areas, and communities. The statewide assessment must include an inventory of critical assets.
- The Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan. By December 1, 2021, and each year thereafter, the DEP must develop the plan on a three-year planning horizon and submit it to the governor and Legislature. The plan must consist of ranked projects addressing the risks of flooding and sea level rise to communities in the state. The funding proposed in the plan may not exceed \$100 million in one year and is subject to review and appropriation by the Legislature. Each project must have a minimum 50 percent cost-share unless it assists or is within a financially disadvantaged small community, as defined in the bill. Counties, municipalities, and regional resilience entities are authorized to submit to lists to the DEP lists, and water management districts and flood control districts are authorized to submit lists to the DEP of proposed projects specifically relating to water supplies or water resources. The DEP must assess projects for inclusion in the plan by implementing a four-tiered scoring system.

The bill authorizes the DEP to provide funding to regional resilience entities for providing technical assistance to counties and municipalities, coordinating multijurisdictional vulnerability assessments, and developing project proposals for the statewide resilience plan. It also requires the DEP to initiate rulemaking by August 1, 2021, to implement the statewide resilience programs.

The bill also creates the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation within the University of South Florida College of Marine Science. USF's College of Marine Science or its successor will serve as the lead institution to coordinate efforts to support applied research and innovation to address flooding and sea level rise in the state. The Hub must develop data and models, coordinate research funds across participating entities, establish community-based programs, and assist with training and workforce development. The Hub must submit to the governor and Legislature an annual comprehensive report on its goals and its efforts and progress on reaching those goals.

The bill requires the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to include in its annual assessment of Florida's water resources and conservation lands an analysis of flooding issues, including resilience efforts. When appropriations or expenditures are made to address flooding, the analysis must identify any gaps between estimated revenues and projected expenditures.

What to Watch: FSBPA'S 2021 Summer Webinar Series

FSBPA is launching our first seminar series beginning on June 9, 2021, to present expert discussion on legal issues affecting Florida's city and county governments, coastal managers, counsels, academia, and professionals working in the coastal environment. Our lineup of legal issues includes -

- ◆ **Customary Use and Public Access on Florida's Beaches - implementation of the legislative changes (June 9th)**
- ◆ **Florida Water and Land Conservation Amendment - court decisions and status updates (June 23rd)**
- ◆ **Climate Change - Emerging Government Liability (July 14th)**

These are topics of recent constitutional amendments, legislation, and/or litigation and were selected because they potentially affect the way local governments manage beaches and other public works projects.

The seminars will be conducted via Zoom and scheduled for three hours each. This format gives attendees time and opportunity to delve into the issues with expert speakers and to share ideas on how local governments can navigate them.

The June 9 and June 14 programs along with the speakers for each are available [online](#). Please email us at mail@fsbpa.com for information about sponsoring a webinar.

Thank you!



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Outer Continental Shelf Sediment and Dynamics Literature Review

Nicholas Brown, PhD Student, Florida Atlantic University

I am in my third year of the doctoral program for coastal geology at Florida Atlantic University in the Department of Geosciences working under the direction of Dr. Tiffany Roberts Briggs. I was fortunate to be accepted to present my poster digitally at this year's FSBPA Tech Conference. The hybrid venue was an excellent compromise during a time when we cannot all be together.

The research I presented at the conference was a summary of the present state of knowledge on the US Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) sediment distribution and dynamics. The OCS is a frequently used sediment source for beach nourishment and restoration projects to increase the resiliency of our coasts. As this material is removed and placed on the beaches there are changes to the abiotic environment of animals such as the blacktip sharks in the nearshore and the nesting sea turtles. The objectives of this work are to outline the OCS sediment and hydrodynamics under three conditions: normal, storm, and dredge. Under normal conditions sediment in deltas and submerged sand ridges are easily located and characterized as potential borrow areas. Storms can induce sediment transport and potentially change the boundaries of borrow areas and known sand ridges. Dredging can alter the OCS dynamics through infilling of pits or inducing currents from variable morphology.

From this work we will identify gaps and research needs in the present state of knowledge to further the scientific and coastal management community's knowledge of the OCS sediment and dynamics. Sharing this research was an exciting opportunity as it allowed for us to connect, present, and network even while we were at home. The poster presentations with assigned moderators made for a great environment to ask questions and receive some feedback on the work each presenter had completed. Overall, presenting at the 2021 FSBPA Tech Conference was a great experience and I look forward presenting at the next FSBPA Annual Conference.

Please feel free to email me at Nicholabrow2018@fau.edu for more information about my work and literature review on the OCS.



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USACE Awards Contract for St. Johns County CSRSM Project Construction



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

The St. Johns County Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRSM) Project includes 3 miles of shoreline from Vilano Beach to South Ponte Vedra Beach. The Feasibility Report for the project was approved in 2017 and included a 60 ft wide berm extension and dune construction.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Jacksonville District, awarded a contract to Great Lakes Dredge & Docks Company, LLC., worth \$15,179,000 to restore the critically eroded shoreline. St. Johns County is the non-federal sponsor for the project and contributed 71% of the cost, while Jacksonville District (the federal sponsor) contributed the other 29%.

This was the first nourishment project along this stretch of shoreline with participation from the federal government. The nourishment placed approximately 1.3 million cubic yards (cy) of sand dredged from shoals located within St. Augustine Inlet. This material was placed along approximately 2.6 miles of beach with the goal of improving coastal resilience by reducing future storm damage to infrastructure (including evacuation route A1A). Additionally, this nourishment protects and enhances nesting habitat for sea turtles and shorebirds.

Figure 1 shows the pre-project conditions of the beach looking south from Boating Club road. In this image it is possible to see the eroded shoreline, and homes protected by seawalls.

The nourishment event helps protect this infrastructure, as well as State Rd A1A, located adjacent to the houses. Figure 2 shows the pre- and post-project beach conditions adjacent to the Reef Restaurant in Vilano Beach. The beach in location was raised by 12 to 14 feet, as well as widened by more than 60 ft.



Figure 1: Pre-project aerial photo looking south at Boating Club Rd.

Project dune vegetation planting was completed in April 2021 and is the final step in the physical construction of the project. Dune vegetation helps to increase the resiliency of the beach by making the dune more resistant to erosion. As the dune vegetation grows and becomes more established, the roots create an anchor for the dunes, which helps them grow and remain healthy. For this reason, it is important to protect the dunes and the vegetation from people and vehicle traffic, which can destroy the vegetation and cause increased erosion to the dune and beach system.



Figure 2: Before and after photos at Reef Restaurant in Vilano Beach (photo courtesy of firstcoastnews.com)

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FDEP Office of Resilience and Coastal Protection Updates - May 2021



Annual Inlet Report Readied

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is responsible for developing an annual inlet report in amended language in Section 161.143 (5), Florida Statutes. The statute reads: “The department shall update and maintain an annual report on its website concerning the extent to which each inlet project has succeeded in balancing the sediment budget of the inlet and adjacent beaches and in mitigating the inlet’s erosive effects on adjacent beaches. The report must estimate the quantity of sediment bypassed, transferred or otherwise placed on adjacent eroding beaches, or in such beaches’ nearshore area, for the purpose of offsetting the erosive effects of inlets on the beaches of this state.”

The department recently developed an inlet database with the inlet bypassing numbers that are on file and associated with the bypass objectives of the inlet management plans (IMPs) or the strategic beach management plan (SBMP). Each inlet bypassing number placed into the database is associated with or begins with the year the IMP was adopted or updated, or when the bypass objective was adopted in the SBMP. Each inlet was reviewed independently. Once the inlet database was finalized, the department developed an inlet report to illustrate the basic information about the inlet bypass objectives and the percentage of material being bypassed for each inlet to achieve or strive for a balanced sediment budget.

The annual inlet report includes the IMP adoption year; IMP update year; annual bypass number; bypass objective; surplus/deficit percentage; the first and last year of ledger; and a bar graph. The annual inlet report highlights the surplus and/or deficit of material that is being bypassed on an annual basis to each side of the inlet. It should be noted the IMP is based upon an inlet study’s sediment budget that was sponsored by a local government entity to determine how best to mitigate the erosive effects of the altered inlet to bypass beach quality sand to the adjacent eroded beaches.

The draft Annual Inlet Report (2021) has been shared with local governments and coastal stakeholders to allow stakeholders to review and provide feedback on this important “year one” annual inlet report. Comments are due to William.Weeks@FloridaDEP.gov by May 15, 2021. When finalized, the report will be posted to the website.

Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards Including Turbidity Criterion

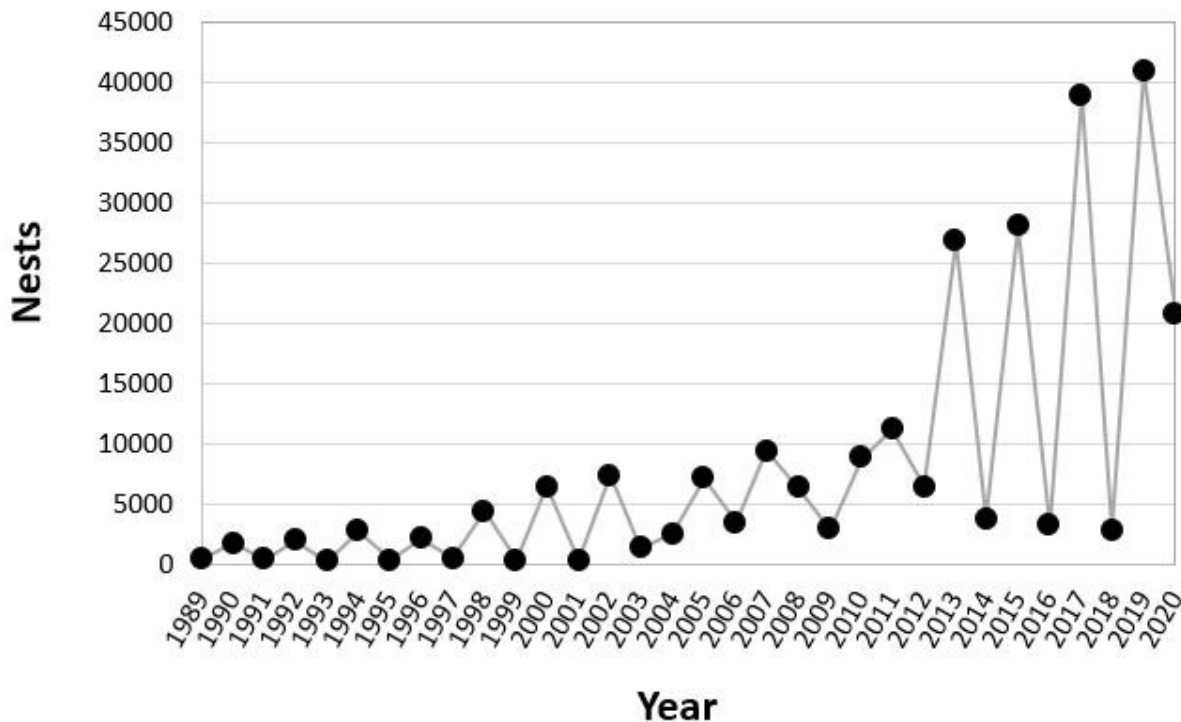
A virtual public workshop for the Triennial Review (TR) of Florida’s water quality standards was held May 5, 2021. More information about the [Triennial Review](#) can be found on the DEP website.

As part of the TR, DEP recommends protecting coral reefs and hardbottom communities by adopting an additional turbidity criterion that would specify that turbidity shall not be increased above background levels (beyond the edge of a permitted mixing zone) where coral reef or hardbottom communities are currently found or have been demonstrated to have occurred since Nov. 28, 1975. The proposed criterion states that background conditions shall consider the natural variability of turbidity levels, not to exceed 29 NTU. DEP no longer plans to adopt a criterion implementation document, and background variability of turbidity levels will be determined on a case-by-case basis as part of the permitting process.

DEP requests all comments be received by May 19, 2021. Written comments should be submitted by email to Avril.Wood-McGrath@FloridaDEP.gov.

Florida's Sea Turtle Nesting Begins in May

Florida's sea turtle nesting season starts May 1 in most coastal counties. This year, wildlife biologists will be keeping an eye on the nesting patterns of the green sea turtle, *Chelonia mydas*. The green sea turtle's overall numbers have been up over the past decade, and last year's nesting numbers, which were expected to be an off year (see the chart below), actually exceeded many of the high years. Compared to the more common loggerhead sea turtles, these larger, more powerful and more energetic green sea turtles crawl farther up to the back beach, climb steep, vegetated dunes and attempt to power through scarps, which can get them into trouble by encountering walkovers or beach furniture, becoming entangled or being injured.



Number of green turtle nests counted on core index beaches in Florida from 1989 to 2020 (Florida Index Nesting Beach Survey, Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute)

For sea turtle conservation, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission urges “Lights Out! Stash the Trash!” Keep nesting beaches dark by following the guidelines of Florida’s updated [model sea turtle lighting ordinance](#). Avoid using cellphones and flashlights on the beach at night and practice “Leave No Trace” principles by carrying out what you bring in. Keep beaches flat, dark and clean; beach furniture, litter, holes and sand structures can be obstacles for sea turtles. For more information, see FWC’s [“Be a Beach Hero” brochure](#) or visit [MyFWC.com/SeaTurtle](#). Report sick, injured, entangled or dead sea turtles to the [FWC Wildlife Alert Hotline](#) at 888-404-FWCC (3922).

For information on coastal construction and sea turtles, contact a CCCL permit manager or field inspector through DEP’s [CCCL website](#).

Beaches Welcomes Back Jason Spanier as CCCL Compliance Enforcement Officer

With Jim Martinello’s retirement as compliance enforcement officer for the CCCL program, Jason Spanier has returned to Beaches Field Services (BFS) to fill Jim’s environmental administrator position and head up the BFS team. A BFS field inspector for Florida’s east central coast beaches from 2013 to 2019, Jason has been working in DEP’s Southeast District as an environmental manager in its Compliance Assurance program. As BFS environmental administrator, Jason oversees seven field inspectors around the state and is responsible for their activities in monitoring coastal construction

projects for compliance with CCCL permits and taking enforcement actions on violations conducted without CCCL permits. They also handle field inspections for Beaches, Inlets and Ports projects. In addition to previous compliance enforcement experience, Jason brings an academic background in environmental conservation and geology.

“I’m thrilled to be back in the program where I began my DEP career. The CCCL program, BFS and supporting teams have always been very near and dear to my heart. Florida has some of the most beautiful and dynamic beach ecosystems in the world, and I’m just very fortunate to play a role in its protection and management for responsible use so it remains the treasure it is,” Jason said.

Beaches field inspectors are located in district and aquatic preserve offices around the state. They can provide compliance assistance and enforcement for the CCCL program, issue CCCL field permits, consult with property owners regarding activities seaward of the CCCL, and conduct post-storm windshield surveys reporting on hurricane damage. Jason will remain stationed in Southeast Florida where he lives with his wife and 4-year-old daughter.

Visit the DEP website for more information on [Beaches Field Services](#).

Fond Farewells

Jim Martinello started in November 1984 and retired effective April 30, 2021. For more than two decades, Jim supervised CCCL compliance and enforcement as well as the Beaches hurricane planning and response activities. He will be greatly missed. Happy retirement, Jim!

Karina Kronsis left the Beaches, Inlets and Ports Program (BIPP) to go work for the Department of Transportation. She has been the BIPP’s permit manager for the Panhandle. Good luck to Karina!

Haley Jennings left BIPP to go work for the Department of State. She has been the administrative assistant and worked diligently to keep us off the “naughty list.” Best of luck to Haley!

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FUTURE MEMBER SPOTLIGHTS!

Shoreline

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

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS**FSBPA Summer Seminar Series**

- ◆ **Customary Use and Public Access on Florida's Beaches – implementation of the legislative changes (June 9th)**
- ◆ **Florida Water and Land Conservation Amendment – court decisions and status updates (June 23rd)**
- ◆ **Climate Change – Emerging Government Liability (July 14th)**

For more information or to register, [click here](#)

FSBPA Conferences

September 15-17, 2021

FSBPA Annual Conference

Opal Grand, Delray Beach, Florida

Registration will open in late May/early June.



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