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507 Ocean Avenue  
Melbourne Beach  
Florida 32951



TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH  
BREVARD COUNTY'S OLDEST BEACH COMMUNITY • ESTABLISHED 1883

# BEACH COMBER

## 30th Annual Founder's Day Pineapple Surf Contest; Ocean Avenue, Melbourne Beach, FL; May 4th, 2013

**ENERGY:** Founder's Day is a holiday by Melbourne Beach, for Melbourne Beach, and for the past 30 years, the popular Pineapple Surf Contest, which awards division winners with the event's namesake spiky fruit, has been a big part of the yearly river-to-ocean festival celebrating the town's history. It is a cozy scene with friends and locals sparring for golden juicy pineapples and yearlong bragging rights.

**FIRST TIME AT FIGHT CLUB:** Even with all of the salty elders and sun-bleached local surf historians on hand talking about what the contest was like "way back when," it seemed that nobody could remember a year when the Pineapple Surf Contest had actually gotten waves. In fact, the contest has begun to garner a reputation as a wave repellent, and it generally marks the beginning of the all-too-familiar summer doldrums. But this year was a little different. The Pineapple Surf Contest finally came alive and provided some thump.

**THE SLIDE:** For the first few rounds, the overhead surf was warbly, and the sky was gray. But as the tide filled in, the wind shifted offshore, the sun came out, and the boys began to blow up. An excited Eddie Guilbeau could even be seen jumping rope with his leash between heats.

Most Central Florida surfers have seen youngster Noah Dovin shredding since, well, the womb, and nothing changed this Saturday, as the little guy proved his big-wave prowess. He competed in three divisions and took 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in Junior Men's, Menehunes, and Boys, respectively. He'll definitely be one to watch in the coming years .

But the wave-of-the-day award has to go to Warrick Smith, the big local who got a sleepy crowd to its feet with an insane barrel to capture the Longboard division piña. It had been a close final against Billy Compton until Warrick stuffed 11 feet of fiberglass and ass into a drainer and came flying out with a double-fisted claim. Other stoked amateur winners for the day included Blake Speir in Menehunes, Jonathan Wallhauser in Boys, Maddie Malizia in Women's, Kelly Branagh in Seniors, Chea Scenti in Girls, Curtis Byrd in Super Seniors, and Cheyne Balbier in Masters.

The usual ten amateur divisions battled valiantly against the conditions and displayed the best of the past, present, and future talent that seems to grow right out of the sands in Mel Beach. But the real show was in the Sasha Sessions Pro-Am divisions, sponsored by Sebastian Inlet-legend-turned shaper Glenn Klugel and wife Courtney. Proceeds went toward funding the process of adopting Sasha, a little boy in the Ukraine destined for the loving home of the Klugel family.

The finals of the Sasha Session Men's Pro featured top local talent like former King Of The Peak Eddie Guilbeau, giant slayer Marshall Alberga, and Jacob Couture, along with former WQS standout/Central Florida legend CT Taylor, a resident of neighboring Satellite Beach. For the three Mel Beach locals, competing in the Pineapple Surf Contest with friends is a longstanding tradition. "Me, Eddie, and Harry Sak have been doing this contest since we were 5," said Alberga. "Finally, we got some waves. It's sick just being out here with the boys and using some of that local knowledge."

But the Pro title was not destined to stay at home this year, and no amount of local knowledge could change that. CT Taylor stayed hyper-consistent and on-rail as he slid into 1st under the radar with classic, top-to-bottom power surfing. At the end of the day, CT took the pineapple and the bragging rights north up A1A to his own hometown.

In the Sasha Session Open Women's division, to nobody's surprise, Nikki Viesins dominated, claiming the title with her familiar blend of power and style. It's no secret why she's currently the most decorated amateur in Central Florida and a multi-year member of the PacSun USA Surf Team.

**THE PAIN:** Sunburns, hangovers, and too many Sandbar fish tacos: the requisite amount of pain on any Saturday when it's pumping on Ocean Avenue.

**THE MAN:** CT Taylor came to win. He slashed his way to high scores on his backside, destroying left after left en route to his Men's Pro division victory.

## **Elected Officials**

**Mayor Tom Davis**

**Vice Mayor Rocco Maglio**

**Comm. Jean Marshall**

**Comm. Jay Gurecki**

**Comm. Lisa Farrall**

## **Town Staff**

### Town Manager

**Bill Hoskovec**

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### Town Clerk

**Rhonda Danielle**

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### Police Chief

**Dan Duncan**

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### Public Works Director

**Daniel Rocque**

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### Town Accountant

**Jennifer Howland**

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### Fire Chief

**Jim Hunter**

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### Building Official

**Vacant**

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YOU DO NOT TALK ABOUT FIGHT CLUB: "I wait all year long for this. There is so much going on, from the river to the beach, with the art walk and food and the contest. Add waves, and this is better than Christmas." –Men's Pro finalist Eddie Guilbeau

FINAL RESULTS OF THE 30TH ANNUAL FOUNDER'S DAY PINEAPPLE SURF CONTEST:

SASHA SESSION MEN'S PRO

- 1. CT Taylor
- 2. Jacob Couture
- 3. Marshall Alberg
- 4. Eddie Guilbeau

SASHA SESSION OPEN WOMEN

- 1. Nikki Viesins
- 2. Maddy Malizia
- 3. Joann Conan

LONGBOARD

- 1. Warrick Smith
- 2. Billy Compton
- 3. Truk Agimmarg

MASTERS

- 1. Cheyne Balbier
- 2. Benny Bobbitt
- 3. Matt Conneen

SUPER SENIORS

- 1. Curtis Byrd
- 2. Henry Edwards
- 3. Harry Holmes

GIRLS

- 1. Chea Scenti
- 2. Kaomi Diaz
- 3. Alaina Heater

SENIORS

- 1. Kelly Branagh
- 2. Bryce Rittgers
- 3. Robert Branagh

WOMEN

- 1. Maddy Malizia
- 2. Natale Kicinski
- 3. Kelly Diaz

JUNIOR MENS

- 1. Noah Dovin
- 2. Kieran Grant
- 3. Eddie Wierback

BOYS

- 1. Jonathan Wallhauser
- 2. Dawson Tarnoski
- 3. Noah Dovin

MENEHUNES

- 1. Blake Speir
- 2. Noah Dovin
- 3. Tyler Helock

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## Sustainability Tip : Organic Weed Killer

USDA Agricultural Research Service scientists have tested and found vinegar to be a potent weed killer. The vinegar's acetic acid lowers the moisture in the plant and causes it to die. The acid will also lower the pH of the soil for about 48 hours, making it harder for the weeds to grow back. The benefits are that it is inexpensive and environmentally safe, so skip the cost and the chemicals and use vinegar to get rid of pesky weeds. It is perfect for organic gardening and farming. For best results, spray or pour white vinegar directly onto the weeds on a sunny, dry day. Tough weeds might need additional applications. Add one ounce of liquid dish soap to a gallon of vinegar to help the vinegar stick to the leaves, giving it more time to work. Be aware that the vinegar will kill any vegetation, so be careful of the surrounding plants when applying.

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## Marine Debris on Your Beach

Marine debris is defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as any man-made object that is discarded, disposed or abandoned into the coastal or marine environment. The most common types of marine debris are cigarette filters, beverage bottles and cans, food wrappers, fishing lines and gear. All debris has one thing in common, they share a common origin: people. Humans are responsible for mishandling or improper disposal of materials, which eventually enter into the marine environment.

Marine debris can have many impacts on the marine environment. Debris, such as fishing nets and gear, can smother, crush and damage both coral reefs and bottom-dwelling species. Wildlife (birds, seals, manatees, and sea turtles) can become entangled in fishing line, nets, rope, and plastic soda can rings. Several marine species also mistake plastic debris for food, and once ingested the debris can lead to choking or starvation. Medical and personal hygiene debris can cause human health issues.

How can you help prevent marine debris?

Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

Properly dispose of fishing line, net, or other litter.

Pick up your trash when you leave the beach, park, or playground.

Get Involved: Keep Brevard Beautiful organizes two Beach Clean-up events every year (September and April). For more information visit [www.keepbrevardbeautiful.com](http://www.keepbrevardbeautiful.com) or contact the Melbourne Beach Environmental Advisory Board.

For more information about marine debris, visit [www.marinedebris.noaa.gov](http://www.marinedebris.noaa.gov).

Please Help Keep our Sea Free of Debris!

# ENERGY SAVING TIPS

According to the U.S. Department of Energy, the average home spends about \$2,200 a year on energy costs, but you can lower your energy bills and help save the environment at the same time. Here are some tips to consider from the ISC Energy Management Office:

- Be a speedy chef. Nothing is more energy efficient for cooking than your microwave. It uses two-thirds less energy than your stove and reduces your cooling load.
- Push a button to wash dishes. Your dishwasher uses less water than washing dishes by hand. Let dishes air-dry to save even more.
- Fill up the fridge. Having lots of food in your refrigerator keeps it from warming up too fast when the door is open, preventing it from having to cycle as frequently to stay cool.

Cutting back unnecessary energy use is an easy way to reduce energy consumption while saving money.

# SEA TURTLE AWARENESS

Every year from March 1 – October 31, East central Florida beaches host the largest gathering of nesting sea turtles in the United States. Emerging hatchlings abandon their sandy nests and scramble to the ocean-an often-treacherous journey all too often disrupted by their attraction to artificial lighting.

In an effort to protect hatchlings, please remember that the Town code states that no artificial lighting may illuminate any area of the beach after 9:00 p.m. from March 1 through October 31. It is also unlawful to remove sea turtles, their eggs or hatchlings from the beach. It is additionally illegal to disrupt sea turtle nests. These offences are a violation of Town Code and Federal laws as these creatures are protected species.

For further information regarding sea turtles and turtle walks, please contact the Sea Turtle Preservation Society at 676-1701 or [www.seaturtlespacecoast.org](http://www.seaturtlespacecoast.org) .

# Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Melbourne Beach Police Department    Chief Dan Duncan

*...the proper design and effective use  
of the built environment.*

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, or CPTED (pronounced sep-ted), is a crime prevention philosophy based on the theory that proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, as well as an improvement in the quality of life.

The best time to apply this philosophy is in the design phase, before a building or neighborhood is built. You can also successfully apply it later, but retrofitting an existing environment can sometimes be costly.

The use of CPTED will reduce crime and fear by reducing criminal opportunity and fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of space. A legitimate user means one who is using a space for its intended purpose. The emphasis is on prevention rather than apprehension and punishment.

## *Three Key Principles*

There are three basic and overlapping principles in the CPTED concept. In order to get a better understanding of the concept, let us consider these:

### **Natural Surveillance:**

We need to create environments where there is plenty of opportunity for people engaged in their normal behavior to observe the space around them.

By designing the placement of physical features, activities and people in such a way to maximize visibility, natural surveillance occurs.

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## Natural Access Control:

Most criminal intruders will try to find a way into an area where they will not be easily observed. Limiting access and increasing natural surveillance keeps them out altogether or marks them as an intruder.

By selectively placing entrances and exits, fencing, lighting and landscape to control the flow of or limit access, natural access control occurs.

## Natural Territorial Reinforcement:

An environment designed to clearly delineate private space does two things. First, it creates a sense of ownership. Owners have a vested interest and are more likely to challenge intruders or report them to the police. Second, the sense of owned space creates an environment where "strangers" or "intruders" stand out and are more easily identified.

By using buildings, fences, pavement, signs, lighting and landscape to express owners and define public, semi-public and private space, natural territorial reinforcement occurs.

### Why the emphasis on "Natural?"

Historically, the emphasis has been on the target hardening approach to crime prevention. Relying on mechanical (locks, security systems, alarms, monitoring equipment, etc.) and organized (security patrols, law enforcement, etc.) crime prevention strategies means to make the target harder to get into and can create a fortress effect and "feel" unsafe. This traditional approach tends to overlook the opportunity for natural access control and surveillance. By natural, reference is made to the crime prevention by-product that comes from normal and routine use of an environment.

The CPTED theory advocates that all possibilities for natural crime prevention be exhausted, prior to the involvement of the mechanical and organized strategies. The CPTED approach is much more user friendly and customer service oriented than the traditional target hardening approach.

*The Three D's*

CPTED involves the design of the physical space in the context of the bona fide user of the space, the normal and expected use of that space, and the predictable

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behavior of the bona fide users and offenders. CPTED emphasizes the connection between the functional objective of space utilization and behavior management. We must differentiate between designation of the purpose of space, its definition in terms of management and identity, and its design as it relates to function and behavior management. By using the "Three D's" as a guide, space may be evaluated by asking the following types of questions:

**Designation:**

- What is the designated purpose of this space?
- For what purpose was it originally intended?
- How well does the space support its current use or its intended use?
- Is there conflict?

**Definition:**

- How is space defined?
- Is it clear who owns it?
- Where are its borders?
- Are there social or cultural definitions that affect how space is used?
- Are the legal or administrative rules clearly set out and reinforced in policy?
- Are there signs?
- Is there conflict or confusion between purpose and definition?

**Design:**

- How well does the physical design support the intended function?
- How well does the physical design support the desired or accepted behaviors?
- Does the physical design conflict with or impede the productive use of the space or the proper functioning of the intended human activity?
- Is there confusion or conflict in the manner in which physical design is intended to control behavior?

Once these questions have been asked, the information received may be used as a means of guiding decisions about the use of human space. The proper functions have to be matched with space that can support them. The design has to assure that the intended activity can function well and it has to directly support the control of behavior.

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## *Strategies In Action*

Following are a few examples of CPTED strategies in action. In each there is a mixture of the three CPTED concept keys that is appropriate to the setting and to the security or crime problems. Some of the examples were created in the direct application of CPTED. Others were borrowed from real life situations that were observed to be working. The most basic, common thread is the primary emphasis on naturalness—simply doing things that you already have to do a little better.

- Provide clear border definition of controlled space
  - Provide clearly marked transitional zones that indicate movement from public to semi-public to private space
  - Relocate gathering areas to locations with natural surveillance and access control or to locations away from the view of would-be offenders
  - Place safe activities in unsafe locations to promote natural surveillance of these activities to increase the perception of safety for normal users and risk for offenders
  - Re-designate the use of space to provide natural barriers to conflicting activities
  - Improve the scheduling of space to allow for effective use, appropriate "critical intensity" and temporal definition of accepted behaviors
  - Redesign or revamp space to increase the perception or reality of natural surveillance
- Overcome distance and isolation through improved communication and design efficiencies

## *CPTED Goal*

By including CPTED principles in new construction, from the design stage, we can make the built environment safer from the start, rather than waiting for crime problems to develop and depending on law enforcement to handle them after the fact. By reviewing existing problem areas and applying the CPTED principles, those problems can be turned around.

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The goal of using the CPTED philosophy is to design and build safer, more productive and user friendly environments, reducing costs and liability and ultimately, the improvement in the quality of life. There are no hard and fast rules in CPTED. *This* is not good and *that* bad. CPTED is about sharing ideas and asking questions.

For more information, please feel free to contact the Melbourne Beach Police Department and take advantage of our Home Security Program:

Home and business security assessments to prevent vulnerabilities. Practical and useful information to heighten security consciousness, and create an effective, target hardened environment designed to resist crime opportunist. If you would like an officer to complete a survey, please contact the Melbourne Beach Police Department at 321-723-4343 to schedule an appointment.