

CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
ON THE FLORIDA COASTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1993
ANNUAL
REPORT



PHOTO CREDITS

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LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE PUBLIC

On behalf of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, I am pleased to present our 1993 Annual Report.

Since the early 1970's, Florida has participated in the federal coastal management program while developing and designing state programs to protect environmental resources and manage the development of the coastal interior. Over the past year, the Florida Coastal Management Program has evaluated the success of these programs. With renewed vigor and commitment, policies to implement positive changes throughout the program are now well established.

Activity and productivity were at the forefront all year. Forty-one grants to local governments, state agencies and universities, encompassing two grant cycles and totaling over three million dollars in federal funds, were administered by the Program to implement the coastal action plan; coastal management workshops were introduced around the state to inform coastal managers about best management practices; a memorandum of understanding, which will better serve the public's needs, was achieved pertaining to federal consistency; a coastal information exchange bulletin board system was instituted to provide easy access to coastal related information free of charge; and success stories from around the state and around the nation were featured in the Program's quarterly newsletter, *Coastal Currents*. This report summarizes our activities and accomplishments in bringing citizen involvement to the problems facing Florida's coast, with specific recommendations for future action.

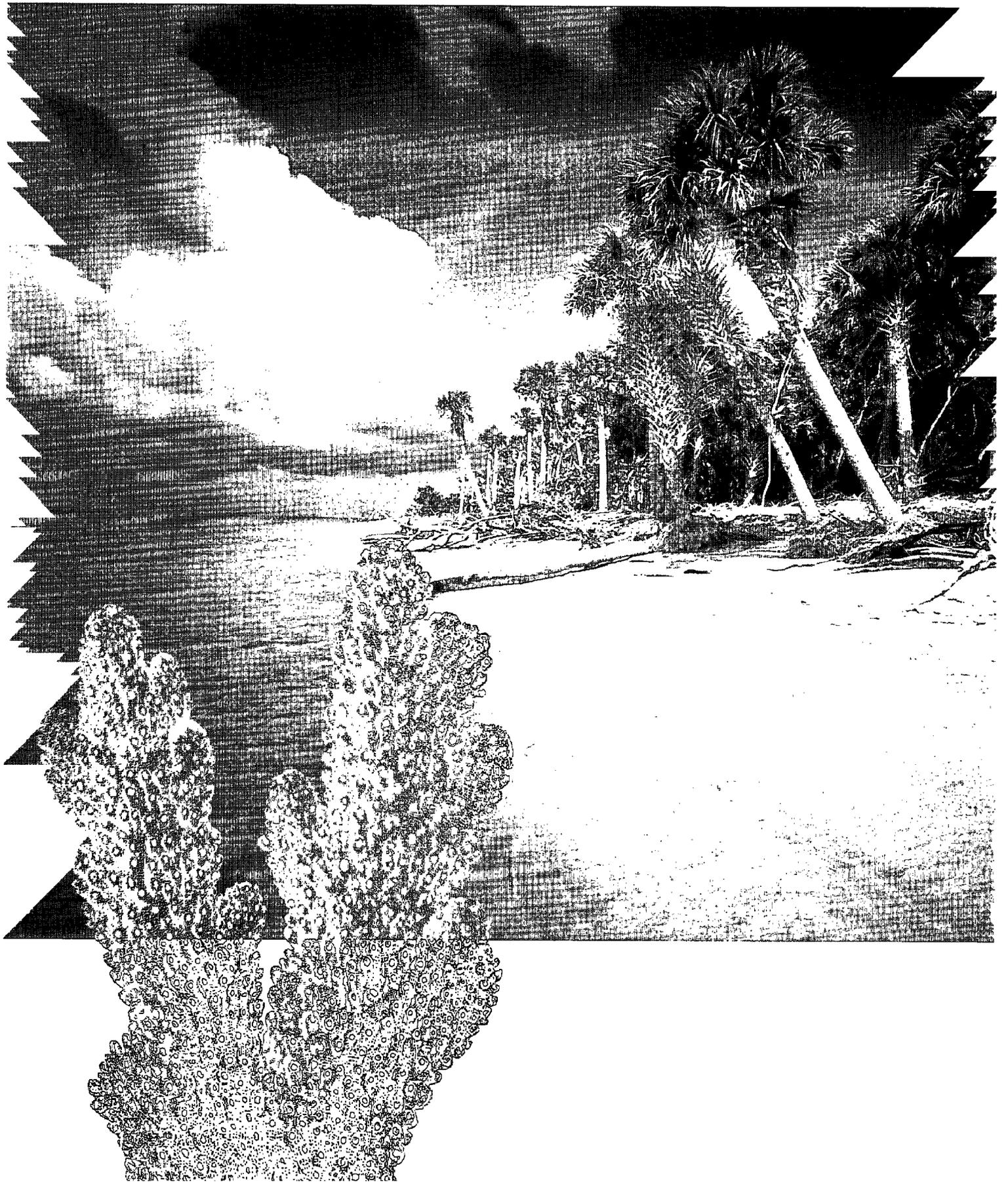
Profiting from the successes within the Program and learning from the success stories of others has created a climate for continued growth and progress within the Program. Last year was a very fruitful year for the Florida Coastal Management Program. Strategies are in place to ensure that 1994 will be another successful year in Florida's management of its coastal environs.

PAUL JOHNSON

Chair

Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management

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PREFACE

*F*lorida. A place like no other, a singular jewel set between sparkling seas. With 8,400 miles of tidal shoreline to protect, maintain and preserve, the message is clear. There must be a balance between nature and man in order that both survive and thrive. Refining the balance to include both environmental and economic concerns is a colossal undertaking. But we must determine the correct balance if we are to enjoy and benefit from the gifts nature has entrusted to our care.

One hundred and sixty years of continued growth and development in the state of Florida have taken their toll on nature's once overflowing resource pool. Nature continues to replenish and renourish the earth but society, in many places, has strained the fragile ecosystems of the coastal areas. Legislation, education and public participation are all being looked to for solutions. Legislation provides guidance and direction. Education has spawned public participation by raising the level of awareness of environmental issues. Distribution of public information and media participation have gotten the public's attention. When reviewing recent statistics on pollution, marine debris, and changes that individuals can make, such as more natural landscaping, it is rewarding to know that a difference is being made. People are aware, do care, and are taking action.

The Florida Coastal Management Program has taken the lead in identifying and prioritizing coastal conservation and coastal management issues. The Program continues to enlist new groups to work with us in a partnership to manage, preserve and sustain the diverse coastal resources of Florida.



CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

“The Bay has been my ‘backyard’ for over 30 years. Initially, it was the place I enjoyed with my children, hanging over the side of the boat to watch the conchs in the grassbeds, probably 12 to 15 feet below. Today there are few places in that huge area of water in which you might see down more than a foot.

In the 60’s the ‘oldtimers’ amazed us with their stories of quantities of fish, lobster, shrimp, really BIG ones to be scooped up at the end of a dock. Now the fishermen are moving away from the Keys, probably hoping to follow the fish, which are almost scarce by the standards of five years ago. The commercial landings of food fish are appallingly low.

A resolution has been adopted by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management and presented to the Governor, the Cabinet, and the Legislature of the State of Florida requesting action on the water quality problems of Florida Bay. The Governor is requested to direct the Governing Board of the South Florida Water Management District to immediately begin actions which will restore the historical quantity, quality, and timing of freshwater flows into Florida Bay.”

—ALISON FAHRER, CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Alison Fahrer

The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management is charged with the responsibility of assisting the Department of Community Affairs with the development and implementation of a strategy to enhance citizen awareness and involvement in the state’s coastal management programs. The Committee provides a main avenue for public participation in the Florida Coastal Management Program. During 1993, the Committee served as a broad-based citizen support group to promote the Florida Coastal Management Program and sound coastal management. The Committee provides a

vehicle for citizens' input and acts as a sounding board for the Florida Coastal Management Program Director, the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee and the Governor. The Committee also functions as a support group to implement the Coastal Action Plan.

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act requires state coastal management programs provide opportunities for public participation. Traditionally, the Citizens Advisory Committee has served in this capacity for the Florida Coastal Management Program. The Governor appointed a 15 member advisory committee on November 6, 1992, which met for the first time in January 1993. The Committee represents local and regional governments, business, boating and fishing, academia and environmental concerns from around the state (see map).

The Citizens Advisory Committee held five public meetings and four workshops during 1993. Issues addressed included hurricane planning, boating, property insurance, and state and national coastal legislation. A critical issue under discussion was the Florida Bay Resolution to the Governor and Cabinet. All Citizens Advisory Committee meetings and workshops are free and open to the public.

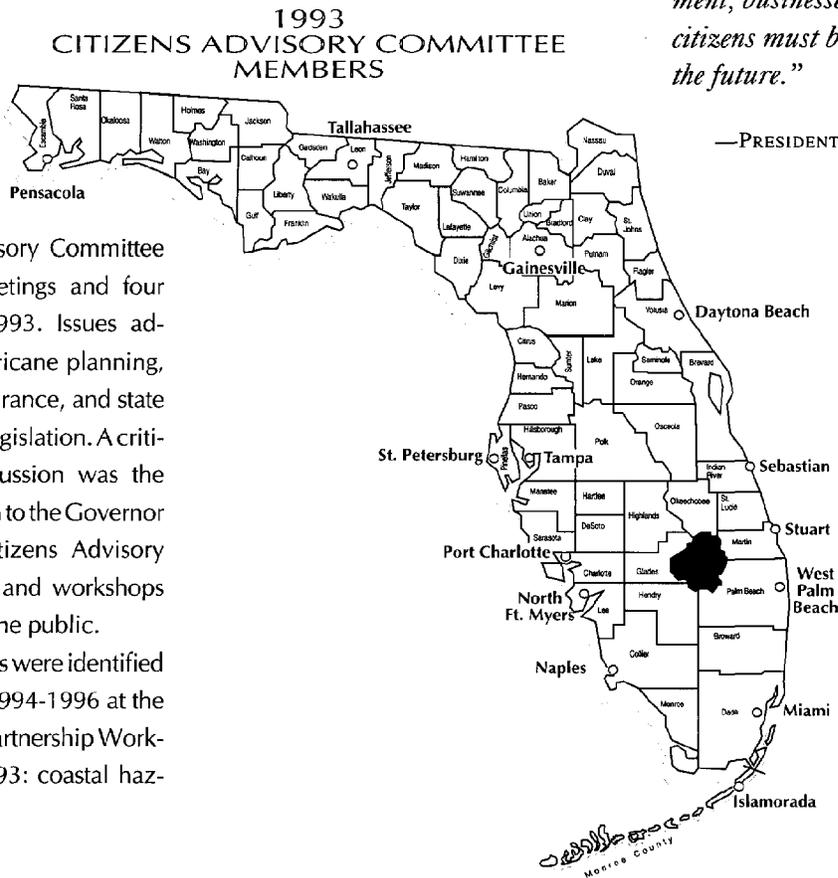
The following issues were identified as priority issues for 1994-1996 at the joint Coastal Action Partnership Workshop on May 26, 1993: coastal haz-

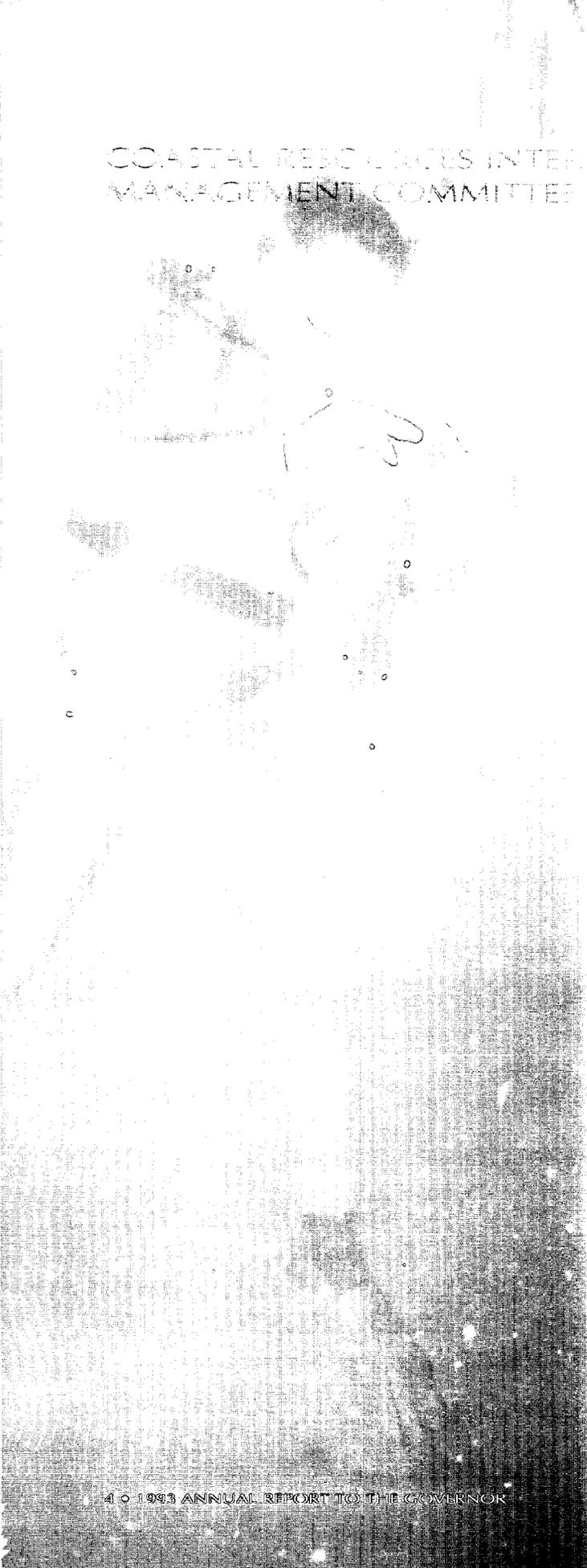
ards, a comprehensive coastal management program, and ocean and coastal resources. In August 1993, the Committee identified the public, coastal managers and decision makers, and the business sector as the priority target audiences for public outreach efforts for 1994.

The Citizens Advisory Committee identifies important coastal issues, interacting with the public to raise awareness and to encourage participation in a public forum. The Committee plays a key role in the effective administration of the Florida Coastal Management Program. Charged to establish a network through which significant coastal issues may be channeled, the Committee functions as an essential tool for the management of Florida's coast.

"We have learned that the federal government has played an important role in protecting and preserving natural resources, but that it has not acted and should not act alone. In the past, state and local governments, businesses, and private citizens all have made important contributions to environmental research, land preservation, habitat protection, and enhancement of environmental quality. If we are to continue the progress we have seen in the past, the partnership between government, businesses and private citizens must be expanded in the future."

—PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN





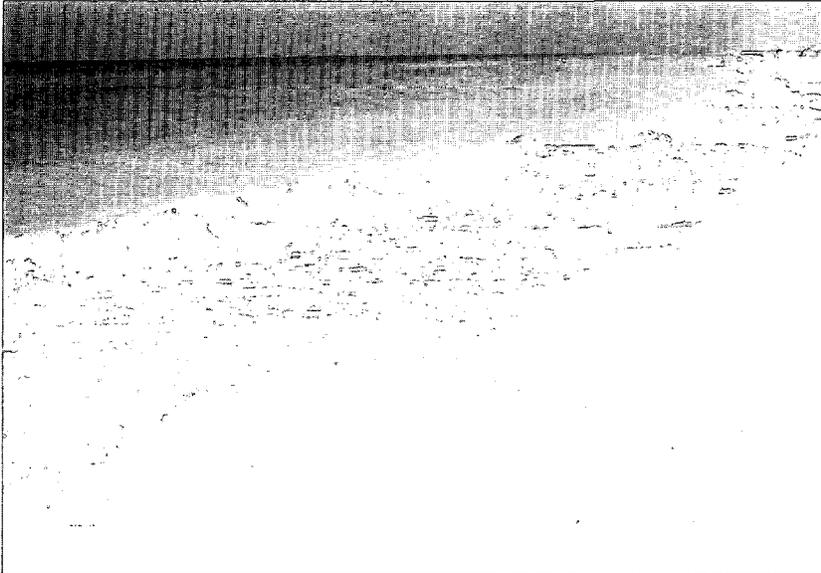
COASTAL RESOURCES INTERAGENCY
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

“From red snapper in Pensacola to spiny lobster in the Keys, Florida’s marine waters are a unique and biologically diverse home to thousands of species. These resources are highly valued by millions of residents and visitors to our state. Coastal resources bring economic benefits and, perhaps more importantly, enjoyment and relaxation to millions in our state.

Prior to the creation of the Marine Fisheries Commission in 1983, Florida had no independent governmental entity dedicated to protecting living marine resources. The ensuing ten years of sound, scientifically based management have restored stocks of mackerel, snook, and red drum to healthy levels. This progress was not achieved through insulated action by a bureaucracy distanced from the public. Public participation has been the keystone of the process. In a typical year, the Marine Fisheries Commission spends 35 to 40 days conducting fact-finding workshops and rule development meetings in 20 to 25 locations around the state. Annually, approximately 2,000 individuals and organizations receive 25 news and information releases from the Commission office. Regulators learn the ideas and concerns of hundreds of residents in face-to-face exchanges of views. Bringing government to the people, the Marine Fisheries Commission attempts to channel input into fair and effective regulatory decisions.

Through participation with the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee, the Marine Fisheries Commission serves as an information conduit to other agencies. True public participation and interagency coordination serve to sustain the benefits from Florida’s diverse coastal ecosystem.”

—DR. RUSSELL NELSON,
MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION,
INTERAGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



“To allow unchecked development of our coastal regions is to risk the very resources which have made these areas so valuable.”

—CONGRESSMAN
GERRY E. STUDDS

The state of Florida is challenged by some of the most complex coastal management issues in the country. Florida has the daunting task of balancing management of population growth with preservation and protection of an already stressed ecosystem. The decision of how to manage Florida's coastal resources was made in the late seventies with enactment of the Florida Coastal Management Act of 1978. The Florida Coastal Management Program is a networked program that is comprised of the joint authority and responsibilities of 27 Florida statutes in response to the requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (see page 34).

Since there was a need for a framework that could provide a coordinative and unifying function, in August 1980 the Governor and Cabinet issued a

Joint Resolution establishing the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee. The Committee's purpose is to serve as a partnership of state agencies, a collegial body that will ensure the most effective allocation of state resources for coastal management.

The Interagency Management Committee is made up of 11 agencies, including the Marine Fisheries Commission, which have major responsibility for coastal decision-making. In addition, the chair of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management is a member of the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee. The Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee serves as the principal policy coordinating body for multi-jurisdictional coastal issues. The committee reviews and comments on state plans and ac-

tivities which affect coastal policies, as well as on multiagency permitting functions in relation to state and federal consistency requirements. The Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee's fiscal responsibilities include prioritizing the expenditure of federal grant funds awarded for coastal management.

Through the function of the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee, Florida has a continuing forum for the discussion of statewide coastal environmental, land management and development issues. Under the leadership of the Department of Community Affairs' Secretary, Linda Loomis Shelley, the Committee is dedicated to meeting the challenges of managing, protecting and maintaining Florida's unique and precious coastal resources.

FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

“While no one can doubt the amazing resiliency of Mother Nature, it is a sad fact of life that much of Florida has suffered excessive environmental damage from which recovery is questionable at best. We in the Florida Coastal Management Program are committed to a long-term, common sense crusade to reverse, or at least slow down, these destructive processes, so that future generations will not inherit a wasteland. The solutions will not be forthcoming from blind environmental extremism or short-sighted political expediency, but rather from an enlightened, systematic approach to solving our coastal and natural resource problems. The Florida Coastal Management Program serves as the focal point for addressing and resolving these dynamic issues, but the critical ingredient we try to foster is dedicated public involvement in the process.”

—JOHN BARKER,
FLORIDA COASTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

The Florida Coastal Management Program is a partnership of local, regional, state and federal agencies working to conserve and protect Florida's coastal resources while encouraging wise coastal development. The Florida Coastal Management Program is positioned in the Department of Community Affairs where its mission is to maintain and enhance the quality of life throughout the coastal areas of the state.

SUMMARY

Local government plays a major role by preparing plans and implementing permitting programs aimed at improving the quality of life while protecting the environment. Florida is also fortunate in having regional agencies to help protect the coastal zone. The Florida Coastal Management Program has been approved by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which provides both funding and the ability to influence federal agency decisions. This approval affords the Florida Coastal Management Program an op-



portunity to work with other federal programs such as the National Estuary Program and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Gulf of Mexico Program.

Working with the Florida Coastal Management Program are the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee and the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management. The Citizens Advisory Committee has been appointed by the Governor to help identify coastal issues and serve as a liaison to local government and citizen's groups. The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee and the staff meet annually to



develop a Coastal Action Plan to guide the work of the Florida Coastal Management Program. The Action Plan charts the course for the Florida Coastal Management Program, identifying opportunities for financial and technical assistance.

One of the most important roles of the Florida Coastal Management Program is to educate decision makers at all levels of government concerning coastal management issues in Florida. The Program has recently initiated a series of workshops using the facilities of several of the networked groups. The goal is to share detailed technical information about coastal resources with concerned state and local agencies and other interested groups.

ACTION ITEMS

- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
 - Federal Consistency Reports
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
 - Grants
- COMMUNICATION
 - Coastal Currents*
 - Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS)
 - Fact Sheets
 - Funding Sources
 - Workshops

“Almost 80 percent of Florida’s population lives in the 35 coastal counties. Every major metropolitan area, except Orlando, is adjacent to a major bay or estuarine system. This dictates that economic growth, job creation and coastal environmental stewardship must proceed in a balanced way to ensure the integrity of our coast for those who follow us. The Citizens Advisory Committee represents the citizens of Florida in trying to ensure this balance is maintained by guiding the Coastal Management Program to make a difference.”

—DR. JAMES CATO,
FLORIDA SEA GRANT
COLLEGE PROGRAM

FLORIDA BAY

“There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things, because the innovator has for enemies all those who have done well under the old conditions, and lukewarm defenders in those who may do well under the new.”

—MACHIAVELLI,
THE PRINCE

BACKGROUND

All problems, like government, are local. At the same time, local problems, like government, affect much broader horizons.

SUMMARY

Florida Bay, a nursery for a commercial fishery which supplies a major portion of both shell and fin fish for the country, needs immediate local, state, and federal government attention. The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management has recognized this local problem in the Florida Keys, which is such a widespread threat to more than the Keys ecology and economy.

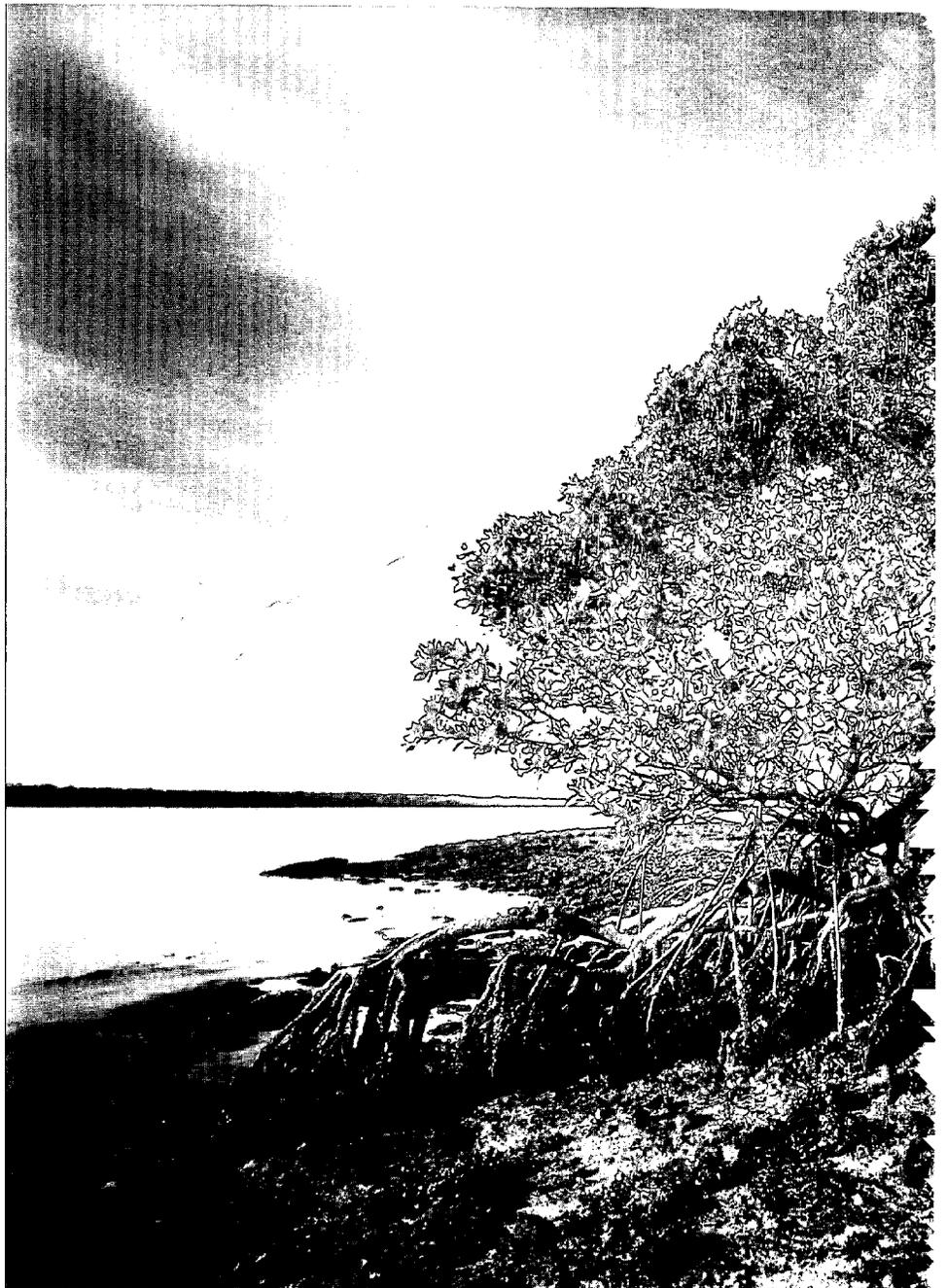
Dead zones, algal blooms, super salinity, coral diseases...all these ap-

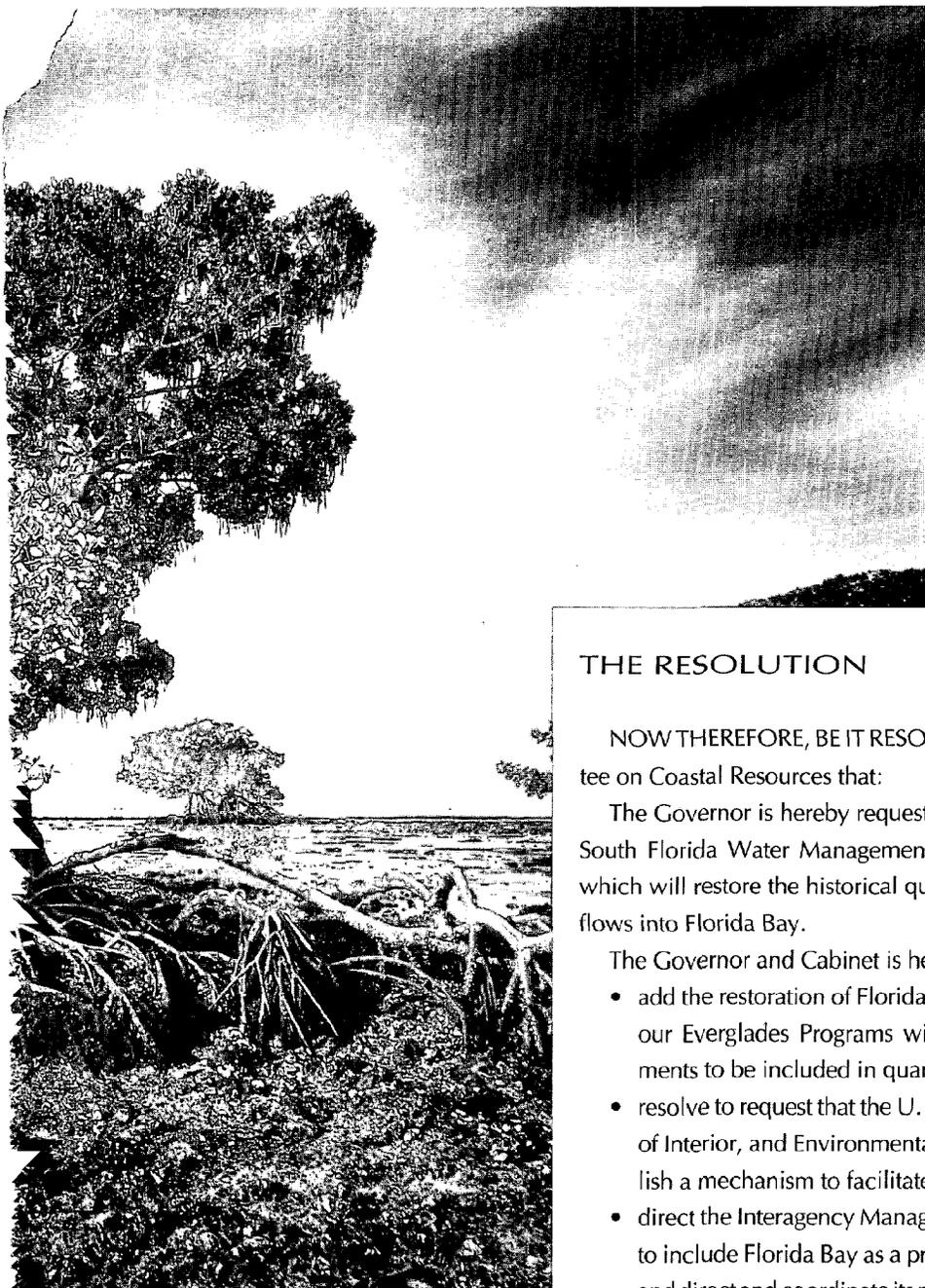
pear in a huge body of water which has been an international area of sport and commercial fishing and coral reef diving. The Keys locals have pounded the doors of legislators, agencies and academic strongholds for years as the symptoms of trouble in Florida Bay increased.

Now the Keys residents have the attention of most of the players who can help, but patience for action is

running out. The scientists agree that freshwater to the Bay must be increased and that the thousands of septic tanks and wastewater systems require real management. Several highly respected scientists believe that delay may kill Florida Bay.

The Citizens Advisory Committee, through Resolution 93-01, has urged the Governor, Cabinet and Legislature to act *NOW*.





THE RESOLUTION

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources that:

The Governor is hereby requested to direct the Governing Board of the South Florida Water Management District to immediately begin actions which will restore the historical quantity, quality, and timing of freshwater flows into Florida Bay.

The Governor and Cabinet is hereby requested to:

- add the restoration of Florida Bay as a specific goal in the state's Save our Everglades Programs with specific objectives and accomplishments to be included in quarterly reports to them;
- resolve to request that the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Interior, and Environmental Protection Agency immediately establish a mechanism to facilitate the restoration of Florida Bay;
- direct the Interagency Management Committee on Coastal Resources to include Florida Bay as a priority issue in its "Florida Keys Initiative" and direct and coordinate its member agencies to work with other state, local, and federal agencies in research and remediation of the problems in Florida Bay.

The Florida Legislature is hereby requested to direct the appropriate committee staff to make the restoration of Florida Bay a priority interim project for study with recommendations for action during the 1993-94 legislative session.

The Florida Coastal Management staff in the Department of Community Affairs is hereby requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Cabinet, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Florida.

Resolved and adopted this 25th day of March, 1993 by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management.

- Acquire lands necessary to deliver historical water flow to Florida Bay
- Establish research and monitoring necessary to document recovery and restoration efforts
- Establish a mechanism to report progress on Florida Bay to the Governor, Cabinet, Legislature and citizens of the state

PROPERTY INSURANCE

“What is the fiscal impact?”

The only immediate fiscal impact would be from subsidizing the audits. This does not have to be part of the program. If it is state policy to subsidize insurance for low-income homeowners, the investment would appear to produce better results if the audits were included.”

—MAGGY HURCHALLA,
MARTIN COUNTY COMMISSIONER

BACKGROUND

The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management toured hurricane damaged areas of south Dade County in March. At the May meeting, the Committee discussed the types of damage to homes caused by Hurricane Andrew; the problems associated with insurance companies' announced plans for canceling homeowners policies in Florida; and the state's moratorium on such cancellations. Following this discussion, the Committee forwarded a letter with recommendations on property insurance issues to the Governor, Cabinet, and the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee.

SUMMARY

Coastal hazards are a priority issue for the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management. In the wake of Hurricane Andrew, problems ranging from inadequate construction to evacuation difficulties surfaced. When insurance companies proposed canceling policies in Florida, the Legislature imposed a temporary moratorium, while the Governor's Study



Commission on Property Insurance and Reinsurance developed more permanent solutions.

The Citizens Advisory Committee wrote to the Insurance Commissioner, Governor and Cabinet and the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee suggesting that the property insurance industry develop a set of building standards which would address the major causes of damage from Hurricane Andrew. Concerns over in-



insurance rates could be addressed through audits which would qualify a homeowner for lower rates.

In addition, homeowners meeting audit standards would have some assurance that if their home was in a safe area, remaining at home would result in greater safety. Due to the ferocity of Hurricane Andrew, people may now have a tendency to evacuate beyond the capacity of evacuation routes and endanger themselves by their efforts.

The Governor's Study Commission was given copies of the Committee's letter. The House Insurance Committee worked with the Study Commission to draft legislation for the November 1993 special session of the Legislature. Those issues and recommendations not aired at the special session will be addressed during the regular 1994 Legislative Session.

ACTION ITEMS

- Follow up on both House Insurance Committee and Study Commission activities.
- Encourage agencies involved with evacuation to work on the evacuation issue.

BOATING SAFETY

“Over the past year, the Citizen’s Advisory Committee has become a cohesive, focused body. The members are both knowledgeable and sincerely dedicated to making Florida’s coastal management program an efficient and effective tool to shape the state’s growth needs.”

—MARK MASCIAROTTE,
DIANA YACHT DESIGN

BACKGROUND

For the public to derive maximum benefit from each government program as funding becomes more difficult to obtain, waste in any form must be eliminated. The boating subcommittee was set up for the single purpose of ensuring that neither the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management nor the Department of Community Affairs waste resources duplicating efforts already being expended in other agencies or in other committees.

SUMMARY

Part of the Citizens Advisory Committee’s mandate is to aid the Florida Coastal Management Program staff in identifying forces that affect Florida’s coastal resources and to act as a catalyst to bring these issues to the proper agencies for review. Without question, recreational boating and its associated activities are inexorably linked to governmental management of the resources.

In discussions held early in 1993, it became apparent that with over a



million boats using our waterways each year, recreational boating issues are important enough to warrant an ongoing focus by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management. At the Committee meeting in West Palm Beach



in March, a five-member boating subcommittee was appointed and tasked with keeping the full Committee apprised of any boating issues that might require the Committee's attention. In addition, where possible, the Committee agreed it would provide input

to regulatory agencies or decision makers regarding these issues.

In order to familiarize Citizens Advisory Committee members and the general public with current boating issues, a boating workshop was held in Captiva in August. Speakers from around the state discussed a number of timely issues, including pending anchoring legislation, new hurricane preparedness regulations that affect boaters and marina operators, permit streamlining, state agency regulatory efforts and information resource availability. There was a discussion on the importance of eliminating, to the greatest extent possible, duplication of effort with other advisory groups, such as the Boating Advisory Committee, and providing recommendations to state and local agencies to reduce activities that waste time and tax dollars.

As a supplement to its fact-finding and advisory roles, boating subcommittee members have agreed to track legislation that affects boating and to provide recommendations to the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee, the Governor and the members of the Cabinet.

ACTION ITEMS

- Aid the Florida Marine Patrol in the implementation of their coastal pumpout facilities plan for recreational boats.
- Aid the Boating Advisory Committee in their efforts to promote the "Green Boat" initiative with the Marine Industries Association of Florida.
- Work with the Department of Community Affairs to provide guidance to the Department of Environmental Protection for a uniform statewide marina siting policy.
- Aid all relevant state agencies to implement a statewide boater education program.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

BACKGROUND

“Florida can never really come to grips with saving the environment because a very large percentage of the population at any given time just got here. So why should they fight to turn the clock back? It looks great to them the way it is. Two years later, as they are beginning to feel uneasy, a few thousand more people are just discovering it all for the first time and wouldn’t change a thing. And meanwhile the people who know what it was like twenty years ago are an ever-dwindling minority, a voice too faint to be heard.”

—JOHN MACDONALD,
THE EMPTY COPPER SEA

SUMMARY

Educating the citizens of Florida about Florida is an ongoing challenge. But a task necessary for Florida to sustain its economic and natural viability. Florida’s natural treasures must be protected, maintained and developed in a responsible manner if natural, cultural, historic and economic values are to be preserved for future generations.

The Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management has a very ambitious public education program. Throughout the year the Committee met around the state, sponsoring coastal management workshops and public meetings. The public brought to these meetings their concerns and questions about the management of the coast in their backyard. The Committee agreed upon the priority issues that challenge a healthy coast. A voice for the public, the Committee provided avenues that encourage the public to participate in coastal solutions for the following issues:

- ★ FLORIDA BAY
- ★ PROPERTY INSURANCE
- ★ BOATING SAFETY
- ★ COASTAL LEGISLATION

The Committee involves decision makers, policy makers and the public in coastal solutions through presentations at public forums, conferences, symposiums and meetings. Four coastal management workshops were held around the state in 1993, 26 workshops are planned for 1994. Five public meetings were held around the state, one dedicated to a Coastal Action Plan.

The Committee will continue to work with the business community regarding efficient coastal management practices through presentations at civic meetings.

In September the Florida Coastal Management Program will host the 1994 Coastal Conference, *Weathering the Storm*. The conference will inform coastal managers on best management practices.

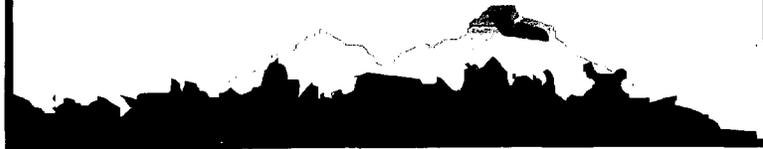


**CITIZEN'S ADVISORY
COMMITTEE
ON
COASTAL
RESOURCES**



**WORKSHOP
UPSTAIRS**

COURTSIDE CLUB



“The decisions about land use, public as well as private interests should be respected, with consideration for social, environmental and economic factors. Each level of government must bear appropriate responsibility for planning and managing land resources. To guarantee responsive and responsible government decisions, citizen participation must be built into the planning and management of land resources at every step.”

—LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

ACTION ITEMS

- Actively promote the Florida Coastal Management Program in the communities of Citizens Advisory Committee members;
- Assist the Florida Coastal Management Program in contacting local newspapers and television stations for publication of meeting announcements and articles on current issues;
- Identify speakers and leaders in member areas as contacts for workshops;
- Encourage active community involvement;
- Co-sponsor public workshops in conjunction with the Citizens Advisory Committee meetings; and
- Assist with the 1994 Florida Coastal Management Program Coastal Conference, *Weathering the Storm*.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAND MANAGEMENT STUDY COMMITTEE (ELMS III)

“Coastal counties have played and will continue to play a key role in the management of coastal resources. It is at the local level of government that the most difficult decisions often must be made. In local communities where the consequence of decisions affecting natural resources are the most immediately felt. Coastal counties appreciate the assistance provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act.”

—KAREN E. GOTTOVI,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF COUNTIES

BACKGROUND

To evaluate Florida's programs for addressing the challenges associated with the phenomenal growth the state has experienced and will continue to experience, Governor Lawton Chiles created the third Environmental Land Management Study Committee (ELMS III) in 1991. The Governor appointed representatives from a diverse range of constituencies and directed them to review existing planning and growth management programs and to make recommendations for action. The Committee published a final report in December 1992 which contained 174 recommendations.

SUMMARY

Many of the ELMS III recommendations were considered during the 1993 Legislative Session and were adopted in essentially the same language. The legislation is generically referred to as the ELMS III legislation. Some of the statutory additions and amendments relate to coastal management or the Florida Coastal Management Program. Because of this, seven tasks were di-

rectly assigned to the Florida Coastal Management Program, the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee, or were assigned in coordination with other groups. The ELMS III tasks assigned to the Interagency Management Committee include:

- In coordination with the Land Acquisition Advisory Council and the Department of Community Affairs, establish a county-based process for identifying and setting priorities for acquiring coastal properties;
- In coordination with the Florida Coastal Management Program and the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, develop and implement a strategy to enhance citizen awareness and involvement in Florida's coastal management programs;
- In coordination with the Department of Community Affairs, establish by rule situations in which the Interagency Management Committee's Executive Committee may act for the Committee;

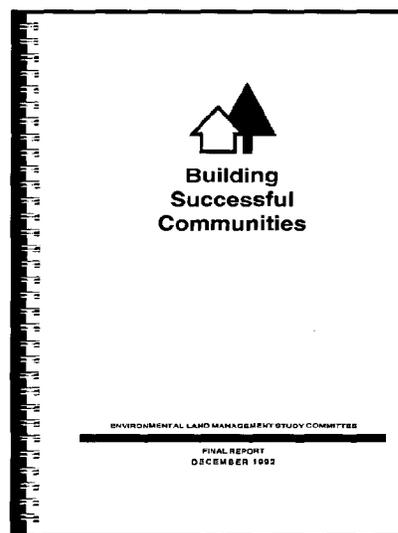


- In coordination with the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Environmental Protection, develop and implement a pilot program dealing with coastal water quality improvement;
- Identify incentives to encourage local governments to adopt county-wide marina siting plans;
- Study and prepare recommendations on coastal management funding;
- In coordination with the Department of Community Affairs, establish by rule a process for resolving disputes between local governments and public agencies regarding the location of spoil disposal sites.

ACTION ITEMS

- The reports concerning the identification of marina siting plan incentives and recommendations on coastal management funding were completed and were transmitted to the Legislature on December 1, 1993.
- Rule 9M-2, *Florida Administrative Code*, was adopted and became effective November 22, 1993. This rule outlines the procedures to be followed by the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee and identifies situations in which the Interagency Management Committee's Executive Committee may act for the Committee.

- Work on the remaining tasks is ongoing



POINT WASHINGTON

“*Acre for acre, America's coastal zone is clearly one of the Nation's most valuable resources.*”

—ANONYMOUS

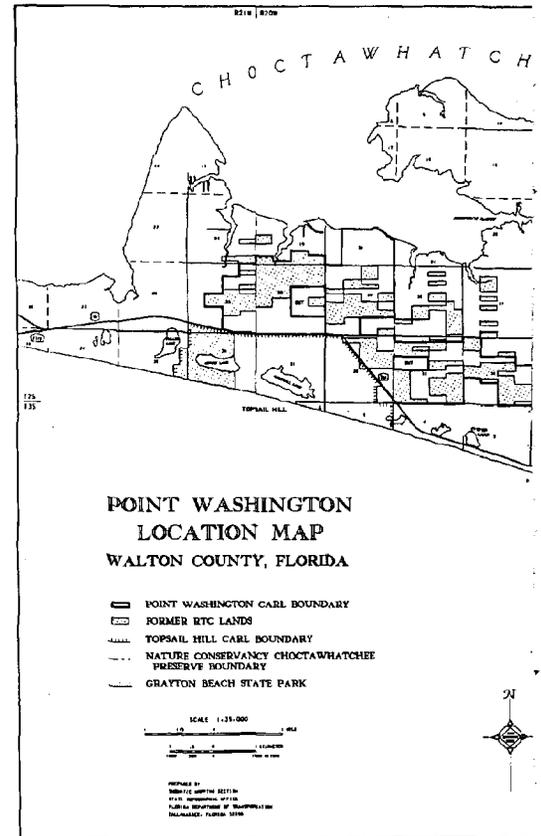
BACKGROUND

The state of Florida, working with The Nature Conservancy, successfully bid on major portions of two Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) projects in Walton County. The lands, part of the Topsail Hill and Point Washington projects, were purchased from the Resolution Trust Corporation at a price significantly less than what it would have cost to purchase them at appraised value on the open market. In response to local government objections to the purchase of the property, the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, directed the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee of the Florida Coastal Management Program to evaluate the acquisition to determine whether portions could be returned to either the county or the private sector for development.

SUMMARY

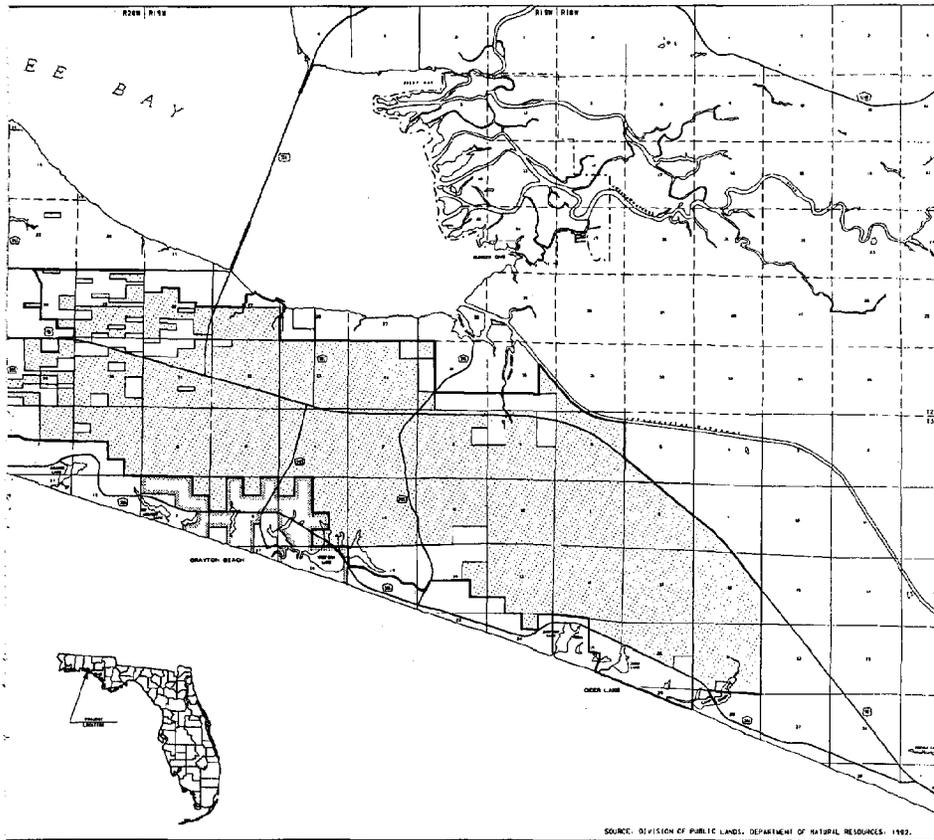
On May 19, 1992, the state Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund authorized the acquisition of land in Walton County that was being auctioned as part of the federal program dealing with failed savings and loan associations. The Board of Trustees acquired approximately 18,367 acres forming parts of two CARL projects. Approximately 328 acres were within the Topsail Hill project, ranked number two on the CARL priority list. Approximately 17,672 acres were within the Point Washington CARL project, ranked number 55 at that time and subsequently ranked number 34 on the 1993 list. Approximately 367 acres were located outside either CARL project.

At the Cabinet meeting in which the Board of Trustees authorized the purchase, representatives of Walton County objected to the state's purchase on several grounds. The primary objection was the removal of land from the county's tax rolls and the loss of future



private development potential in the south Walton County area. In response to these and other concerns, the Board of Trustees requested that the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee review the acquisition and report to them with recommendations concerning the extent to which parts of the property could be disposed of to either the public or private sector.

The Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee met on March 3, 1993 to consider recommendations of a Point Washington Ad Hoc Planning Committee created by the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee to address the disposition of the Point Washington lands. The Point Washington Committee had made recommendations to the Coastal



Resources Interagency Management Committee based on staff analysis of the resources on the Point Washington property, discussion of economic considerations, and a request by Walton County to continue to study the disposition of the lands as part of a larger effort to prepare a conservation and economic development plan for all of south Walton County. After consideration of the Point Washington Committee's recommendations and a minority report prepared by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee recommended, and the Board of Trustees adopted, the following:

The state and Walton County should proceed with the development of a

long-term conservation and economic development plan for all of south Walton County.

The only lands that should be identified for surplus at this time should be those lands outside the Point Washington and Topsail Hill Conservation and Recreation Lands boundaries, except those parcels with active red-cockaded woodpecker cavity trees, and those lands that are needed to fulfill certain specific requests, including a school site, right-of-way for widening of U. S. Highway 98, and an easement for the Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative power line along U. S. Highway 98.

The Division of Forestry should be allowed to prepare its management plan for the area according to normal statutory requirements and specifically

identify any lands not needed to satisfy the goals and objectives of the Point Washington Conservation and Recreation Lands project, along with any additional lands that are required for management or resource protection.

ACTION ITEMS

- The 1993 Florida Legislature appropriated \$800,000 to a 12-member South Walton Conservation and Development Trust to prepare a plan for the 53,000 acres that comprise south Walton County. The Trust consists of six members appointed by Walton County and six members appointed by the Governor. The plan is to include a thorough environmental assessment of south Walton County. The plan must also provide for innovatively designed, energy efficient future development; adequate public facilities which are concurrent with development; and the acquisition and disposition of public lands within the planning area.

WINTER STORM TASK FORCE

“While the U. S. population continues to move to the coast, the coast continues to move towards them.”

—ANONYMOUS

BACKGROUND

On March 13, 1993, the state of Florida was struck by an intense winter storm which affected the eastern United States from the Gulf of Mexico to New England. The storm, which resulted in Presidential Disaster Declaration 982 DR/FL, inflicted damage across a 500 mile section of the state before making its way north. Unlike Hurricane Andrew, the damage produced by the Winter Storm resulted from the combination of a five to 12 foot storm surge which inundated the Gulf Coast from Apalachicola Bay to Clearwater; over a dozen tornadoes; and damaging thunderstorm winds. Fifty-two people were killed and more than 20,000 homes were damaged or destroyed.

GOVERNOR AND CABINET RESOLUTION

Despite the availability of disaster assistance, the recovery process has been slow in the small coastal communities affected by the storm. Concern for these communities prompted the adoption of a May 3, 1993 resolution by the Governor and Cabinet which directed the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee to establish a task force to examine the effects of the storm and recommend actions required to support the recovery process. Concern was also expressed by the Governor and Cabinet that the improper rebuilding and redevelopment of these communities could expose the residents to future peril.

TASK FORCE ACTIVITIES

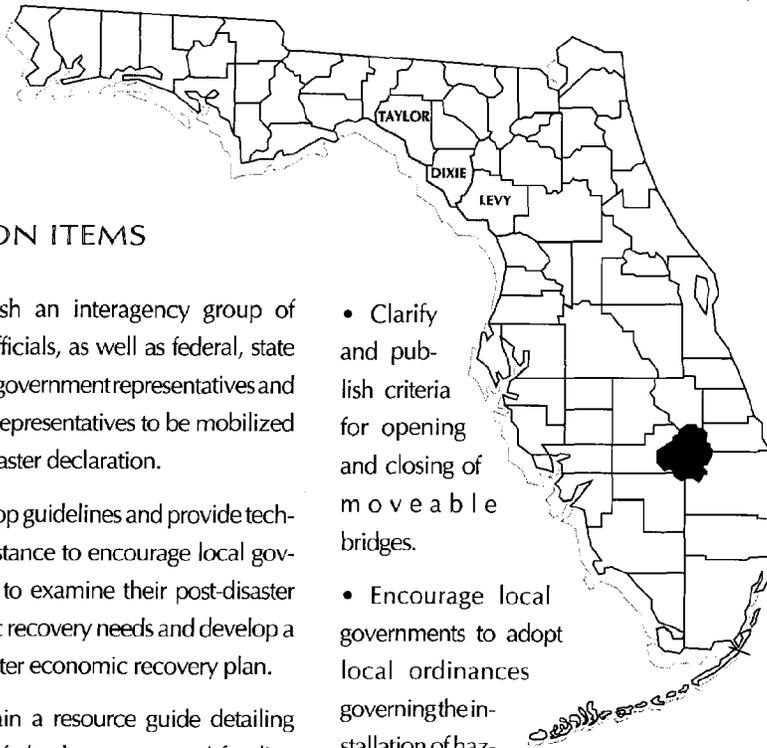
On May 25, 1993, the chair of the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee directed member agencies with regulatory, management or oversight responsibilities for the development of coastal areas, and/or disaster response and recovery to select a

representative for appointment to the Task Force. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service, and Taylor, Dixie and Levy Counties were also invited to participate on the Task Force.

Although the resolution adopted by the Governor and Cabinet did not identify specific storm damaged communities to be considered by the Task Force, the meetings and discussions which led to the adoption of the resolution focused on the unique problems faced by Taylor, Dixie and Levy Counties. As a result, the Task Force focused its efforts on the identification of the problems faced by Taylor, Dixie and Levy Counties which required state action.

The Task Force addressed the remaining issues which involved: hazardous materials storage tanks, sewage disposal, the possible waiver of state statutes and rules affecting rebuilding, and the potential voluntary purchase of affected properties. The action items, which were adopted by consensus of the members in attendance, resulted from comments provided to the Task Force at public hearings held in each of the three counties considered.

WINTER STORM TASK FORCE FOCUS AREA



ACTION ITEMS

- Establish an interagency group of elected officials, as well as federal, state and local government representatives and business representatives to be mobilized after a disaster declaration.
- Develop guidelines and provide technical assistance to encourage local governments to examine their post-disaster economic recovery needs and develop a post-disaster economic recovery plan.
- Maintain a resource guide detailing state and federal programs and funding available to meet the needs of coastal communities following a disaster.
- Following a disaster declaration, all state agencies with permitting authority will waive or substantially reduce permit application fees and, when appropriate, streamline their permit review process.
- Take necessary steps to make a Small Business Emergency Bridge Loan Program part of the normal and necessary response to major natural disasters.
- Encourage local governments to establish mutual aid agreements to mobilize building officials from other jurisdictions following a disaster.
- Develop design criteria for designated evacuation routes.
- Clarify and publish criteria for opening and closing of movable bridges.
- Encourage local governments to adopt local ordinances governing the installation of hazardous materials storage containers not currently regulated by the state, including residential propane tanks, to minimize the impact of flood and fire hazards.
- Encourage the Governor and Cabinet and Florida's congressional delegation to work to ensure that funding is appropriated to the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U. S. Coast Guard to implement specific recommendations for improving Florida's storm warning system.
- Encourage the Governor and Cabinet and Florida's congressional delegation to request a federal review of the effectiveness of the Small Business Administration in supporting the disaster recovery process.

TAYLOR AND DIXIE COUNTIES SPECIFIC ACTIONS

- Provide technical assistance through the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to assist property owners in both Taylor and Dixie Counties who are unable to rebuild structures damaged by the Winter Storm. Identify alternative methods to address onsite sewage disposal needs and seek funding to establish a limited cost sharing program to assist with the implementation of alternatives identified.
- Encourage state regulatory agencies to continue their efforts to provide individualized case by case post-disaster redevelopment assistance to the communities affected by the Winter Storm.
- Support the purchase of property affected by the Winter Storm through the use of existing programs, such as the Florida Communities Trust, if requested by local governments or other appropriate applicants.
- Identify governmental and voluntary agencies capable of providing acute and chronic psychological counseling services to the victims of the Winter Storm for an appropriate period.

1994 – 1996 COASTAL ACTION PLAN

BACKGROUND

Eleven state agency voices weave a solid framework which enables the Florida Coastal Management Program to speak with one voice. To that end, the Florida Coastal Management Program has focused its attention on the preparation of a Coastal Action Plan. The Action Plan is reviewed yearly, but establishes goals and objectives which prioritize actions for several years into the future.



SUMMARY

In May 1993, the Florida Coastal Management Program held a workshop seeking the views of the three distinct groups that make up the Florida Coastal Management Program: the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management, composed of citizens representing many facets of life in coastal areas; the coastal management program staff; and the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee members. This combined group met for a day-long session devoted to creating a mission statement and identifying priority issues.

The mission of the Florida Coastal Management Program is "... to build and maintain an effective partnership of public and private interests to develop, coordinate and implement policies to manage, preserve and sustain the diverse coastal resources of Florida."

In light of the need to build and maintain an effective partnership, the highest priority for the 1994–1996 Coastal Action Plan is to encourage a cross-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional effort designed to manage

coastal resources. This priority emphasizes the need to build upon existing management programs that in whole or in-part deal with coastal resources.

The second priority for the Coastal Action Plan is to ensure that all of the valuable resources of the state's coastal areas—which include habitat areas, deepwater ports, urban waterfronts, coastal wetlands, fisheries, historic resources, and beaches and dunes—are effectively managed. The





Coastal Action Plan recognizes that several management techniques are needed, including protection, restoration and acquisition.

The third priority for action is to reduce risk and damage to the state's diverse coastal resources from coastal hazards. Florida has many programs that deal with hazards to both natural and man-made systems. The Department of Community Affairs' efforts to plan for and mitigate coastal hazards need to be coordinated effectively.

ACTION ITEMS

Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee members will use the Coastal Action Plan to identify avenues that address issues of primary responsibility within their agency, as well as to address the many issues that cross jurisdictional lines.

The Innovative Coastal Projects funding for the 1994-1995 fiscal year will follow the priorities of the Coastal

Action Plan, as will the public outreach efforts of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management.

As Florida continues to grow and develop, our Coastal Action Plan will keep pace. We will review our progress and identify new issues and priorities that emerge with the ongoing changes within the state's coastal areas.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY

SUMMARY

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, seeks to encourage coastal states to develop

comprehensive management programs designed to ensure the beneficial use, protection and management of our nation's coastal resources. In order to encourage the adoption and implementation of the desired management programs, coastal states which obtain the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's approval of their management programs

are empowered by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act to review federal activities within or adjacent to the state's coastal zone to deter-

mine whether the activity complies with the requirements of the state's approved management program.

The authority to review federal activities to determine their compliance with the state's approved management program in accordance with Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and its implementing regulation, 15 CFR, Part 930, is commonly referred to as "federal consistency." The federal consistency process authorizes states to review the following federal activities: (1) direct activities by federal government agencies; (2) federal financial assistance to state and local governments; (3) activities requiring federal licenses or permits; and (4) minerals exploration plans and leases to determine whether the activity complies with the state's approved management program.

States are required by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and 15 CFR, Part 930, to complete their federal consistency reviews within 45 days following the receipt of the federal project application. Once the state determines whether the proposed activity complies with the requirements of its approved management program, the state is required by 15 CFR, Part 930, to provide the applicant with its "consistency determination." If the project complies, the state indicates that the project "is consistent" with its management program. If the project does not

A SUCCESS STORY

On March 3, 1993, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission submitted Florida Gas Transmission Company's application to site a natural gas pipeline to the state of Florida. On May 20, 1993, a letter identifying this activity as inconsistent with state statutes was sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission citing concerns raised by the Southwest Florida Water Management District about the location of the pipeline.

The Company responded to the concerns of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and proposed a different routing of the pipeline in Florida. On December 14, 1993, permits were approved for a 610 mile pipeline installation from the Alabama border to central and south Florida. The pipeline will move natural gas from Texas, Louisiana and offshore Alabama to Florida. Primary users will be power plants, industrial complexes and gas distributors.

Approximately 75 percent of the pipeline will be installed adjacent to or within existing easements. Start of construction is scheduled for March 1, 1994 with completion in nine months. Construction will begin at eight locations in Florida with each site requiring approximately 296 workers.

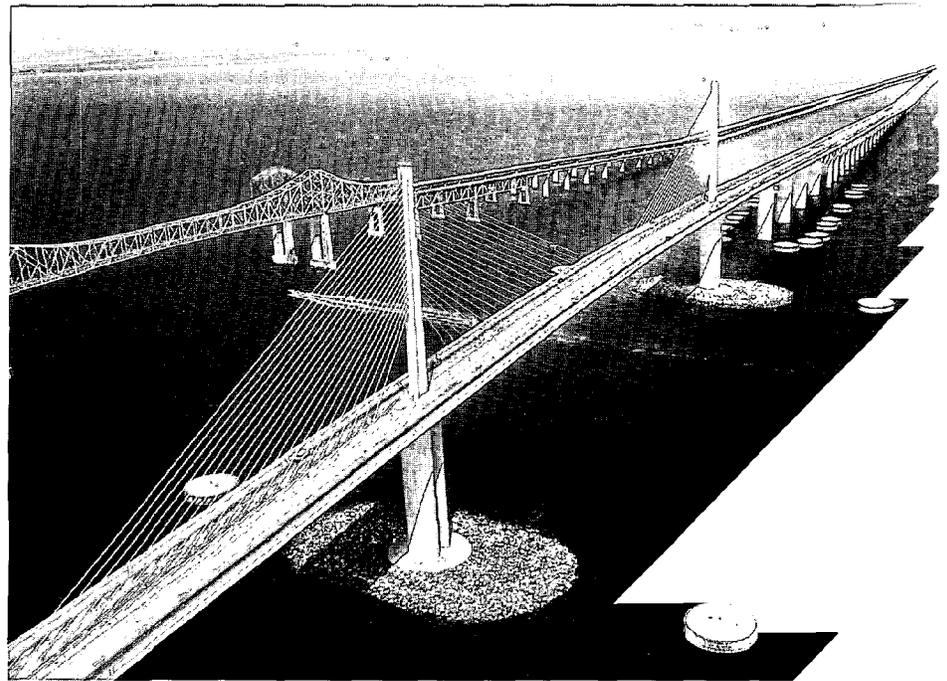
This successful example of the federal consistency process met the needs of Florida's citizens with respect to the environment.

comply, the state indicates that the project "is inconsistent" with its management program.

If a state determines that a proposed federal activity is inconsistent with the requirements of its approved program, the federal agency is enjoined by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and 15 CFR, Part 930, from conducting the activity. However, the federal agency is authorized by Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act and 15 CFR, Part 930, to appeal the state's determination to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce. If the applicant appeals, the final decision as to whether or not the proposed activity will be allowed is made by the Secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

The Florida Coastal Management Program, the state of Florida's federally approved management program, was approved by the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1981. The Florida Coastal Management Program consists of a network of 27 statutes administered by 11 state agencies. Inclusion in the Florida Coastal Management Program network is based on the regulatory and administrative authori-



ties derived from the 27 statutes which comprise the program. Agencies with delegated authorities, the Water Management Districts and the Regional Planning Councils are also included in the Florida Coastal Management Program network. The 27 statutes which constitute the Florida Coastal Management Program are listed on page 34.

It is important to note that although the 27 statutes constitute the Florida Coastal Management Program, the application of these statutes is not limited, except as specified, to the coastal areas of the state. Therefore, the activities conducted by the Florida Coastal Management Program member agencies pursuant to the authority derived from the referenced statutes cannot be exclusively attributed to the coastal program.

The efforts of each agency participating in the network are coordinated to ensure that all federal activities occurring within or adjacent to Florida's

coastal zone are consistent with the enforceable policies of the Florida Coastal Management Program. The state's federal consistency review process is jointly coordinated by the Department of Community Affairs, which currently serves as the lead coastal agency; the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting, which operates the State Clearinghouse; and the Department of Environmental Protection, which administers the state's environmental permit/control programs.

"Consistency should be viewed as a means of cooperation, rather than an arena for adversaries."

—JOHN HALTERMAN,
CZM COORDINATOR,
STATE OF ALASKA

COASTAL ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

*Partnerships...
can be very rewarding.*

One success story emerging from a partnership between the Department of Community Affairs and the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services focuses on reducing both eutrophication and possible pathogenic contamination of Florida's nearshore coastal waters. The project is demonstrating that funds are being well spent to solve real problems, making everyone involved a winner.

Many areas of Florida, including most of the barrier islands and the Florida Keys, rely on onsite sewage disposal systems for treatment of household wastewater. Onsite sewage disposal systems such as septic tanks, aerobic systems, and mound systems, are generally used where centralized sewer systems are unavailable. It is estimated that over one million households in the coastal counties of Florida use septic systems or cesspools.

Dense concentrations of developments utilizing onsite sewage disposal systems can have an increasingly negative impact on sensitive coastal resources such as estuaries, wetlands, shellfish beds and nearshore reefs, by introducing a combination of viruses, bacteria and nutrients into groundwater and nearshore coastal waters. Nutrient enrichment of nearshore marine and estuarine waters has long been recognized as a devastating and inevitable consequence of intense develop-

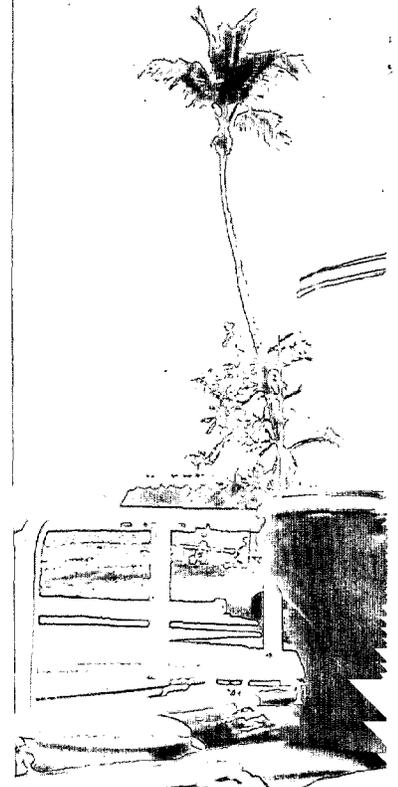
ment in coastal areas, and is probably the most difficult problem to treat. Reductions in dissolved oxygen, macroalgae blooms, threats to public health, and shellfish bed closures are well known possible consequences of nutrient enrichment.

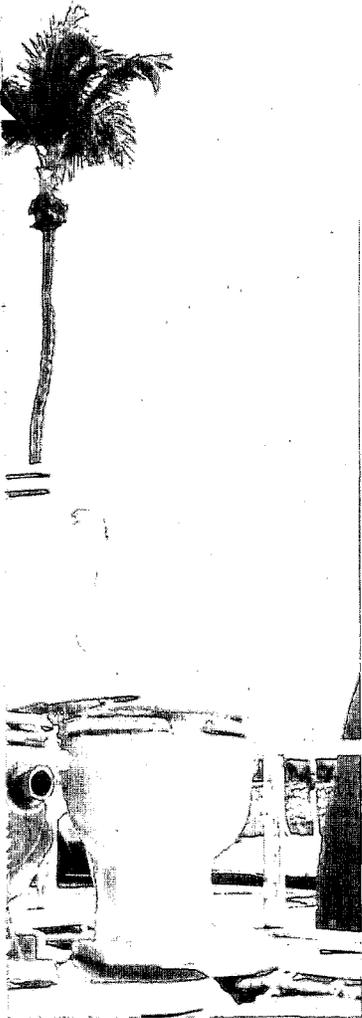
Currently, the Florida Coastal Management Program does not include the public health policies that regulate the use of onsite sewage disposal systems. These public health policies are administered by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and do not currently address cumulative and secondary environmental impacts that can occur from dense concentrations of onsite sewage disposal systems. To address this problem, the Department of Community Affairs has been awarded a grant from the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, through Section 309 of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act. Funding for the three-year project will total approximately \$400,000.

The goal of this project is to develop effective environmental management tools and technical alternatives to conventional septic systems. The Department of Community Affairs is evaluating alternate land use siting criteria for onsite sewage disposal systems, such as setbacks and density restrictions. The Department of Health and Reha-

bilitative Services is testing and evaluating alternate onsite waste disposal technologies that have the potential to minimize nutrient impacts on coastal receiving waters.

The Department of Community Affairs is now working to incorporate the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' public health policies that regulate the use of onsite sewage disposal systems into the Florida Coastal Management Program. This will give the Program oversight of developments using onsite sewage disposal systems and will require the Program to track





amendments to onsite sewage disposal systems regulations.

The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' research will be conducted in the Florida Keys. It is reported that there are 24,000 septic tanks and 5,000 unpermitted cesspits in the Florida Keys. Nearshore waters in the Keys are especially vulnerable to nutrient enrichment due to the highly permeable soils, high water table, and the proximity of development to coastal waters. Recent legislation will require all new onsite sewage disposal systems in the Keys to meet Advanced Waste

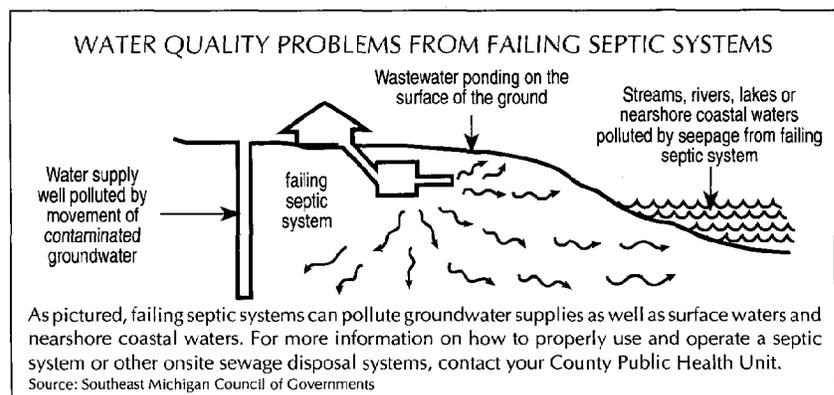
Treatment standards. These standards will be among the most stringent in the nation for onsite sewage disposal systems, hence the need for alternate, nutrient-reducing technologies which can meet Advanced Waste Treatment standards. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services has recently received an additional grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This grant will significantly augment their research on these technologies.

Citizen involvement is also a crucial aspect of this project. A technical and citizens advisory committee has been formed that will evaluate proposals for alternate nutrient-reducing technologies to be tested by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, review proposed changes in statutory and administrative code language, and review public education materials. The final product will be a revised set of regulations regarding the permitting of onsite sewage disposal systems. Work related to the project will assist in developing and implementing management strategies for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and will be included in the state's Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Program.

HOW SEPTIC SYSTEMS WORK

Septic systems which are properly designed, located, installed, operated, and maintained can provide an effective and economical alternative to centralized sewer systems. When functioning correctly, septic systems discharge wastewater to subsurface soils where the water is treated by natural chemical and biological processes before reaching groundwaters. However, there are many reasons that septic systems fail to provide proper treatment of household sewage. The causes of septic system "failure" vary from community to community, but the most common reasons for failure include:

- improper soils (shallow, wet soils)
- high groundwater levels
- drainage or flooding problems
- insufficient land area for treatment
- poor maintenance practices
- improper type or size of system for building use
- improper installation procedures
- improper use and operation
- irregular use of system



1992 - 1993 FUNDED PROJECTS

Congress allocates funds each year to any coastal state wishing to develop a coastal management program. When a management program has been reviewed and approved by the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, funds are available annually to that

PROJECT	CONTACT	FCMP FUNDING
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (WMD) OVERSIGHT	James W. Stoutamire, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, (904) 488-0130	\$ 124,412
WETLANDS REGULATION TRACKING AND ASSESSMENT	James W. Stoutamire, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, (904) 488-0130	\$ 150,000
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY (FKNMS)	Danny Riley, Department of Environmental Protection, MS 235 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (904) 488-3456	\$ 10,400
LIVING MARINE RESOURCES	Michael E. Ashey, Department of Environmental Protection, MS 66 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (904) 488-2297	\$ 207,500
COASTAL PROGRAM INFORMATION EXCHANGE	Horace Graham, Growth Management Data Network Coordinating Council 725 S. Calhoun Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0950, (904) 488-7986	\$ 70,000
FEDERAL CONSISTENCY COMPUTER SUPPORT	Don Henningsen, Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-5551, (904) 488-5551	\$ 30,000
POST DISASTER REDEVELOPMENT PLANNING	Richard Smith, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Florida State University, R117 Tallahassee, Florida 32306, (904) 644-4510	\$ 43,650
POST-STORM BEACH MANAGEMENT	Phil Flood, Department of Environmental Protection, MS 315 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (904) 487-1262	\$ 173,763
FLORIDA'S COASTAL FUTURE	David Burr, Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council P. O. Box 3455, North Ft. Myers, Florida 33918-3455, (813) 995-4282	\$ 60,000
COASTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM (FLORIDA KEYS)	Ken Haddad, Florida Marine Research Institute 100 8th Avenue, S.E., St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5095, (813) 896-8626	\$ 20,000
COASTAL RESOURCES INTERAGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE LIAISON - DER, DNR, OPB	Peggy Mathews, Department of Environmental Regulation, (904) 488-0784 Fritz Wettstein, Department of Natural Resources, (904) 488-1555 Debby Tucker, Executive Office of the Governor, (904) 488-5551	\$ 78,900 (each)
BEACH ACCESS ENHANCEMENT	Phil Flood, Department of Environmental Protection, MS 315 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (904) 487-1262	\$ 138,615
CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS	Kevin Sherman, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services 1317 Winewood Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0700, (904) 488-4070	\$ 74,894
COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION (NPS) PROGRAM	David Worley, Department of Environmental Protection, Room 5480 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, (904) 921-9919	\$ 100,000
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT INFORMATION SYSTEM	Rodney D. Peterson, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis 311 Collins Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2000	\$ 30,000

state for the administration of the management program and to meet national and state coastal management objectives. The Florida Coastal Management Program is

housed in the Department of Community Affairs. The staff is responsible for the preparation of the state's annual grant application to the U.S. Department of

Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as for the administration of the funds awarded.

DESCRIPTION	FINAL PRODUCT
Staff support for oversight of delegation of permitting authority to WMDs and coordinated review of WMD rules	Computerized tracking system for WMD rules to ensure coordination of rule development, activities, programmatic recommendations improving overall quality of the oversight program
Develop a database to assist in the assessment of secondary and cumulative impacts on wetlands	ORACLE relational database and GIS consisting of selected information on permits issued by the Department of Environmental Protection, including site location, permit type, size and nature of impact, acreage and types of wetlands lost, created, enhanced and preserved
Staff support for development of Management and Water Quality plans for protection of FKNMS	Sanctuary Management Plan, Water Quality Protection Plan, and regulations to address the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Act
Develop an information system incorporating inventories of resources and uses of submerged lands	Geographic Information System (GIS) available to state agencies which will include land title information, aerial photography, historical records, and ground truthing for submerged lands
Develop an automated information directory for state coastal issues and policies	Coastal information directory for the cataloging of coastal data. Includes type, location, description of data, and instruction manual for using the directory
Improve computer support for federal consistency review process	Computer system which contains information pertinent for federal consistency review system that is compatible with the Coastal Ocean Management Planning and Assessment System (COMPAS)
Recommend comprehensive post-disaster redevelopment policies for designated coastal high hazard areas	Report that compares the advantages and disadvantages of alternative post storm redevelopment policy initiative in coastal high hazard areas of Florida
Develop a methodology to guide policy for post storm redevelopment and management responses in beach and dune system	Economic model for property analysis which will determine the cost and benefits of potential redevelopment or acquisition options after a storm
Identify inadequacies, alternatives, and process to implement a vision for Florida's coastal future	Future land use map of coastal Florida, a report detailing Florida's future development opportunities and pressure in the coastal zone, and successes/inadequacies of coastal management elements in addressing statewide coastal issues
Establish an electronic bulletin board system for the exchange of coastal information	Computerized bulletin board system, accessible free of charge, containing coastal information including bibliographic references, calendar of events, grants, legislation, and research. Information sheet
Staff support for the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP), Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee (IMC)	Improved intergovernmental coordination summarized in a final report
Increase awareness of existing beach access sites and encourage acquisition/development of additional sites	Maps/inventory of public beach access sites in Florida, include information in GIS system, survey local access providers to determine access needs
Develop environmental management tools and technical alternatives to conventional septic systems to reduce nutrient enrichment caused by high density development	Revised permitting regulations and inclusion in the Florida Coastal Management Program, recommendations for alternative septic systems in the Florida Keys
Develop and implement the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) Program by 1995	Inventory of existing NPS management programs, legislative strategy report to fill gaps in programs and authority which will allow implementation of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Program
To inform interested parties of recent legislative changes in permitting procedures and requirements	Set up an 800 call-in number, produce poster, brochure and manual on environmental permitting agencies

GRANTS AWARDED IN 1993

For the subgrant cycle October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994, the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, approved 28 applications for fund-

PROJECT	PROJECT COST	CONTACT
THE OCEAN PROJECT	\$ 100,372	Patricia A. Welch, FAU/Pine Jog Environmental Education Center 6301 Summit Boulevard, West Palm Beach, Florida 33415 (407) 686-6600
HABITAT RESTORATION AND PROTECTION INITIATIVE	\$ 37,553	Ed Washburn, City of Melbourne Beach 507 Ocean Avenue, Melbourne Beach, Florida 32951 (407) 724-5860
BROWARD COUNTY REVEGETATION PLAN	\$ 138,228	Russell Setti, Broward Soil and Water Conservation District 6191 Orange Drive, Davie, Florida 33314 (305) 584-1306
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF CAPE FLORIDA in the wake of Hurricane Andrew's devastation	\$ 105,000	Edwin J. Higgins, Department of Environmental Protection Post Office Box 2660, Key Largo, Florida 33037 (305) 451-5325
NATURAL SYSTEMS AND COASTAL HABITAT RESTORATION, BARRIER ISLANDS GEO PARK	\$ 63,125	Reginald Norman, Department of Environmental Protection Post Office Box 1150, Boca Grande, Florida 33921 (813) 964-0375
COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE ASSESSMENT/ GREENWAY PROTECTION PLAN FOR THE ST. MARKS AND WAKULLA RIVERS	\$ 60,878	Tyler MacMillan, Northwest Florida Water Management District Route 1, Post Office Box 3100, Havana, Florida 32333 (904) 539-5999
SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SWIM) PUBLIC INFORMATION DOCUMENT	\$ 26,963	Thomas Seal, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-0784
DEVELOPING A COASTAL MANAGEMENT EDUCATION COMPONENT FOR FLORIDA'S BARRIER ISLANDS	\$ 81,062	James Carswell, School Board of Broward County 1320 South West 4 Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33312 (305) 760-7381
POST STORM REDEVELOPMENT POLICY STUDY	\$ 323,400	Philip Flood, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 315, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 487-1262
MCKAY BAY COASTAL BIKEWAY	\$ 45,937	Jim Valentine, City of Tampa 7525 North Boulevard, Tampa, Florida 33604 (813) 931-2628
A BOATER'S GUIDE TO RESOURCE PROTECTION IN THE INDIAN RIVER LAGOON	\$ 40,646	Amy Hart, Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program 1900 South Harbor City Boulevard, #109, Melbourne, Florida 32901 (407) 984-4950
DUVAL COUNTY MANATEE AWARENESS PROGRAM	\$ 62,176	Dana Morton, City of Jacksonville 421 West Church Street, Suite 412, Jacksonville, Florida 32202-4111 (904) 630-3461
CESSPOOL IDENTIFICATION/ ELIMINATION PROJECT	\$ 196,367	Holly Larsen, Monroe County Planning Department 2798 Overseas Highway, Suite 400, Marathon, Florida 33050 (305) 289-2508
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR FLORIDA'S SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES	\$ 134,593	Roger Smith, Florida Department of State 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32349-0250 (904) 487-2299

ing. These applications were for subgrants under the Florida Coastal Management Program. The recipients include state agencies, water management districts, universities, regional

planning councils and local governments. Projects include: beach access by the construction of dune walkovers, environmental education; bikeways and boardwalks; renourishment, reveg-

etation and restoration of the coast's fragile ecosystems; and post disaster redevelopment studies.

PROJECT	PROJECT COST	CONTACT
DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL MARSH MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR INDIAN RIVER LAGOON	\$ 88,383	Jorge Rey, University of Florida, Florida Medical Entomology Lab 200 9 Street, South East, Vero Beach, Florida 32962 (407) 778-7200
WETLANDS REGULATORY TRACKING/ASSESSMENT	\$ 200,000	James W. Stoutamire, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400 (904) 488-0130
DEVELOPMENT OF WATERSHED RESTORATION PLAN for Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	\$ 85,138	Gary Lytton, Department of Environmental Protection 10 Shell Island Road, Naples, Florida 33962 (813) 775-8845
HYDROLOGIC RESTORATION OF SOUTH GOLDEN GATES ESTATES	\$ 93,170	Ananta Nath, South Florida Water Management District 6167 Janes Lane, Naples, Florida 33942 (813) 597-1505
STORMWATER/WATERSHED EDUCATION PROGRAM	\$ 21,073	Lloyd Baldwin, Suwanee River Water Management District Route 3, Post Office Box 64, Live Oak, Florida 32060 (904) 362-1001
MOSQUITO LAGOON STORMWATER AND GROUNDWATER PROJECT	\$ 170,875	Frank Marshall 340 North Causeway, New Smyrna Beach, Florida 32169 (904) 427-0694
MODEL COMMUNITY POST-DISASTER ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT PLAN	\$ 98,200	Betti C. Johnson, Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council 9455 Koger Boulevard, Suite 219, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702 (813) 577-5151
HARBOR PALMS NATURE PARK AND ESTUARY PRESERVE	\$ 100,000	Nicholas Staszko, City of Oldsmar 100 State Street, Oldsmar, Florida 34677-0100 (813) 855-4693
COASTAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	\$ 64,131	Lynn Griffin, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 46, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 488-0784
CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS	\$ 83,094	Timothy Mayer, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services 1317 Winewood Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0700 (904) 488-4070
BEACH ACCESS ENHANCEMENT	\$ 138,615	Philip Flood, Department of Environmental Protection 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, MS 315, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 487-1262
COASTAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION PROGRAM	\$ 200,000	David Worley, Department of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 (904) 921-9819
IMC LIAISON	\$ 158,425	Lisa George, Executive Office of the Governor The Capitol, Suite 1501, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001 (904) 488-5551

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

COASTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE — BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM (CIE-BBS)

The Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System is an electronic gathering device which provides free access to a wide range of coastal related topics.

To access the bulletin board directly, dial 1-800-235-4662. Type FL at the main menu to select desired information.

For information, contact the Florida Coastal Management Program, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100, (904) 922-5438.

A listing of Florida Coastal Management Program offerings on the CIE-BBS follows.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FACT SHEETS:

- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management (CAC)
- Coastal Information Exchange Bulletin Board System (CIE-BBS)
- Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee (IMC)
- Federal Consistency
- Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP)

FUNDING SOURCES FACT SHEETS:

- Coastal Management
- Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution
- Disaster Preparedness
- Environmental Education
- Funding Announcement
- '94 Innovative Coastal Projects
- Public Access and Acquisition

NEWS RELEASES:

- Mediated Everglades settlement announced in Washington

SUMMARIES:

- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management Meeting & Workshop
- Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee Meeting

LEGISLATION:

- Coastal legislation in the 103rd Congress, First Session, 11/30/93
- The Department of Community Affairs proposed changes to Rules 9J-2, 9J-5, 9J-24, 9J-33, 9J-40, and the Intergovernmental Coordination Element (ICE)

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER:

- *Coastal Currents* — Volume 2, Winter 1994, Number 1
- *Coastal Currents* — Volume 1, Fall 1993, Number 2
- *Coastal Currents* — Volume 1, Summer 1993, Number 1
- *The Oystercatcher*, Winter 1993-94

PUBLICATIONS:

- Florida Public Documents: Selections from September 1993, August 1993, July 1993

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS—BROCHURES/REPORTS, BULLETINS:

- Coastal Conference: *Weathering the Storm*
- CIE-BBS mission statement
- Public hearing for ELMS III rule change

DOCUMENTS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER:

- *Coastal Currents* - Volume Two, Number One, Winter 1994
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume One, Number Two, Fall 1993
- *Coastal Currents* - Volume One, Number One, Summer 1993

FACT SHEETS:

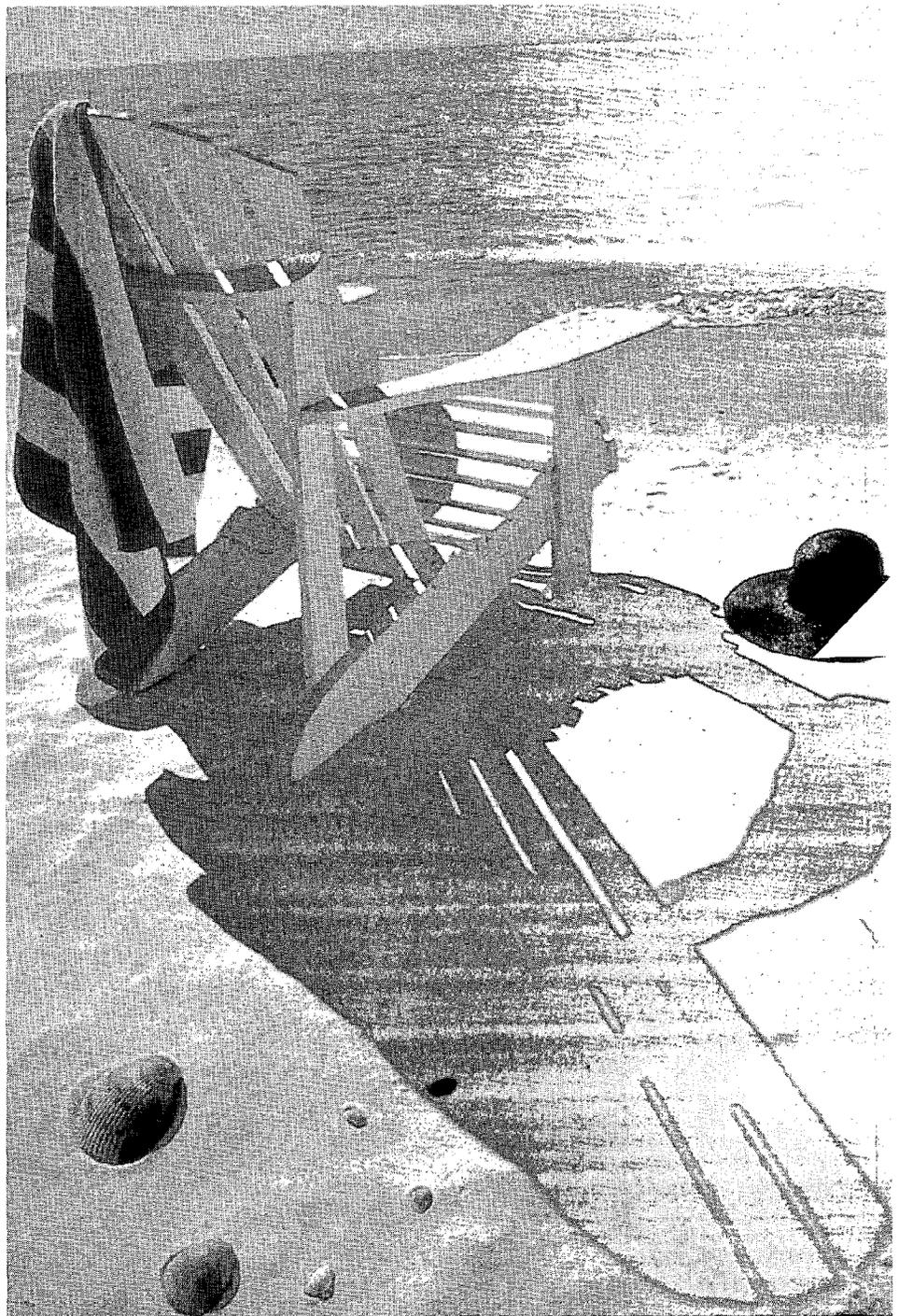
- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management (CAC)
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- Environmental Education
- Funding Announcement
- '94 Innovative Coastal Projects
- Public Access and Acquisition

REPORTS:

- Citizens Advisory Committee on Coastal Resources Management
1993 Annual Report
- Coastal Infrastructure Policy Report
- Coastal legislation in the 103rd Congress, First Session, 11/30/93
- Coastal Management Funding
- Florida Coastal Action Plan
- Marina Siting



To obtain copies of any publications listed, contact the Florida Coastal Management Program, 2740 Centerview Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100, (904) 922-5438.

FLORIDA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM LEGISLATION

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Coastal management planning began at the national level with the enactment of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. With the adoption of the Florida Coastal Management Act in 1978, Florida initiated its coastal management program.

In the federal act, Congress stated its intent to "develop a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of land and water resources of the nation's coastal zone." To do so, states are encouraged to develop coastal management programs tailored to specific state needs and interests. The overall goal of the program is to achieve a proper balance of resource development and protection.

The federal act provides two incentives to encourage states to adopt and implement a coastal management program. The act authorizes grants to states to develop and implement their programs. The act also requires the federal government, in its discretionary actions, to be consistent with approved state programs.

The Florida Coastal Management Act provides for the orderly and balanced development of Florida's coast, with full opportunity for coastal residents to participate in the planning and decision making process.

To implement a coastal management program which meets the unique needs and interests of the state, Florida interweaves the following 27 statutes to create the network of the program.

FLORIDA STATUTE

Chapter 119	Public Records
Chapter 120	Administrative Procedure Act
Chapter 161	Beach and Shore Preservation
Chapter 186	State and Regional Planning
Chapter 201.02- 201.15	Excise Tax on Documents
Chapter 252	Emergency Management
Chapter 253	State Lands
Chapter 258	State Parks and Preserves
Chapter 259	Land Conservation Act of 1972
Chapter 260	Recreational Trails System
Chapter 267	Archives, History and Records Management
Chapter 288	Commercial Development and Capital Improvements
Chapter 315	Port Facilities Financing
Chapter 334	Transportation Administration
Chapter 339	Transportation Finance
Chapter 366	Public Utilities
Chapter 370	Saltwater Fisheries
Chapter 372	Wildlife
Chapter 373	Water Resources
Chapter 375	Outdoor Recreation and Conservation
Chapter 376	Pollutant Discharge, Prevention and Removal
Chapter 377	Energy Resources
Chapter 380	Land and Water Management
Chapter 381	Public Health; General Provisions
Chapter 388	Mosquito Control
Chapter 403	Environmental Control
Chapter 582	Soil and Water Conservation



CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

*“What a year! The CAC
is a fine citizen’s voice for
Florida’s coast. As we meet from
East to West – North and South,
this committee takes concerns to
the public and educates and
listens. The interplay between the
diverse citizens base of the CAC is
the energy source for our work.
We continue to add to our
agenda, Florida Bay, the insur-
ance letter, the importance of
1994’s coastal issues and ways to
take Florida’s coastal message
through our population.”*

— SUE DUDLEY,
CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF
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This Annual Report is funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and printed on recyclable paper.

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