

TOWN OF PALM BEACH

Office of the Town Clerk

REPORT OF THE SHORE PROTECTION BOARD MEETING HELD ON 3/14/96

I. CALL TO ORDER: The Shore Protection Board Meeting was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by Chairman Garrison D. Lickle.

II. ROLL CALL: The following Board Members were found to be in attendance: Chairman Garrison D. Lickle, Vice-Chairman George M. Moffett, Eileen C. Curran, Wayne F. Dimm, Edward Hennessy, Jr., Charles C. Isiminger, Gerald H. Levy, Joel Martino, Richard Raffo, and Judy Schrafft. Also attending for all or part of the meeting were Town Manager Robert Doney, Town Attorney John C. Randolph, Assistant Town Manager Peter Elwell, Public Works Director Al Dusey, and Town Clerk Mary Pollitt.

III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA: Mr. Doney reported that Mr. Randolph was in continuation of depositions because of a trial change; however, Mr. Elwell will provide an updated report from Mr. Randolph, in an abbreviated form, regarding the Federal Obligation to Mitigate Downdrift Impacts of the Lake Worth Inlet. Mr. Randolph plans to attend later in the meeting, if possible.

Mr. Martino requested permission to be heard regarding a contingency plan to place sand on the most vulnerable beaches because of the delays in the Sand Transfer Plant's operation and the Corps' dredging. Mr. Martino wanted to pass out a proposal at some point in the meeting. After reviewing the proposal, Chairman Lickle suggested the matter be included under "Any Other Matters".

A motion was made by Mr. Moffett and seconded by Mr. Levy to approve the agenda. The motion was approved unanimously.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF REPORT OF THE SHORE PROTECTION BOARD MEETING ON JANUARY 11, 1996: Mr. Levy made a motion to approve the report. Mrs. Schrafft seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

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Prior to hearing item V. on the agenda, Mrs. Schrafft reported that the beach, from the Beach Club north, the beach is very clean--no debris and no seaweed. From the first rock groin south of the Beach Club, the beach is littered with seaweed and debris.

Mr. Lickle said he understood the beach is designed to self destruct during storms, and actually move off shore to a berm that is under water. The sand moves back to shore when the seas are calm. Mr. Lickle requested confirmation of his views. Mr. Lickle reported that during the recent storm, water reached the seawall at the Mid-Town Beach at one point.

Several of the Board members discussed the conditions on the beaches after the recent storm and provided first hand observations at various points along the Palm Beach coastline.

Mr. Dusey reported that waves were so large during the recent storm that they were breaking over the nine foot berm and washing seaweed and other debris up on the shore. Mr. Dusey explained the beach is undergoing sand adjustment. A rather substantial bar exists off shore, and the waves are breaking against that bar. Some of the sand should return to the beach over time. Mr. Dusey recalled that the Halloween storm of 1991 brought sand to the south beaches.

Mr. Isiminger added that the waves reaching the wall was primarily a result of "run up", and the waves lose energy as they run up to the wall and are not as strong as they would have been without the sand. The wall is still being protected. Mr. Isiminger said the exposure of the groins happens when the groins become effective, and while the groins were buried, they accomplished nothing. Mr. Isiminger said he agreed with Mr. Dusey--that the sand is off shore; however, some sand is always lost off shore in the process of going out and coming back. Mr. Isiminger said the Shore Board has heard very good presentations from Dr. Bruno, Dave Decker, and Mike Barnett indicating that the biggest problem is the lack of a sand source from the north.

Mr. Isiminger reported that some communities have installed the "T" groins or groins that have a hammerhead shape at the ends of the groins to prevent sand from washing out to sea.

Mr. Dusey provided an update on the Sand Transfer Plant. The contractor did not begin drilling under the jetty on March 11, as originally planned, because of the storm. The drilling began on Tuesday and has progressed very slowly and deliberately. Mr. Dusey expected sand to be pumped sometime in April providing no problems are encountered.

Mr. Dusey said the Army Corps of Engineers will do additional surveys because substantial amounts of sand have washed into the Inlet. The contractor is expected to be in place by March 22nd, and the expectation is for a greater amount of sand to be placed on the beaches. The Corps would like to have a meeting with the Town to discuss a partnership. Mr. Dusey reported that the Town will discuss the Inlet Management Plan at that meeting and the Corps' participation in that plan. Mr. Dusey mentioned the Corps has incurred greater costs connected with the annual dredging

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of the Inlet during the time the Sand Transfer Plan has been non-operational. Mr. Dusey said the Town Council, at the last Town Council meeting, directed the Town to contact the Port of Palm Beach for their participation in the operation of the Sand Transfer Plant to prevent problems the Port is currently encountered.

Mr. Doney stated the design depth of the Inlet is 35 feet and is over dredged at 37 feet.

The Board discussed the issues of the Turtle Season (starting April 1), the placement of the sand on the north beach, the quantity of sand to be placed on the north beach, the start-up of the Sand Transfer Plant, the Corps' permitting requirements, multiple discharge valves on the Inlet pipes from the Sand Transfer Plant, and dune replacement.

V. TOWN ATTORNEY'S UPDATE REGARDING THE FEDERAL OBLIGATION TO MITIGATE DOWN DRIFT IMPACTS OF LAKE WORTH INLET:

Mr. Randolph's report was heard after Mr. Walesky's presentation.

Mr. Randolph said his report was an update on the Board's request, made at the last meeting, regarding the reason Stumpy Harris and his office did not pursue Section 111 as a vehicle in their law suit.

Mr. Randolph reported that Mr. Harris' office thought that a suit in eminent domain or inverse condemnation was really the way to proceed for them in that particular instance. Mr. Harris' office said that Section 111 is discretionary. Mr. Randolph said he thought the Corps requested mitigation and that was not successful, as Mr. Randolph recalled. The basis of Mr. Randolph's conversation with Mr. Harris' office was that the Corps decided to "dig their heels in" and not to mitigate, then not much could be done from a legal standpoint because of the discretionary nature of Section 111. Mr. Randolph said the issue appears to be more of a legislative or political function that might be involved rather than a legal function with the Corps.

Mr. Randolph said Mr. Harris has been approaching the Corps from a political standpoint. Mr. Randolph said, that quite frankly, Mr. Harris' office thought it would be helpful in both the Town's and Mr. Harris' situations to use political sources in an attempt to have the Corps assist with mitigation at the beaches.

Mr. Randolph said the answer to the Board's question is that Section 111 does not seem to be the vehicle to use, and other vehicles may be used. Mr. Harris' office stated that after a long legal battle, they think they will prevail and eminent domain is the vehicle for them to use.

Mr. Randolph said that common interests were discussed, and the suggestion was made to hold a meeting with several other attorneys sharing the same interests. Mr. Randolph reported that many communities, along the coast, are interested and many of them have or are considering

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litigation.

Responding to questions from Board members, Mr. Randolph replied that, basically, beach front property owners are entitled to the sand that accretes to their beaches whether or not an interruption as a result of a structure has occurred. The theory is if the Federal government constructs a structure which takes the beach that normally would have accreted, under normal circumstances, that the Federal government should compensate the property owner for that taking--that is an inverse condemnation suit as compared to a condemnation suit.

The Board discussed the possibility of the Port of Palm Beach charging fees to aid in the upkeep of the Inlet. Mr. Randolph explained the Port had the ability to levy taxes but did not choose to at this point, because the Port was making a profit.

Mr. Elwell reported the Port's profits are being accumulated to provide funds for major capital expansion. A major construction project - a third slip- will begin very soon. An overpass, over Port Road, is currently in the initial design and permitting phase. U. S. 1 will become elevated for approximately 15-20 blocks in Riviera Beach. The Port will fund the local share of that project; however, Federal money is involved.

VI. PRESENTATION BY MR. RICHARD WALESKY, DIRECTOR, PALM BEACH COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:

Mr. Richard Walesky addressed the Board and explained the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management handles the beach erosion control program within Palm Beach County for the entire forty-five miles. The Department of Environmental Resources Management works with all of the communities and inlet districts along the coast line in Palm Beach County and provides staff for the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council. The technical staff includes a professional engineer, coastal engineer, coastal geologist, a number of environmental professionals to deal with turtle issues, and a number of technicians who monitor the projects.

Mr. Walesky distributed copies of the Palm Beach County Shoreline Protection Plan, prepared by his department, and dated February 27, 1996, listing County projects, criteria, and funding data. Mr. Walesky said the plan is a thirty year plan that has been presented to the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council and the Tourist Development Council (TDC). The plan is a need-based plan that works backward for the funding. Mr. Walesky mentioned that this plan incorporates all the planning efforts in the County. Mr. Walesky used a number of displays for his presentation.

Mr. Walesky addressed issues relating to the economic impact of Palm Beach County's beaches for the protection of the upland properties, and the barrier islands comprise 18% of the entire County property value which equates to \$10.2 billion in taxable value. \$100 million per year is generated for school taxes, \$46 million for the County municipalities, and \$46 million for Palm Beach County government. Maintaining the tax base is a significant aspect of the plan.

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Mr. Walesky said another economic impact relates to recreation use or use by tourists.

Mr. Walesky explained the plan addresses areas that are considered severely eroded, and the four inlets in the County are the biggest problem. The jetties alter the natural flow of sand. Storms are difficult to predict, and the entire plan may have to be adjusted if a major storm has a severe effect on Palm Beach County beaches. Environmental regulatory consistency is a changing issue. The plan assumes sand availability will be constant over a thirty year period. New technology advances will undoubtedly affect the plan over thirty years, but the current plan is based on current technologies and the best management way of handling projects.

Mr. Walesky stated past practices regarding sand deficit reduction have resulted in a deficit situation along the Palm Beach County coastline. The more sand that is added into the system reduces the deficit and usually results in the project lasting longer and costing less.

Mr. Walesky mentioned that projects north of Palm Beach County, i.e. the Martin County Projects, affect the beaches to the south.

Mr. Walesky said the department considers three different criteria when selecting a project: 1) critical erosion; 2) minimal environmental impacts; and 3) public access. Mr. Walesky identified fourteen projects, listed on page 17 of his report, that met all of the requirements of the plan.

Mr. Walesky noted that the amount of sand in the project is extremely important to insure the benefits from the project will last; however, the dune restoration projects are more of a maintenance issue and additional restoration is anticipated approximately every four to five years.

Mr. Walesky reported that federal monies may not be available for these types of projects in the future. At best, the future is uncertain for the acquisition of federal monies. The State has historically paid approximately 75% of the non-federal share with the local governments assuming 25% of the non-federal share. The reality for the future for State funding is uncertain because State agencies have made statements that funding for projects should be considered carefully and perhaps the share paid by the State should be adjusted.

Mr. Walesky summarized the funding for the thirty year plan by stating the department's opinion was that the federal money will not be there, the State will cut back on funding (approximately a 50-50 share), and the result would be a \$1.4 million deficit for the plan on an annual basis. Funding options include increased TDC share (not well supported); increased municipal cost sharing; increased private property cost-sharing; forming a special taxing district; changing the project schedule; fewer projects; and shorter project design.

Mr. Walesky reported the Board rejected the concept of creating a special taxing district and encouraged working with the cities in an effort to increase that level of participation.

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Mr. Walesky said the spoil associated with the maintenance dredging that the Corps will do had significant impacts on the turtle population when it was last done, because a very low berm was created. The permit states all the sand has to be deposited above the water line, that goes from mean high water landward, 3,000 feet down. This resulted in the turtles nesting in the berm and that berm was washed out quickly. Mr. Walesky stated a need exists to have construction easements from private property owners to allow the sand to be placed higher on the beach.

Mr. Walesky reported his department is working on three projects with the Town of Palm Beach--the Mid Town Beach Project, the Wells Road/Grace Trial Dune Restoration Project, and the Dune Restoration Project at Phipps Park. Mr. Walesky said the beach areas in front of private residences rely on clean-up by mechanical beach cleaners that rake up the material on the beaches close to the dune area. The closer the beach cleaner comes to the dune area, the chance is greater of destroying the vegetation which stabilizes that system. Standards generally require that the beach cleaner stay fifteen feet from any vegetation. The dunes can be set back two years if the pioneer vegetation zone is destroyed as it often is by beach cleaners after a storm. Mr. Walesky suggested the beach cleaning be regulated by Code Enforcement and management should look into the situation.

Mr. Walesky said the dunes should have maintenance continually.

Responding to questions from Mr. Lickle, Mr. Walesky replied the Board of County Commissioners was supportive of the thirty year plan, and his department wanted to take a "wait and see" approach to the projects because enough uncertainties exist with the federal government's funding. Mr. Walesky said the approach to funding the County's shoreline projects was to include the municipalities with the County Commission. Mr. Walesky requested the Town support legislative issues favorable to the shoreline funding.

Mr. Walesky stated groins and breakwaters are being used for some projects; however, permitting is very difficult for those types of structures, and the projects have to be coordinated with other types of efforts. The example of artificial reefs with the addition of sand was given. Mr. Walesky said that the State is not fond of permitting structures, because structures are bad in many areas, and they are not good for turtles either.

Mr. Walesky stated the best project is one where the right kind of sand can be added and stays in the system. The color of the sand is not related to the coarseness but relates to the depth from which the sand was excavated.

Mr. Raffo asked Mr. Walesky to comment on a plan that would have groins from inlet to inlet, filled with good sand. Mr. Raffo wanted to know if that were a good plan and how long the permitting would take?

Mr. Walesky replied that permitting groins is difficult, and groins have been permitted only in special situations. Theoretically, a groin field could be constructed that would move sand at the

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same time. Mr. Walesky declined to give a definitive opinion, although permitting problems could be expected from a turtle nesting perspective.

Mr. Dusey asked Mr. Walesky if Palm Beach County attempted to identify suitable sand sources county-wide? Mr. Walesky replied the County waited for the federal government to do the study. A great amount of geotechnical work was performed in conjunction with the Coast of Florida Study that was promised for two or three years. Mr. Walesky said the County is working to identify sources in the Jupiter-Juno area rather than studying the entire forty-five mile coastline. The technology has increased rapidly over the years allowing dredging in one hundred or more feet of water.

Mr. Dusey asked Mr. Walesky if the County had considered using or buying a countywide dredge? Mr. Walesky replied he was aware of the Town's request before the County Beaches and Shores Council to have the coastal communities share a dredge. The County shared the opinion of the Corps of Engineers and the DEP which was that the dredge would not be cost effective, because the cost of maintaining the dredge is high in addition to the high cost of the piping. Mr. Walesky said more could be accomplished by working collectively to contract with a company that could bring a dredge to South Florida to perform several consecutive projects locally after dredging in another area.

Mr. Lickle thanked Mr. Walesky for his presentation.

VII. PRESENTATION BY PETER ELWELL, ASSISTANT TOWN MANAGER, REGARDING THE PALM BEACH COUNTYWIDE BEACHES AND SHORES COUNCIL-

(Deferred from Meeting on February 15, 1996): Mr. Elwell reported the the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council was established in 1986 or 1987, and, at that time, the formation of an erosion control district was seriously discussed. The issue was not popular or politically supported, because the creation of another taxing body was considered inappropriate. The interested persons who wanted to create a coordinated effort for projects along the forty-eight mile coastline in Palm Beach County instead established the Beaches and Shores Council which is made up of the nineteen coastal municipalities, each of the three inlet districts (including the Port of Palm Beach), Palm Beach County, a representative from the Municipal League, and representatives from two environmental groups. The Beaches and Shores Council has twenty-seven members.

Mr. Elwell said the Council was created, as many bodies are, with compromises. The Council was short of a taxing body and an erosion control district that could undertake projects by itself and tax for that purpose. The Council was short of a regulatory body that could issue permits for local work. The intention was that the Council would be a serious forum for communications locally, and not rely upon informal communications between the coastal interests or rely on voluntary type of efforts, such as the Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association which has local chapters in Palm Beach County. The Council was designed to be a formal, governmental group that would meet on a monthly basis and address coastal issues. The Council has functioned in that manner

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for approximately ten years, not without some controversy. Some coastal engineers and some applicants expressed the opinion that appearing before the Council is an additional burden in the permitting process. Mr. Elwell said the appearances before the Council provide knowledge that can be shared with everyone who is involved with the coastline, particularly the neighboring municipalities.

Mr. Elwell said that the Interlocal Agreement that created the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council requires that the member entities submit projects that have been reviewed by the entities. Mr. Elwell gave the example of the Mid-Town Beach Restoration Project that was presented to the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council. The Council will provide a letter either endorsing a project or provide reasons for weaknesses in the project. This review by the Council is strictly for comments and not for permits.

Mr. Elwell mentioned that the educational side of the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council is beneficial. Mr. Elwell cited general issues that were not specific to a particular part of the County coastline or to a specific type of project were discussed. Mr. Elwell compared those discussions to the presentations heard at the Shore Board Protection Board meetings. Discussions at the Council have included presentations of new products or specific types of technology. Mr. Elwell reported the Council discussed two issues of countywide impact last week and took some action on the coastal construction control line matter that has been pending for three years. Unresolved issues exist between the State which wants to move the line landward and virtually all of the local interests who believe that the methodology is not sound or directly applicable to the Palm Beach County shoreline but is based on a model used on the west coast of Florida. This methodology worked well on the gulf coast but does not apply as well to the east coast. The issue of the coastal construction line was headed toward litigation for a long time, and in an effort to avoid litigation, several compromise efforts were offered. A recent consideration has been to put forth legislation during the current legislative session to delegate to Mr. Walesky's department the authority to establish a coastal construction line in Palm Beach County rather than have the Department of Environmental Protection establish the line.

Mr. Elwell said the Department of Environmental Protection has expressed concern that one county would be able to establish a coastal construction line using a different methodology than the State has employed elsewhere throughout the State. DEP announced that they would propose an amendment, if serious consideration is given to this bill, stating if the authority is delegated to Palm Beach County, the State would no longer provide any funding assistance for any coastal projects in Palm Beach County. Mr. Elwell said the Beaches and Shores Council is the perfect forum for that type of information to be disseminated. The Beaches and Shores Council took the position that they conceptually supported the delegation of authority but if the authority comes with a string attached that no more State funding assistance would be available for any of the Palm Beach County coastal projects, then the Council would not support the legislation and hoped the legislation would not be adopted.

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Additionally, Mr. Elwell said the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council, with one voice, often endorses projects in Palm Beach County that request State funding.

Mr. Elwell mentioned the Council considered the issue of the Tourist Development Council and the impact that had with the reduction of TDC bed tax funds for beaches. Mr. Elwell explained although the bed tax funds for beaches were reduced, the County Commission committed some ad valorem taxes for the beaches. Mr. Elwell pointed out that the TDC funds are dedicated to certain purposes, and the ad valorem appropriation requires action by the County Commission every year.

Mr. Elwell, responding to questions from the Board members, said the Department of Environmental Resource Management provides the staff support and sits with the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council at all of the meetings.

Mr. Elwell said the Council appointed the former chairman, Mike Grella, the Executive Director of the Jupiter Inlet District, to attend the Tourist Development Council meetings as the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council representative. Mr. Grella will not vote but will participate in the meetings.

Mr. Lickle requested Mr. Elwell to review the permitting process. Mr. Elwell responded that applications are filed with both the State and the Federal governments after the preliminary designs are finished. Comments will be received from both the Federal and State agencies, and the trick is to accommodate those independent comments to the best of the applicants' abilities. Mr. Elwell said applicants will typically receive an "incompleteness letter" which is a list of items that have not been satisfactorily defined for the agencies to issue permits. Filing applications for permits very early is important to allow time for the process of satisfying these items.

Mr. Elwell explained that no County permits are required, however, several layers have to be addressed at both the State and Federal levels.

Mr. Isiminger added the County continues to have jurisdiction for the sea turtle protection plan, and plans may have to be submitted to the County if the project will be in a sea turtle protection zone. Mr. Isiminger said the Beaches and Shores Council requires the same amount of information to be presented to them as a permitting process would require. The letter to the State from the Countywide Beaches and Shores Council is very important in the permitting process.

Mr. Elwell reported the Town requested funds from Palm Beach County for the Mid-Town Beach Restoration Project. The Town committed to pay the State and Federal shares of funding for the project but requested the local share be paid by Palm Beach County. The County Staff reviewed the project and expressed concern with the groin field and a few additional components. The County objected to participating in some parts of the project but the remainder of the project was reasonable for the County to participate in at a certain percentage which was slightly less than the local share or approximately \$500,000. A recommendation from the County Staff, through DERM, is pending

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before the County Commission and should be acted upon this spring.

Mr. Isiminger commented on page 16 of Mr. Walesky's report that stated the Town of Palm Beach virtually has no appreciable length of shoreline that meets all three criteria.

Mr. Elwell agreed with Mr. Isiminger's comments and added, that as shown on that same page, much of the Palm Beach shoreline has a critical erosion bar. Mr. Elwell said the Town does need to address its own situation which is complicated by the eleven miles of privately owned beach. The County will not participate in funding for projects for most of that area because of the lack of public access to the beach.

Mr. Elwell said the Town Council has to meet requirements and find public benefit for spending public dollars. Mr. Elwell commented on the inlet to inlet groin field that has been discussed by the Shore Protection Board. The Town could not determine the groin field was a good idea and spend public funds on it without asking for private funding participation or determine specific findings for the public benefit of the project. Mr. Elwell explained that is the reason that, to date, the Town has focused on public stretches of beaches.

Responding to questions from Board members, Mr. Elwell replied that erosion control districts may be established and gave the example of Captiva Island. The residents of Captiva Island pay extra yearly into a fund that continuously performs coastal management work.

Mr. Lickle responded he thought the Town would have to obtain the approval of the private land owners to be directly tax assessed or obtain the owners' consent. Mr. Lickle suggested a local referendum could be held to obtain the consent of all of the residents that the beach is in the public's interest.

Mr. Elwell suggested the legal questions regarding spending Town monies and funding projects should be addressed by the Town Attorney, Mr. Randolph. Mr. Elwell said a long term effort was made by the Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association to coordinate local governments to address the local legislative organizations to push hard for State funding for beach projects with an on-going designated funding source.

Mr. Lickle thanked Mr. Elwell for the presentation.

VIII. CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS AND/OR ORGANIZATIONS TO INVITE TO ATTEND FUTURE SHORE PROTECTION BOARD MEETINGS FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE--Please see attached List of Past Guests & Guests Scheduled to Visit in the Future (Continued from Meeting on February 15, 1996): Mr. Lickle said speakers have been identified for the next three meetings: Tom Campbell, Kirby Green, and Eric Olsen. Suggestions for the July, August, September,

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and October meetings include Debbie Flack, Legislative Liaison from FSBPA; Dr. Robert Dean; and a representative for turtle protection.

After discussing the list of speakers, the Board suggested the meetings should be accelerated within the next couple of months to hear Tom Campbell, Kirby Green, Eric Olsen, Debbie Flack, and Dr. Dean. Mr. Lickle said that after hearing those speakers, the Board should reach a conclusion.

IX. CONFIRMATION OF DATE & TIME FOR THE NEXT MEETING OF THE SHORE PROTECTION BOARD (April 11, 1996, at 2:00 p.m): Mr. Elwell suggested March 28th may be considered for a Shore Protection Board meeting which is half way between the present meeting and the next scheduled meeting on April 11th. Mr. Elwell pointed out that Dr. Dean may not be able to attend on such short notice, and Debbie Flack cannot attend during the Legislative Session.

After discussion, the Board suggested to Mr. Elwell that he contact potential speakers for possible two week interval meetings after the scheduled April 11th meeting. The tentative schedule would be circulated by Mr. Elwell to the Board members after he makes contacts with the speakers.

The next meeting of the Board will be April 11, 1996, at 2:00 p.m.

X. ANY OTHER MATTERS: Mr. Martino stated that putting either groins with sand or just sand alone on the beaches will probably be the long term recommendation. In the short term, the dune system is vulnerable and has the potential for some serious structural damage especially during the storm last week. Mr. Martino suggested the Board ask the Council to authorize a plan to deal with the near term situation, and some expertise should come to bear in evaluating the present situation to determine the vulnerability of the Town. Mr. Martino continued that after the evaluation, something should be decided what could be done about it.

Mr. Martino suggested a contingency plan should be drafted to go into effect after the Corps of Engineers completed their dredging project if enough sand was not put on the beaches.

Mr. Lickle responded the operation of the Sand Transfer Plant is a high priority item for the Town as is the Corps of Engineers dredging project. Mr. Lickle assumed that Mr. Martino was suggesting another renourishment project should be undertaken. Mr. Martino agreed with that statement and requested more sand should be placed on beaches earlier than planned because of the vulnerability of certain areas.

Mr. Lickle said the Shore Protection Board's mission was long term; however, Mr. Martino disagreed with that statement. Mr. Lickle replied that he understood the Board was attempting to devise a plan and suggest to the Council how best to protect the beaches and the shoreline, and that may involve immediate or future projects. Mr. Lickle continued that the Town has done a lot of

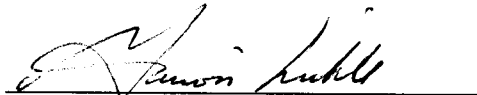
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patchwork in the past, and the addition of sand may be desirable, but the permitting process is long. The job of the Shore Protection Board is to develop a broader based, longer term, global plan for the Town as opposed to identifying immediate projects.

Mr. Martino replied the Shore Protection Board's job is to do both, and the seawall will be affected if the dunes are not there if a hurricane should strike. Mr. Martino said sand should be placed on the beaches as soon as possible after the turtle season.

Mr. Isiminger reported that the report presented at the February meeting regarding the proposed artificial headlands for Jupiter Island, has been modified. Dr. Aubrey conducted another work shop and the headland cost estimates are between \$213,000 and \$355,000 apiece. If the headlands (or groins) were spaced 850 feet apart along the shoreline for thirteen miles, the cost for eighty groins would be \$17 - \$28 million. This estimate did not include engineering or sand. Mr. Isiminger explained the \$17 - \$28 million range was based on using either limestone rock or granite for the groins.

XI. ADJOURNMENT: There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.



Garrison D. Lickle
Chairman

Prepared by:
Mary A. Pollitt
Town Clerk