

Shoreline

February 2009

Governmental Update

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An Interview with Gary Appelson, Policy Coordinator for the Caribbean Conservation Corporation and 2008 FSBPA Environmental Award Recipient

Gary Appelson, Policy Coordinator for the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, was honored at the 2008 annual conference in Captiva, Florida this past September as the recipient of FSBPA's Environmental Award. Virginia Barker of Brevard County, who nominated Gary for this award, perhaps explains it best: "For years, Gary has been working to reduce threats to sea turtle nesting habitat by improving coastal management policy in Florida. His success stems from reaching out to build uncommon alliances between diverse interest groups and by providing leadership to organize dissimilar factions to find common ground and then collectively develop, promote, and implement positive change." She further recognizes that...



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The Beach Management Working Group: An Interview with Chair Steve Boutelle

Many of you will recall that the FY 2008-09 Appropriations Act called for the creation of a group (the Beach Management Working Group) to review the effectiveness of Florida's beach program, specifically to look at permitting, project management, post-construction monitoring and mitigation. I think there was general agreement between lawmakers and local government sponsors that current funding challenges ...



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USACE Jacksonville District: Shore Protection Assessment

Shore Protection Assessment (SPA) is an initiative to evaluate how Federal shore protection projects performed in the wake of hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne in 2004. SPA is a unique opportunity for a comprehensive and coordinated technical evaluation of shore protection project performance. Prior to the 2004 storm season there had been few opportunities to determine how shore protection projects would respond to a series of hurricanes affecting the same geographic region in a short time. The goals of SPA are to ...



US Army Corps of Engineers

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Tradewinds Agrees to Extend Group Rate It's Still Not Too Late to Register for the National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

The Tradewinds is still accepting reservations at the conference rate and will continue to do so as long as rooms are available. "The original room block was completely filled more than a week ago," said David Tait, FSBPA Executive Director. "We very much appreciate the resort allowing us to add rooms at the group rate."

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Governmental Update

By Debbie Flack
Director of Governmental Affairs

Lisa and I are off and running, much of the time in circles, at the Capitol. This is the first of three committee weeks in February. There is no money, the Governor has delayed transmittal of his recommended budget, but FSBPA is still insisting on the economic need to fund a number of key beach renourishments, especially those with likely federal funding either as part of an ultimate stimulus plan, or the FY 10 Energy and Water Bill. We hope to know more after next week, with a number of member meetings scheduled and only the appropriations committees meeting in the House and Senate.



Can the state's economic prognosis get worse? Two-weeks after January's Special Session to fill a plus \$2 billion gap in the state's current year (FY 08-09) budget, we may have to make additional cuts for this year that ends June 30. Earlier this week the Senate budget chair said that state tax revenues for the past two months were \$224 million below estimates. With so little time left in this fiscal year already depleted trust funds may be the only option. This means we can expect another \$4 billion budget shortfall for 2009-10. No simple answers! When the Chairman mentioned that counties may lose a billion dollars in ad valorem property tax collections due to plummeting property values, he seemed to suggest any solution would be too little, too late.

The Department (DEP) published in the Florida Administrative Weekly on December 12 a notice of rule-making for F.A.C. 62B-36. This is the rule addressing our statewide beach management program. This exercise will (1) amend the existing rule pertaining to project management, specifically project funding procedures, ranking criteria, cost-sharing, and contracting provisions; (2) statutorily-required rule-making to implement the 2008 inlet management legislation; and, (3) finally, to address many of the recommendations contained in the Beach Management Working Group (BMWG) Report.

There was no draft text in the notice, so we will await what I am sure will be a series of rule-making workshops. This will be your opportunity to be involved and express your ideas or concerns. Don't be shy! In just the last week, I have heard from two of our BeachWatch governments concerning parking issues. Use this process to question existing rule interpretations of the intent of Chapter 161, F.S., and the agency's proposed implementation of the new inlet provisions and BMWG report recommendations.

I am certain the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems will seek the input of local government sponsors. To the extent it can be provided in timely manner, Shoreline will notice any future dates related to rule-making for 62B-36.

I would like to thank the eleven beach communities in Pinellas County, the Big-C, for giving me the opportunity last week to discuss beach funding needs and challenges for 2009. It gave me the opportunity to say good-bye to FSBPA's outgoing board member Jody Armstrong, Mayor of Redington Shores, on her turf, as well as get Senator Jones' perspective on the coming session.

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An Interview with Gary Appelson, Policy Coordinator for the Caribbean Conservation Corporation and Recipient of the 2008 FSBPA Environmental Award

Gary Appelson, Policy Coordinator for the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, was honored at the 2008 annual conference in Captiva, Florida this past September as the recipient of FSBPA's Environmental Award. Virginia Barker of Brevard County, who nominated Gary for this award, perhaps explains it best: "For years, Gary has been

"For your wisdom and quiet leadership in guiding Florida's beach management and regulatory programs down a path of increasing awareness and sensitivity to other coastal and marine resources" ... Citation on Gary's 2008 FSBPA Environmental Award

working to reduce threats to sea turtle nesting habitat by improving coastal management policy in Florida. His success stems from reaching out to build uncommon alliances between diverse interest groups and by providing leadership to organize dissimilar factions to find common ground and then collectively develop, promote, and implement positive change." She further recognizes that "Gary is an outstanding partner to FSBPA and a significant contributor to Florida's ever-evolving coastal environmental policy. His unique ability to cross disciplines, build trust, and find higher common ground is invaluable to protecting Florida's coastal environment from the surge of rising threats."

We asked Gary to explain his role with the Caribbean Conservation Corporation, as well as elaborate on their interest and commitment to Florida's beach management program. We believe that you will find this interview both insightful and educational.

The Interview:

Shoreline: Please tell us more about the Caribbean Conservation Corporation and Sea Turtle Survival League.

Gary: CCC is the world's oldest marine turtle research and conservation organization. It is based in Gainesville, Florida, and has 50 years of experience in national and international sea turtle research, education and conservation endeavors. CCC was formed by the renowned sea turtle biologist, natural history writer and University of Florida zoologist, Dr Archie Carr. The Sea Turtle Survival League is simply a program within the CCC that coordinates our activities in the southeastern United States (people were getting confused with the name Caribbean Conservation Corporation, when so much of our work is actually focused on Florida and the U.S.).

CCC's Tortuguero, Costa Rica Green Turtle Program is the longest running sea turtle research and protection program of its kind. It is credited with protecting and saving the largest remaining nesting population of Caribbean green turtles. CCC coordinates sea turtle research and monitoring programs on additional beaches and in marine environments in Bermuda, Panama and the Leeward Islands and prides itself on working with local communities and governments to accomplish conservation objectives.

In the United States, CCC worked for a decade to ensue the implementation of turtle excluder devices on the American shrimping fleet. In Florida, CCC was instrumental in the 1989 designation of the Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge on Florida's mid-Atlantic coast. In 2007, in partnership with Brevard County, CCC began managing the educational programs and gift shop at the Barrier Island Center in the heart of the Refuge. CCC distributes education materials independently and in partnership with local coastal governments throughout the state, established the Sea Turtle Specialty License Plate which funds the state's Marine Turtle Protection Program, manages the highly successful Sea Turtle Grants Program for the state of Florida, and is extensively involved in a myriad of policy and regulatory issues affecting nesting beaches and near shore sea turtle foraging and development habitats.

If it has to do with protecting marine turtles we will most likely have a hand in the pot.

Shoreline: Please tell us a little bit about yourself – your career before the CCC., How long have you been working with the CCC? What is your role?

Gary: In my "earlier years," I was a home repair and renovation contractor specializing in historical and ante-bellum homes in Athens, Georgia. We were "green contractors" before "going green" was a buzzword. But even then sea turtles were beginning to catch my attention. My work occasionally took me to the beautiful barrier islands of Georgia where my crew and I would often walk the beaches at night and work with turtle folks. After moving to Florida about 21 years ago, I switched careers and began making a living in the field of conservation. After working for Alachua Conservation Trust securing important conservation lands for purchase, I went back to school to get an advanced degree in Wildlife Ecology from UF. I eventually met the good folks at CCC and have been employed there for almost 10 years. My official title is Policy Coordinator. I focus on the many policy, regulatory, and legal issues that impact nesting beaches and other habitats utilized by the different age classes of sea turtles that frequent Florida's coastal areas. But many of us at CCC are often called upon to do a variety of jobs, from public education to assisting with research on some beautiful beach.



Gary Appelson accepts the FSBPA Environmental Award from Debbie Flack and Virginia Barker at the Association's 2008 Annual Meeting in Captiva

Shoreline: Please tell us briefly about any recent sea turtle research results or studies underway.

Gary: CCC is literally always monitoring and collecting information on nesting beaches, receiving post nesting and migration satellite tracking data, and conducting research at various nesting beaches and in-water sea turtle foraging sites. We manage some of the largest ongoing turtle nesting data sets in the world. We have learned over the years that sound research is the foundation for conservation efforts. Two years ago we initiated an exciting project to determine how leatherback turtles are utilizing the Gulf of Mexico. We are learning that leatherbacks from Central America are not only migrating through the region, but that certain areas of the Gulf may represent significant foraging grounds for these leatherbacks. CCC has also recently begun conducting satellite tracking of Florida loggerhead sea turtles nesting in the Archie Carr Refuge to determine migratory routes and principle foraging habitats.



Gary with Leatherback Turtle on Juno Beach

Shoreline: From your perspective, what do you see as the biggest challenge(s) to sea turtle survival? How do these challenges relate to Florida's Beach Management Program?

Gary: Marine turtles of all age classes face many significant challenges around the world, both on the nesting beach and in the marine environment. Many Floridians probably have little understanding or knowledge of these threats and how varied they can be.

In Florida, one significant challenge is maintaining healthy nesting beaches that provide all the necessary features and qualities that support robust nesting populations. That means the state needs to continue working to find and maintain the balance between intensive ongoing development along the beach, millions of tourists and residents that utilize the beach, and the need to protect those beaches for both people and wildlife. Making this more challenging are the apparent increases in intensity and frequency of coastal storms, worsening coastal erosion, the desire of developers and land owners to build right on top of the frontal dunes of highly erosive beaches, and apparent little public understanding of beach dynamics and the state's Beach Management Program. The primary tool available for finding this balance and ensuring long term beach protection and resiliency is through the Beach Management Program. How Florida regulates shoreline development and manages its beaches, and the engineering projects employed to rebuild beaches and protect upland structures from the encroaching surf, will ultimately determine the long term sustainability of our beaches, our coastal way of life, and of our nationally and internationally significant turtle nesting populations. For all these reasons CCC is very engaged in many aspects of the state program. We strongly believe that marine turtles and Floridians can continue to share the beach as they have in the past.

Shoreline: You have always demonstrated reasoned support for Florida's Beach Management Program; can you elaborate on the reasons why?

Gary: We support the dual goals and purpose of the Beach Management Program to protect and restore Florida's beach and dune system while allowing reasonable use of private property. And we work to ensure the Program accomplishes its goals in the most environmentally careful way possible, relying on science and existing laws. But as with any policy, there are special interests always trying to accomplish objectives that stretch the limits of what is allowed and in ways that can compromise natural resource protection. CCC works to protect the integrity of the program, to ensure it is working as intended and its objectives are not being compromised.

We are acutely aware that a highly eroded beach lined with sea walls interacting with the surf is not good for Floridians, tourists, or wildlife—especially marine turtles. And neither is a beach renourishment project with poor quality sand. We support efforts to ensure that the best beach quality sand is being placed on the beach and that any environmental impacts are minimized as much as possible and unavoidable impacts are adequately mitigated for. Part of this includes avoiding nourishment projects in the middle of sea turtle nesting season. Only in maintaining the highest standards can the Program count on widespread public support.

Shoreline: Can you please explain your interest and commitment to making Florida's beach program more effective as well as environmentally-sensitive?

Gary: As stated earlier, how we manage and restore our beaches and regulate shoreline development will determine the future of our coastline. Florida is dependent on its beaches, its nearshore reefs and sea grass beds, and its coastal waters. These resources define our state and our quality of life. They are intricately connected. Protecting these resources, their biodiversity, and the full range of ecosystem services they provide is not only good for marine turtles but vital to Floridians. One way to aid in making the program more environmentally sensitive is to incorporate the interests of all beach user and conservation stakeholders. There may also be a need for coastal engineers to more fully understand the range of potential biological and ecosystem impacts resulting from coastal engineering projects.

Shoreline: From your perspective as a coastal interest dedicated to sea turtle survival, what do you believe are some of the weaknesses in Florida's existing coastal regulatory programs, as well as their impacts?

Gary: To start the discussion I have three suggestions for improvement; (1) more education resulting in greater support, (2) stronger setbacks, and (3) improved siting and design requirements.

1. I believe Florida's citizens and especially its elected officials could use an ongoing course in coastal education. It should include the history of the Beach Management Program and why we need to regulate shoreline development, rebuild beaches, and ensure protection of the coastal environment. It should also include an accurate assessment of the costs and impacts associated with building on the frontal dunes of eroding beaches and an explanation of Floridian's rights to access and enjoy the beach. Isn't it only fair to also provide adequate notice to prospective homeowners along the beach of historical erosion rates and local shoreline dynamics? Regarding resource protection, I think there is a need to educate the public, officials, and coastal engineers about the full suite of ecosystem services and functions provided by resources such as sea grasses and reefs, which can be impacted by beach building projects. FSBPA may want to consider taking a greater role in educating the public and especially elected officials about the Program (including the CCCL program). I believe there is considerable room for cultivating champions in the Legislature that support a strong Beach Management Program.
2. The regulatory CCCL program is over 20 years old. As our beaches continue to erode and the pressure to harden sections of our shoreline increase; it is fair to ask if we are doing all we can to ensure that development is sited appropriately and that we are maximizing our efforts to protect the coastal system for future Floridians. We believe this analysis is overdue. It may be time to assess the adequacy of our coastal setbacks and strengthen them. Should there be a dune protection setback? (See Photo)
3. Recently, an increasing number of newly constructed homes are seeking variances for permits to construct coastal armoring, some even before construction is completed. The common wisdom is that the siting and design requirements of the CCCL program were intended to avoid this situation. Some of the design requirements may need to be strengthened and modified to avoid the need for armoring and to better protect the beach. (Also, does the CCCL reestablishment process adequately consider the intensity and return intervals of today's storms?)



This House under construction directly on the dune at Vilano Beach clearly illustrates the need for dune protection setback.

Gary closed with one final comment:

“If the world goes on the way it is going, it will one day be a world without sea turtles. Some people accept this calmly, but I mistrust the prospect. Sea turtles are part of the old wilderness of the Earth—the very environment in which man developed the nerves and hormones that make him human. If we let sea turtles go, it is a sign we are ready to let all wilderness go. When that happens, we shall no longer be exactly human.”

—Dr. Archie Carr, “A Naturalist in Florida—A Celebration of Eden.”

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The Beach Management Working Group: An Interview with Chair Steve Boutelle

By Debbie Flack

Many of you will recall that the FY 2008-09 Appropriations Act called for the creation of a group (the Beach Management Working Group) to review the effectiveness of Florida's beach program, specifically to look at permitting, project management, post-construction monitoring and mitigation. I think there was general agreement between lawmakers and local government sponsors that current funding challenges, increasing regulatory costs, and the need for greater transparency and accountability make it a perfect time to examine what is working and what is not.

I urge you to review the [recommendations of the final report of the BMWG](#). This was a limited "process" review with an overriding emphasis on effectiveness and responsiveness. Our focus was on making sure the most "worthy" beach projects were offered for legislative funding consideration; how to insure the integrity of the project priority lists and their funding; and finally how to facilitate the regulatory process while maximizing the value of monitoring and mitigation.

This 10-member group, as identified in the Report's introduction, was lead by FSBPA's past chairman, Steve Boutelle, representing Lee County. I am sure I express the appreciation of the entire working group for his leadership, patience and wisdom over this six-month, rather intensive exercise.



Steve Boutelle

The Interview:

Shoreline: As Chairman of the BMWG, we would like your assessment of the effectiveness of this mandated process review, and the final recommendations transmitted to the Governor and Legislature on January 15th.

What do you consider to be the most significant contributions of this review to Florida's beach management program?

Steve: "I think the most significant contribution may turn out to be the enhanced understanding among all the diverse interests that were represented on the Group. Each of us tends to have a particular interest or experience as it relates to our beach projects. I think it was very enlightening for people to have to listen to the other perspectives and try to understand their point of view as we sought collective solutions to the issues. I think everyone agreed that there are ways to improve the existing process. I hope that we identified some common ground that will allow for positive changes in the way projects are conceived and implemented that go beyond the limits of rules and regulations."

Shoreline: Conversely, what were its shortcomings?

Steve: "Clearly beach projects can be very complex. You are trying to consider the impacts of history and balance the sometimes incompatible nature of the system components. These value judgments can be subjective and there are still many basic questions that need to be answered, particularly in the area of nearshore biological resources like hardbottom and seagrass. There were some areas where we simply couldn't find an answer, but at least we tried to clearly state the questions that need to be worked on."

Shoreline: Individually or collectively, do you feel the recommendations related to permitting of beach nourishment projects will improve the "responsiveness and timeliness" of the Joint Coastal Permitting (JCP) process? Any specific recommendation(s) you believe will contribute the most? Were there recommendations considered by the group you wish were included or could have been stronger to streamline or expedite the process?

Steve: "At the end of the process, I asked myself that very question. It seemed in some ways that the things we could accomplish were very small, but when you start adding up how they impact the permitting process, pardon the pun, but you might say that they have a "cumulative impact". If they can be successfully implemented, items like the permitting of a second nourishment event when the prior project went as expected, and improved mechanisms to understand and deal with issues related to federal and state listed species could be a tremendous benefit. I wish we would have had enough information to try to really quantify how you might balance beach fill projects with the risk to nearshore hardbottom and what appropriate mitigation looks like. The results of an ongoing study should allow someone else to look at this more closely in a couple years."

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- Shoreline:** In terms of project management, do you feel the recommendations addressing project ranking criteria and procedures for annual project selection will enhance actual project ranking and funding annually?
- Steve:** "I strongly believe that full implementation of the project management recommendations will strengthen and improve the long term prospects for state beach funding. There was a very clear consensus that readiness to proceed has to be a driving factor in how and when decisions are made to fund projects. Particularly as we consider the potential for fewer state dollars to go around, the integrity of that funding source depends on a process that returns the biggest and most efficient return on the state's investment. Obviously, there will need to be continued involvement by everyone in the beach community when DEP gets to the point of amending their ranking and selection rule."
- Shoreline:** With growing emphasis on transparency and accountability throughout government, how do the report's recommendations contribute to increased visibility in terms of both project selection and funding for the benefit of the Legislature and other coastal stakeholders?
- Steve:** "I think this is a natural continuation of the proposed improvements to the ranking process because it will help to reassure everyone that good decisions are being made. We proposed several ways to increase communication between DEP and the applicants as well as DEP and the Legislature. The intent is that everyone has a chance to participate fairly and openly in the funding decisions. When funding is limited, if people can't see and understand the basis for awards as well as the changes that will certainly need to be made from time to time, there is a risk that the hard earned public and Legislative support for dedicated funding could be lost. The other side is that even if my project is not in the money this year, if I can see the process and understand that my day will come as the higher priorities are taken care of, I will be less inclined to seek "creative" ways to get around the process. That is important because those short term local gains are probably long term losses for the state program as a whole."
- Shoreline:** Do the Group's final recommendations promote a more consistent post-construction monitoring protocol and target elimination of duplication? Or do they fall short? What is your personal opinion regarding the future costs for monitoring and mitigation, and how they are to be accommodated? Do any of these recommendations measurably address the cost-effectiveness of monitoring and mitigation? Any progress made on promoting a balanced mitigation strategy for projects determined to be in the public interest as identified in proviso?
- Steve:** "There is no question that monitoring and mitigation are necessary components of a successful beach project. The trick is how we balance things so that the difficulty or cost doesn't become so heavy or intimidating that it destroys otherwise viable projects.
- We made some good strides on monitoring. In some areas, like sea turtle nesting, a significant amount of monitoring data has been collected and evaluated which allows for a recommendation to reduce the historically required monitoring levels without risking the turtles. In general, there is also good progress toward standardizing monitoring protocols. That should be a good thing for the applicants and also help facilitate a better evaluation of the data over time so that we can look for lessons learned and apply them in ways that might improve future projects or make them more cost effective. That has not been done very effectively in the past.
- There is a definite need to improve the way the DEP is currently required to calculate and quantify impacts and offsetting mitigation requirements for nearshore biological resources. The recommendation to update the UMAM modules to better fit these resources as opposed to wetland systems would be a great improvement for applicants, regulatory agencies and the resources. Between the hardbottom study I mentioned and a pilot study in Palm Beach County, we should be learning a great deal more about hardbottom and strategies to implement hardbottom mitigation over the next couple years. Hopefully this kind of information can be used to develop or validate a new UMAM module. Similar work may need to be done for seagrass as well. This certainly is the area with the most work left to be done. "

The final report is now in the hands of the Legislature, through the Senate President's and House Speaker's Office. Should there be legislative interest and support in taking those report recommendations (Part I) offered for statutory inclusion, the next step will be for the environmental committees in the House and Senate to draft bills for committee consideration. I am confident a number of BMWG members, including FSBPA, will be involved in the drafting and development of substantive legislation, and its subsequent debate.

USACE Jacksonville
Shore Protection Assessment (SPA)

Shore Protection Assessment (SPA) is an initiative to evaluate how Federal shore protection projects performed in the wake of hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne in 2004. SPA is a unique opportunity for a comprehensive and coordinated technical evaluation of shore protection project performance. Prior to the 2004 storm season there had been few opportunities to determine how shore protection projects would respond to a series of hurricanes affecting the same geographic region in a short time. The goals of SPA are to understand how existing projects perform, determine how future projects can be improved, and try to better predict how hurricanes change shores.



The Corp and its partners are studying the affected shore protection projects and conducting an objective performance assessment to:

- Quantify the damages prevented to structures and infrastructure
- Identify and link the economic, environmental, and social effects and benefits of the projects

The Corps and its partners are evaluating the effects of the national and regional economies, the ecosystem, the community, and the individuals. The team is also studying the overall watersheds affected since inland changes may have immediate and long-term effects on the coastal system.

Through SPA, the Corps and its partners will ensure stewardship of Federal tax dollars by recommending ways to plan, design, construct, monitor, and maintain future shore protection projects so that each project provides maximum protection throughout its life cycle. The Corps is collaborating with a multidisciplinary team of experts from other Federal agencies, state governments, contractors, and local partners who are involved in related national efforts such as:

- The Coastal Storm Damage Reduction Economic Model Development National Shoreline Management Study
- Regional Sediment management Demonstration Program

The Corps is also working closely with representatives of the Coastal Engineering Research Board, National Shoreline Management Study, and Planning Center of Expertise for Hurricane and Storm Damage Prevention.

A team of scientists has begun initial development of a physics-based, hydrodynamic-sediment transport model called MORPHOS 3-D. The protocol will be developed by modeling how the 2004 hurricanes changed selected locations on the Florida coastline. Ultimately, this model will simulate and more accurately predict how hurricanes change shores by moving sediment. MORPHOS 3-D will allow the Corps to better predict outcomes and assess damage from storms. As a community model, MORPHOS 3-D will be accessible to anyone planning and designing coastal storm damage reduction projects or related applications.

On Thursday, 19 February 2009, Mr. William Curtis of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and Mrs. Susan Durden of the U.S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources will present "Key Findings of the Corps Shore Protection Assessment Initiative" at the FSBPA conference in St. Petersburg, Florida. Please make sure to attend this informative presentation for the most up to date results of the Corps SPA initiative.

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CALENDAR

FSBPA CONFERENCES

February 16-18, 2009

10th Annual CIRP Workshop

TradeWinds Island Resorts

St. Petersburg Beach, FL

<http://www.fsbpa.com/workshop.htm>

February 18-20, 2009

National Conference on Beach Preservation Technology

TradeWinds Island Resorts

St. Petersburg Beach, FL

<http://www.fsbpa.com/semregistration.htm>

September 16-18, 2009

FSBPA Annual Meeting

Amelia Island Plantation

Amelia Island, FL

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

OTHER DATES OF INTEREST

March 3-May 1, 2009

Regular Session, Florida Legislature

Tallahassee, FL

March 25-27, 2009

ASBPA National Coastal Summit

Washington Court Hotel

Washington, DC.

April 6-10, 2009

National Hurricane Conference

Austin Convention Center

Austin, TX

www.HurricaneMeeting.com

October 14-16, 2009

ASBPA National Coastal Conference

Trade Winds Island Resort

St. Petersburg Beach, FL.

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**A monthly electronic publication of the
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