

Redington Beach Newsletter

June 2012



Redington Beach Town Hall, 105 164th Ave, Redington Beach, FL 33708

HOURS: Monday to Friday 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

www.townofredingtonbeach.com

Phone: 727-391-3875

Fax: 727-397-6911

A Message from the Mayor:

Dear Residents of Redington Beach; A reminder to all that we have had an uneventful hurricane season the last few years. All it takes is one storm to wreak havoc. I encourage all to have your plan in place should an evacuation be necessary, both securing your property and have your relocation plan.

According to the Pinellas County Property Appraiser, the overall taxable value of property in Redington Beach will increase by 3 plus percent for the next fiscal year. Homestead exemption and your Save Our Homes cap will affect your taxable value for the next fiscal year.

The town staff has started their budget process for FY 2012/2013 and your commission will publicly discuss the budget at the July 17th meeting and into the August town commission meetings.

I wish everyone a safe summer season.

Nick Simons, Mayor

DID YOU KNOW?

In 1995, about 9,590 million gallons of fresh water was used every day, more than the average daily flow of the Potomac River in Washington D.C. in commercial applications in the United States. That is a 16% increase over 1990 levels. This means hotels, motels, restaurants, office buildings, and other commercial facilities are responsible for approximately 3% of the 341 billion gallons of freshwater used daily in the United States. Nationally, commercial users consume 17% of the publicly supplied water. Water is a valuable and essential commodity. Please do not take it for granted. It is our lifeline.

PUBLIC WORKS NEWS

By Mark A. Davis

- Playground equipment at Town Park has been repainted and treated for rust. The Park Board has requested a type of contingency fund that would give them enough funds to be able to purchase major playground items in need of replacing and possibly something new to add in the future.
- A new drinking fountain was ordered and has just arrived as of this writing. You can look for it in the Town Park very soon.
- The town has chosen a replacement for previous public works assistant, Terry Dillon. At the June 5th commission meeting, the Board of Commissioners offered the open position to Donald Grant Allen. Donald comes to the town from the City of Indian Rocks Beach as a public works employee of seven years. Donald will start on June 22nd. I would ask everyone to give him a warm welcome when you see him about the town.
- The Redington Beach Park Board is in the final stages of the beautification project on 6th Street. Town resident Chuck Coggins has donated his time by installing the irrigation system in the cul de sac. Plants are scheduled to be planted and the bed designs will have washed shell to compliment the other cul de sac designs.
- Since the last newsletter went out, two park benches were donated in memory of loved ones. We still have room for a couple more at various locations. If you would like to purchase a park bench in memory of a family member or loved one, contact me at 727-391-3875
- The Park Board would like to continue the mural at beach park and is working with local artists for ideas.
- Recently, due to rough seas from the storms, we have lost several of the swim buoys. Concrete weights are currently being made and will be ready to attach to the swim buoys soon. They will be placed along our beach to replace any missing swim buoys we have recently lost.
- Remember, sting ray season is here again. To avoid a very painful experience, try shuffling your feet on the bottom of the sand. This frightens them away before you are able to step on one.

"A CALL TO ALMS!!!"

This is not a misprint of that famous quote. The Redington Beach Park Board (an advisory board of the town) is seeking contributions to finish the mural on the south facing side of the north wall at our beach park. The existing mural has been well received. The smallest contribution will be gladly accepted at town hall.

If you haven't seen the mural and you plan to attend the RBPOA sponsored picnic on Saturday, June 30th, check it out.

Thank you, Redington Beach Park Board



**From the desk of
... Mark A. Davis**
PW Director and Code
Enforcement Officer

The Code Enforcement Program

Code Enforcement Mission Statement: To insure a safe, healthful environment consistent with the community needs and Town codes while striving for voluntary compliance and public awareness.

*For Code Enforcement Questions,
contact Mark Davis,
Code Enforcement
Officer at town Hall
727-391-3875.*

Provides interpretation and enforcement of all town ordinances and policies.

Responds to citizen complaints and concerns.

Researches and determines nature and severity of violations.

Establishes remedial action and time required for code compliance.

Maintains records necessary for effective, legal enforcement.

Processes code cases, through re-inspections, proper notification, and schedule for code enforcement board hearings.

Reviews codes as necessary for revision/amendments in keeping with community needs.

Provide town wide surveillance, surveys, and studies to monitor compliance and effectiveness of codes.

Summer is here once again along with the humidity, the heat, the insects and our usual growing season, that includes our lawns. As a reminder, town code prohibits grass or weeds to exceed 12 inches in height. Every summer high grass has remained one of the most common violations of the town. Now is the time when you can notice your grass growing overnight, especially after the rains. Please make arrangements to have your lawn maintained if you should leave town for a while. High grass and weeds not only look bad, but attracts unwanted guests such as snakes, rodents, and a variety of other pests. It also depreciates your property values affecting every property owner in the community.

Keeping your hedges and bushes maintained helps to deter crime. The Pinellas County Sheriff's office suggests not to hide your windows and doors with vegetation as it makes break ins look more inviting.

Please post your building permits where they can be seen from the street. Permits are checked and if not posted correctly, could result in a notice of violation.

I've noticed a few vehicles at Beach Park with the old parking stickers rather than the current mirror hangers that are issued to residents. If you haven't renewed your parking pass, please stop by town hall to do so. They are free of charge and without the current permits, you will be ticketed. This is the only way the town can make sure the parking is available to its residents.

Dogs are prohibited on the beach whether they are leashed or not. No animals are permitted on the beach. Fines can be very costly and in most cases can be avoided.

Short term rentals are prohibited. Anything under 181 days or 6 months is considered short term and is not permitted by ordinance in the Town of Redington Beach.

June 1st officially started the 2012 hurricane season. June is also the official month that summer begins. With these seasons, also comes summer thunderstorms. These can bring severe winds, hail, rain, and lightening which can also cause property damage. Please make sure you have nothing in your yard that could become a deadly projectile in the event such a storm happens. Especially susceptible area construction sites. It is required that all construction sites be kept in a neat and tidy condition at all times and that any debris or trash container or dumpster be kept on site the entire duration of the project. One problem that is common is roofing materials such as tiles, bundles of shingles, and other loose building materials that are left on top. Section 12-1 prohibits anything that endangers the health or safety of others or can cause injury to people or property. Please use good judgment and comply with all Redington Beach Codes.

NPDES: National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

By: Mark A. Davis

Please help us protect our waterways by reporting any potential illegal discharges to our roads, storm drains, drainages, and surface waters. The quality of our water resources can be improved with your help. Since pollution regulations were implemented after 1998, the waters of Boca Ciega Bay and other estuaries have begun improving. Where grass beds once thrived, they have now begun to reappear. So there is a healing process now happening. We all need to remain aware of our fragile environment. Just like most everything else, there is a limit to the amount of abuse and neglect anything can withstand. Our planet has provided for us, now is the time to begin healing our planet, not just for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children.

Storm water

How it affects the Residents of Redington Beach.

A clean and abundant water supply is vital to the quality of life we enjoy here in the Sunshine State. Fortunately, rainfall is a common occurrence, but the resulting storm water runoff could be harmful to the water resource.

Storm water runoff is simply the water that flows down the street, or across the yard, or into the storm sewer following a rain shower. There is an inseparable relationship between land use and storm water management. When streets or parking lots are paved, an impervious surface is created. Rain cannot soak into the ground. This also causes peak discharge rates to increase meaning it takes longer for storm water to dissipate and the chance of local flooding problems increase.

Storm water is also a significant source of pollution. Just look around at the litter and debris as you drive along the streets. When it rains, this debris, along with the oils and fluids on the road, is washed into the storm water system. As the runoff flows through the pipes, culverts, ditches, and swales, it carries this pollution with it, which eventually discharges into Boca Ciega Bay or the Gulf of Mexico. Storm water runoff causes the following problems:

1. Sediment build up in water bodies.
2. It carries nitrogen and phosphorous into water bodies. These substances can cause the conditions that lead to fish kills and algae blooms, as well as increasing undesirable aquatic plants;
3. Eight to ninety five percent of heavy metals in our waterways come from storm water. Rubber from tires, asbestos from brakes, hydraulic fluid, gasoline, oil and grease, as well as lead, zinc, copper, chromium, and other metals, all flow off the streets and parking lots into our waterways;
4. It costs money. Pollutants in storm water can increase water treatment costs. Fish kills and algae blooms can close swimming and beach areas, and other recreational areas. This can result in lower property values for homes. Storm water also decreases the productivity of fisheries and shell fish areas.

In Redington Beach, we are concerned not only with the water quality issues of storm water, but we are also concerned with issues of storm water drainage or flood protection. Let's look at Redington Beach and some of the methods used to manage storm water.

Swales: These shallow ditches need to be planted or vegetated to prevent erosion and provide filtration of storm water. Swales are intended primarily to improve water quality.

Storm water Sewers: Underground pipes are used to collect and move large quantities of storm water to help reduce local flooding. The storm water eventually flows into the gulf or the bay. Storm sewers are not intended to improve the quality of storm water.

Historically, Florida was developed with a "ditch it and drain it" philosophy. Consequently most existing storm water systems were built for flood protection only, which is why the term "drainage system" is still prevalent.

One of the greatest challenges we have in reducing storm water pollution is working with the town's existing storm water system. Major modifications to the existing system would not be easy, quick, or inexpensive. However, there are things we can do to help reduce storm water pollution. The town asks all residents to observe the following:

Continued on next Page

NPDES Continued

1. Keep your swale vegetated. This prevents erosion, traps sediment and provides filtration for storm water. Keep the vegetation trimmed. An overgrown swale increases the likelihood of local flooding;
2. Do not sweep or blow leaves, grass clippings or other debris into swales, gutters, storm water drains or the street, since these materials would then be washed into the bay or gulf when it rains. Instead, bag them for garbage pickup or start a compost pile.
3. Direct downspouts from roof gutters onto grassy areas instead of paved areas;
4. If you wash your vehicle, wash it on the grass instead of in the driveway or street. By doing this, the water helps irrigate your lawn and the dirt from your vehicle isn't washed into the bay.
5. If you have exposed soil on a construction site or earth storage area, use silt fences or hay bales to prevent rain from washing the soil away.
6. Properly maintain your vehicles. Leaking oil, gas, or grease is not only a hazard to you, but it also drips onto the street and driveway, where rain will wash it into the gulf or bay.
7. Fertilize and spray your lawn carefully and sparingly. Do not fertilize when storms are forecasted. Use "slow release" fertilizers; they are more likely to be used by plants and less likely to leach out or wash away.

Failure to properly maintain the town's storm water system reduces the system's pollutant removal efficiency. It also reduces the system's capacity to move and store water.

NOTE: You may have noticed there are no fertilizers on the shelves at Home Depot, Lowes, Wal-Mart, or other garden centers. I have mentioned in past newsletters the new fertilizer regulations being implemented. They are now law. The use and purchase of most fertilizers are prohibited during the summer months. The only exceptions are a very few chemicals for gardens with vegetables.

You can make a positive environmental impact. If you or your group would like to adopt a shore or adopt a street, gloves and trash bags will be provided. Drop off locations will be assigned where to leave the removed litter so that it may be picked up and disposed of properly.

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

"ADOPT-A-SHORE" Registration Form

Volunteer's Name: _____
Address: _____
Home Phone: _____
Cell Phone: _____
E-mail Address: _____

HELP KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY BEAUTIFUL

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

"ADOPT-A-STREET" Registration Form

Volunteer's Name: _____
Address: _____
Home Phone: _____
Cell Phone: _____
E-mail Address: _____

HELP KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY BEAUTIFUL

FERTILIZER FACTS

Fertilizer is not plant food. Food for plants comes from the sugars the plant makes through photosynthesis. Fertilizer nutrients are used in this process, but a lawn or plant growing poorly in too much shade will not grow better if fertilized.

The truth about "100 % Organic" is that it often refers only to the nitrogen in the bag. Furthermore, the nitrogen can be derived from natural products, such as manure, or it can be from synthetic chemicals, such as urea. Read the label to determine where the "organic" nitrogen is coming from.

Make fertilizer selections based on need. Many fertilizers contain a number of plant nutrients, even though only one or two may be needed. What plant response do you want? Greener growth? More flowers or fruits? Decide which nutrients will give you what you want and then buy only those.

When fertilizer nutrients are in "slow release" forms, they are available to plants over a longer period of time and less nutrients are wasted or lost as pollutants. Look for these terms on the product or fertilizer bag: Time release, slow release, or controlled release. Water insoluble nitrogen, activated sludge, sulfur-coated urea (SCU), Isobutylidenediurea (IBDU), Ureaform (UF), Nitroform, or polymer, plastic, or resin coated urea.

Remember to fertilize only when needed to maintain the health of lawns and plants. Do not exceed the rate of 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per application.

Florida Friendly Lawn & Garden
Practices

Decide to use Florida friendly lawn and garden practices today and you can make a positive difference in your community. Fertilizers run off lawns into local springs, streams, lakes, and rivers, and ultimately, into the Gulf of Mexico. The resulting pollution harms our waterways and the plants and animals that depend on our sparkling water for survival.

Join the community effort to keep our coastal waters clean. It's easy. Here's how:

Use fertilizers sparingly to reduce nitrate levels. More is not necessarily better. Read and follow all instructions. Excess fertilizers washing off lawns is a major source of storm water pollution.

Do not fertilize when storm events are forecast. This will reduce the level of nutrients washing into our water systems.

Select slow release fertilizers. They are kinder to the environment and they are more cost effective. Nitrates from slow release sources are more likely to be used by plants and less likely to leach out or wash away in storm water runoff.

Your efforts will help reduce ground water nitrate levels now and for the future. At the same time, you will be doing your part to preserve the springs, lakes, rivers, bays, and wildlife the things that brought you to Florida's west central coast.

For more information about ways to protect our water, contact the Southwest Florida Water Management District—the agency responsible for managing your water resources.

Florida's Water
Its Worth Saving

Please help us protect our waterways by reporting any potential illegal discharges to our roads, storm drains, drainages, and surface waters. The quality of our water resources can be improved with your help.

To report illegal disposal of hazardous materials or chemicals, call Florida Department of Environmental Protection at 813-744-6100, Tampa, 941-332-6975, Fort Meyers, or 407-894-7555, Orlando

For information on local sites, for biomedical waste items, call your local county health department.

For information on local oil recycling sites, call 800-741-4337.

For information on safe handling or disposal of pesticides, call your local county cooperative extension service, Florida Pest Control Association at 800-426-4829, Florida Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control at 904-727-6590, or the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network at 800-858-7378.



QUICK FACTS ON XERISCAPE:

How to Save Water through Water smart Landscaping

Did you know that half of residential water is used for outdoor irrigation? You can cut your outdoor water use substantially with water conserving plants and use of Xeriscape principles.

Xeriscape is water conservation through creative landscaping. The term xeriscaping means water conserving, drought tolerant landscaping, or simply the use of the right plant in the right place with proper maintenance and water wise watering.

Follow the seven fundamentals of xeriscape systematically and you will be well on your way to saving water!

1. **Design your Landscape:** Careful planning is crucial to the long term success of a xeriscape landscape. You can minimize your initial investment by installing your xeriscape in phases. First, make a simple site plan drawing of your property. Note slopes, drainage problems and existing plants and trees. Also note shaded and sunny areas. Determine the areas that will be irrigated when you select plants.
2. **Select the right plant for the right area.** Select and group plants according to their water needs to eliminate unnecessary watering. You would have three zones in your site plan: *Natural Zones:* Plants in this area can live on rainfall. They can be native plants or cultivated plants that have adapted to Florida. *Low water or "drought tolerant" zones.* Plants in these areas can survive mostly on rainfall. *Moderate or "oasis" water zones:* These areas require regular watering and should be limited as accents in you xeriscape. Keep these zones functional, such as entryways, turf areas, and fruit or vegetable gardens.
3. **Analyze the soil.** Determine the acid and alkaline levels (p-H) of your soil before planting. You can mix organic matter such as compost, peat, manure, or topsoil into sandy soils for enrichment and to retain moisture.
4. **Have Limited Turf Areas.** Turf is the single largest consumer of water in a landscape. Always look for drought tolerant turf varieties. Consider mulch as an alternative to turf. Avoid long, narrow turf areas because they are difficult to water efficiently.
5. **Water Wisely.** Drought tolerant plants can survive mostly on rainfall. If watering is necessary, do it only in the early morning and in accordance with any water restrictions, to reduce evaporation. Remember, Florida Statutes require that all new automatic lawn sprinkler systems must have a rain sensor devise or shut off switch which overrides the system cycle following adequate rainfall. Water trees, shrubs, flowers and ground covers with low volume drip or spray heads. These low volume methods include "soaker hoses" in which water escapes through tiny holes in the hose. Apply the "soaker hose" to the root zone of the plant so that the water does not run off the root area.
6. **Use Mulches.** Mulches limit weed growth and retain moisture. Two to three inches of mulch on garden beds and walkways also reduces weed growth and slows erosion. Avoid cypress mulch. Use other organic mulches such as recycled mulch, bark chips, wood shaving or pine straw/needles.
7. **Properly Maintain your Landscape.** Overwatering increases the risk of plant disease. To encourage deep rooting and more drought resistance, water plants thoroughly without over watering.

Fertilize properly: excessive fertilizer promotes fast, but weak growth and actually increases a plant's water needs, as does over pruning.

PLANTS FOR YOU XERISCAPE

Some people think of a desert scene when they hear "xeriscape", but this is not the look of a typical xeriscape. Some of the "Florida Favorites" you can use for you xeriscape landscape that are listed on page 12 of this newsletter. Several of them are lush and tropical looking. They will add to the beauty of your landscape while conserving water.

Consult your nursery professional for information on which of these plans are appropriate for your region.

Coastal Construction and CRS (Community Rating System)

PROPERTY VALUES AND INSURANCE RATES

When built in accordance with current coastal design standards, coastal structures have a greater likelihood of surviving major coastal storms, including hurricanes, and pose less interference with the beach and dune systems ability to recover after a storm. The increased cost of construction over conventional construction is primarily due to the need to elevate the structure on a pile supported foundation. Other design components, such as windows built to withstand hurricane forces and the construction of breakaway walls and frangible structures on the bottom floor may also increase construction costs. Structures built to the current CCCL standards, although may be more expensive to build, have greater value. This is especially evident in the post storm recovery period.

Based upon the Economic Impact Statements prepared for the counties within which control lines have been re-established, buildings that are designed to withstand the storm impact of a 100 year return interval storm will reduce owner's risks, reduce their losses, and thereby reduce their annual insurance premiums. Federal flood insurance premiums recognize state coastal construction standards. Thus having property within the CCCL jurisdiction does not affect an owner's ability to obtain insurance, may actually increase it and will provide hazard mitigation benefits.

EXEMPTIONS

Pursuant to Section 161.053, F.S. and Rule 62B-33.004, F.A.C., the following activities are exempt from the permitting requirements of the CCCL Program.

- Structures which are "under construction" prior to the establishment of a CCCL. In order to be considered "under construction", construction must be ongoing at or above the level of the building's foundation.
- Modifications, maintenance, or repairs to existing structures that occur within the limits of the existing foundation and do not involve modifications to the foundation itself. Specifically excluded from this exemption are seawalls, and any additions or enclosures added below the first dwelling floor of the existing structure.
- Minor activities determined by the department that do not have an adverse impact on the beach and dune system. Examples of these minor activities include, but are not limited to:
 1. Beach or deck furniture and awnings
 2. Tie downs or anchors to existing minor structures or trees.
 3. Portable public lifeguard stands.
 4. Mono-post structures including umbrellas, antennas, or light posts provided there is minimal disturbance to the beach and dune system, no damage to vegetation, and the grade is restored.
 5. Minor recreational diggings and other forms of art on the unvegetated beach provided no removal or filling of sand at the site.
 6. The removal of windblown sand from paved roads and parking areas, beach access ramps, pools, patios, walkways or deck, not involving a change in the general grade and provided that any beach quality sand is returned to the beach and dune system seaward of the CCCL.
 7. The minor maintenance of bulkheads and seawalls specifically involving scraping, chipping, sandblasting, guniting, and painting.

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8. Minor structures, including but not limited to driveways, water wells, and irrigation wells, which are either located within the landward shadow of existing habitable major structures, landward of the second line of development of major structures, or landward of public evacuation routes.
9. Maintenance or repair of the structures listed below. The structure (s) must be located a minimum of 30 feet landward of the frontal dune, escarpment, or coastal armoring structure and the maintenance or repair must not expand or enlarge the existing structure (s).
 - A. Streets and roads, parking areas, and other paved areas not draining or discharging onto the beach; and
 - B. Swimming pools, provided the activity does not involve evacuation.
10. Landscape plantings located minimum of 30 feet landward of the frontal dune, escarpment, or coastal armoring structure which does not involve excavation of existing grade or destruction or removal of native salt tolerant vegetation.
11. Repairs to pile supported foundations which include replacing blots, hurricane straps, secondary members, and shore normal cross bracing.

If the department determines other proposed activities not listed above are exempt from the provisions of Section 161.053 (12)(c)9, F.S., and Chapter 62B-33 F.A.C., the department can issue a notice of exemption pursuant to paragraph 62B-33.004(3)(d), F.A.C.

SITING AND DESIGN CRITERIA OF THE CCCL PROGRAM

Improperly sited and designed buildings interfere with the natural functioning of the beach and dune system. A house built too close to the water's edge or a frontal dune feature is especially vulnerable to the destructive forces of coastal storms and inhibits the beach and dune system from undergoing the natural fluctuations which are a vital part of the recovery process. Homes that are not designed to withstand or avoid storm force wind and waves will not only sustain more damage, but they will threaten adjacent properties should they break apart and come into contact with neighboring structures. Improperly designed homes can also cause localized erosion. The department requires all structures to be sited and designed to avoid or minimize these and other types of adverse impacts to the beach and dune system. The department will not permit structures which are designed or sited in such a way as to cause a significant adverse impact to the beach and dune system. That is, the structure must not interfere with the system's ability to recover from a coastal storm, result in the destabilization of the system, or cause a take of sea turtle habitat.

Major structures are required to be located a sufficient distance landward of the beach and frontal dune to permit natural shoreline fluctuations, to preserve and to protect beach and dune system stability to allow natural recovery to occur following storm induced erosion. Structures must also be sited so as to not result in the removal or destruction of native vegetation which will either destabilize a dune or cause an increase in the amount of erosion by wind and water.

MODIFIED PHASE II WATER SHORTAGE FOR THE TAMPA BAY AREA

Modified Phase II water shortage restrictions are effective May 9, 2012 and expire on July 31, 2012. Lawn watering is limited to once per week schedule. The following is a schedule and summary of the restrictions unless your city or county has a difference once per week schedule or more stringent restrictions. Addresses with house numbers ending in 0 or 1: Monday; Ending in 2 or 3: Tuesday; Ending in 4 or 5: Wednesday; Ending in 6 or 7: Thursday; Ending in 8 or 9: Friday. Allowable watering hours are before 8:00 a.m. or after 6 p.m., regardless of property size. Hand watering and micro irrigation of plants can be done on any day, but is limited to the hours before 8:00 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or as specified by local ordinance. Reclaimed water remains subject to voluntary watering hours, unless blended with another water source or restricted by local government.

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Emergency Management

Be Prepared: 2012 Hurricane Season Begins

The 2012 Atlantic Hurricane season began on June 1st and lasts through November 30th. NOAA forecasts a near normal hurricane season with nine to fifteen named storms and four to eight of them reaching hurricane strength. However, it's important to remember that seasonal outlooks cannot predict where storms will make landfall and that it only takes one storm to wreak havoc on a community. In 1992, the total number of storms in the Atlantic basin was well below average, however, that was the year Hurricane Andrew, a category 5 devastated parts of south Florida. The 20th anniversary of Hurricane Andrew gives us a stark reminder to be prepared. Now is the time to begin preparations for severe tropical storms and hurricanes if you haven't already done so. Go over your plan with your entire family. Know where you are going if you need to evacuate and don't forget that not all shelters will allow pets. Make sure you are well stocked with supplies, medications, flash lights, food, water, and first aid supplies. Your local fire department or the Pinellas County Emergency Management office can tell you where the nearest shelters are located and if they are pet friendly or not.

REMINDER:

The town offers sand and sand bags to our residents. You must have a valid I.D. or driver's license to show you are a resident. Each person is allowed up to 20 bags and may fill them with the sand the town furnishes. They are made available during a hurricane or tropical storm watch and will be located at the gates of Friendship Park until the supply is exhausted. The distribution will then be relocated to Archibald Park, Madiera Way in Madeira Beach. Have your I.D.'s ready.

Remember during an evacuation you must head south on Gulf Boulevard or you may be turned around or denied the ability to proceed by the Pinellas County Sheriff's department.

Don't forget to notify the Madeira Beach Fire Department if you have special needs during such times. (727-391-3400) The staff will need to update your information.

Even a category one hurricane or low level tropical storm can cost billions of dollars of destruction on cities and towns. Millions of homes are in fact at risk, from Maine to the southern most tip of Florida, facing hundreds of billions of dollars in residential property damage.

Do not take this season lightly or become too complacent. Preparedness is the key to keeping yourself and family safe.

Environmental Facts

No other state and very few countries, if any, possess an abundance of high quality beaches as found in Florida. The 780 miles of sandy coastline are one of Florida's most valuable natural resources. Florida beaches earn this status because they serve several important functions, each being vital to maintaining the health of Florida's economy and environment.

The beach and dune system is home to hundreds of species of plants and animals which are dependent upon the beaches and dunes. For example, beaches are used by resident and migratory shore birds for resting, foraging, and nesting during the summer months. Five species of endangered or threatened sea turtles come ashore to

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Nest on the Florida's beaches. Over 30 animals considered rare within the state inhabit the beach and adjacent dune habitats. These plants and animals are adapted to living in the beach's harsh environment of salt spray, shifting and infertile sand, bright sunlight, and storms.

Beaches are also home to humans. Florida's beaches have attracted 15 million people to the state and 57% of Florida's residents live within 10 miles of the coast (State of the Coast Report, 1998). Both tourists and residents come to the beaches to relax and enjoy the sights and sounds of its natural beauty. Others visit the beaches to engage in boating, fishing, diving, and other recreations. Florida's beaches are an integral part of the state's economy, attracting tourists from around the world. Beach tourism generates at \$15 billion a year to the state economy (State of the Coast Report, 1996).

The beach and dune system is the first line of defense against storms. It acts as a buffer between the storm waves and coast uplands. During hurricanes, storm surges and waves encounter the beach and dunes before crashing into upland structures. When this happens the sand making up the beach and dune system may be temporarily lost to the offshore bar system, reducing the damage suffered by upland property and structures.

Florida's beaches host the largest gathering of nesting marine turtles in the United States and provide critical habitat for many species of native coastal vegetation. Chapter 161, F.S., provides for the protection of the endangered marine turtles and native coastal vegetation by allowing the department to condition the nature and timing of CCCL projects.

Marine turtle hatchlings instinctively move away from the shadows of the beach and toward the brighter horizons of the ocean. Artificial lights from buildings, streets, or parking lots draw them in the wrong direction and result in death from predation and dehydration. A single light left on near a marine turtle nesting beach can misdirect and kill hundreds of hatchlings. To prevent hatchling disorientation and adverse impacts to nesting turtles, exterior house lighting visible to the nesting beach are strongly discouraged. If exterior lighting is proposed, then it must be shielded or otherwise designed so as not to disturb nesting marine turtles or their hatchlings. Tinted glass shall be used for windows and doors which are visible from the nesting areas on the beach.

Native coastal vegetation plays a key role in the protection of the beach and dune system and upland structures. Plants native to the beach and dune environment help retain and build sand dunes which protect property from storm damage, provide food and shelter for unique coastal wildlife, and require less watering, fertilizer, and pesticides which saves time, money, and reduces pollution from unnecessary chemicals.

In order to protect native coastal vegetation, construction seaward of the CCCL may not result in the removal or destruction of native vegetation which would either destabilize a frontal, primary or significant dune or cause a significant adverse impact to the beach and dune system due to increased erosion by wind or water. Unless expressly authorized by the permit, native coastal vegetation destroyed during construction should be replaced. To minimize damage to native coast species, construction sites are to be located in previously disturbed areas or areas with exotic vegetation.

Modified Phase II Water Shortage Restrictions Continued

Pressure Washing: Pressure washing for aesthetic purposes is allowed once on an annual basis. Pressure washing for necessary purposes, such as prior to painting or to correct a safety hazard, is allowed as needed.

Car Washing: Car washing is limited to once per week on the designated watering day for the location. Fundraiser and commercial.

Other Water Uses: Restaurants shall only serve water upon request. Agricultural operations, commercial establishments, and industrial facilities must also comply with applicable restrictions listed in the water shortage order.

Deed Restrictions & Community Standards Enforcement: Home owner's associations and other entities must suspend any requirement to replace lawns, pressure wash or engage in other activity which increases water use during this water shortage declaration.

Xeriscape Plant List from Page 7

Trees

Bald Cypress
 Dahoon Holly
 Geiger Tree
 Gumbo Limbo
 Ironwood
 Live Oak
 Magnolia, southern
 Magnolia, sweet bay
 Myrsine
 Paradise Tree
 Pigeon Plum
 Red Bay
 Red Maple
 Sea Grape
 Silver Buttonwood
 Simpson's Stopper
 Slash Pine
 Southern Red Cedar
 Trumpet Tree

Shrubs

Beauty Berry
 Cocoplum
 Coral Bean
 Crinum Lily
 Firebush
 Florida Privet
 Holly, Stokes Dwarf
 Jamaica Caper
 Marlberry
 Necklace Pod
 Walter's Viburnum
 Wax Myrtle
 White Indigo
 White Stopper
 Wild Coffee
 Wild Coffee, Dwarf

**Accent Grasses,
Vines & Ground-
covers**

Bougainvillea
 Coral honeysuckle
 Cordgrass
 Corky stemmed
 Passion Flower
 Fakahatchee Grass
 Florida Gama Grass
 Lantana, trailing
 Liriope
 Mondo Grass
 Purple Love Grass
 Railroad Vine
 Sea Oats

Annuals/Perennials

Beach Sunflower
 Black eyed Susan
 Blanket Flower
 Lantana pineland
 Lantana wild
 Pentas
 Porter Weed
 Sea oxeye daisy
 Spider lily
 Tickseed

Palms & Cyads

Buccaneer or
 Sargent's Palm
 Cabbage Palm
 Coontie
 Everglad Palm
 Queen Sago
 Royal Palm
 Saw Palmetto
 Thatch Palm

Ferns

Boston Fern
 Leather Fern
 Swamp Fern

Basic Services:

Police: Pinellas County Sheriff
 Non Emergency.....727-582-6200
 Fire: Non Emergency..... 727-391-3400

Police & Fire EMERGENCY ONLY: 911

E-Mail Addresses

townclerk@townofredingtonbeach.com
 deputyclerk@townofredingtonbeach.com
 mark.davis@townofredingtonbeach.com

Electric: Progress Energy727-443-2641
 Water/Sewer.....727-464-4000
 Brighthouse.....727-329-5020
 Waste Services:.....727-572.6800
 Clearwater Gas:.....727-699-1958

The Board of Commissioners meet on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the Town Hall Assembly.

Town Hall office hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. Both the town clerk and deputy clerk are notaries. Notary services are provided FREE of charge to town residents.

Trash collection is provided on Tuesdays and Fridays with recycling on Thursdays. Recycle bins are available at town hall.