

**The Redington Beach Park Board**, along with the Garden Club and the Town of Redington Beach held a dedication of a memorial bench for former Park Board and Garden Club member, Mary Campbell on February 21, 2014. The Campbell’s were 50 plus years residents of Redington Beach. The bench was placed in Friendship Park next to the tree planted in memory of Guy Campbell. Guy Campbell was instrumental in starting the Park Board and was one of the first members when it was created on February 4th, 1975. Approximately 30 people attended, including Mary and Guy’s sons Guy Jr. and Ned Campbell.

**Dedicated Park Board Member** of 25 years, Bob Fay with sadness resigned in February. He joined the Park Board in 1989. He was chairman until his resignation.

**PARK BLVD BRIDGE**

**INDIAN SHORES** – Motorists and pedestrians headed to and from the beaches on Park Boulevard will need to find an alternate route in June.

That’s because Pinellas County officials announced plans October 30th for a major renovation to the Park Boulevard Bridge that will close the structure for about 30 days.

The bridge will remain in the open position to meet U.S. Coast Guard requirements.

A failure of the primary reducer on May 7 prompted the county to move forward with the upgrades. Plans are to replace the reducer, motor brake and adjust the air buffer mechanisms of the bridge mechanics, according to information from the county.

“People have been complaining about that bridge for some time,” said North Redington Beach Mayor Bill Queen. “So it’s good that you’re moving forward on this.”

Nancy McKibben, an engineering specialist for Pinellas County, said the work was scheduled in June because school would be out.

“It also will be hurricane season,” she said. “So if we need to have an evacuation, the bridge will be forcefully closed.”

Menke was asked why engineers couldn’t do one side at a time, leaving one lane open for traffic during the work.

He explained that the bridge is a single bridge, unlike the Indian Rocks Beach Bridge, which would nix that idea.

“There also will be some other construction going on,” Menke said, “and we could have some lane closures (leading to the bridge).”

Alternative routes during the construction will be the Indian Rocks Causeway and the Tom Stuart Causeway bridges.

The Park Boulevard Bridge was built in 1979, connecting Park Boulevard with the barrier islands.

*Redington Beach Newsletter* *March 2014*



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

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

***Mayor’s Message***

To all Redington Beach Residents

Re: Curbside Recycling

As part of our contract with Progressive Waste Solutions and incorporated with your quarterly statement, is a curbside recycling fee.

The Pinellas County Municipal recycling annual report indicated that 30% of us are participating. The company provides at no charge, the recycling bins and if you don’t have one, there are bins at Town Hall.

The recycle plant operation is single stream so there is not need to separate your items (please refer to page 9 of this newsletter)

I would encourage all of us to use the curbside recycling service for Thursday pick up. The more we recycle, the less solid waste is put into the landfill and the more we recycle, the environment benefits with conservation of some of our natural resources.

We continue to monitor Congress and the Florida Legislature for our Flood Insurance rate increase relief which affects so many of us, stay tuned.

As we approach spring and summer months and time to enjoy the Beach and the Gulf, please use caution as you cross Gulf Blvd.

***Nick Simons***

**NEW WATERING RESTRICTIONS FOR MARCH, 2014. PLEASE SEE TOWN’S WEBSITE OR PINELLAS COUNTY UTILITIES**



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

*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. The code enforcement officer provides interpretation and enforcement of all town ordinances and policies. Responds to citizen complaints and concerns. Researches and determines nature and severity of violation. 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.*

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

CODE ENFORCEMENT—ISSUES AND UPDATES

By Mark Davis

**EXCERPTS - CODE OF ORDINANCES SECTION 12-2 NUISANCES**

“It shall be unlawful:

- (1) To allow, suffer or permit palmetto scrub, weeds, vines, bushes, grass, thistles or other rank or noxious vegetable growth to grow or otherwise accumulate upon any premises within the Town or upon right-of-ways adjacent to such property, regardless of whether such premises are occupied or unoccupied.
- (2) To allow, suffer or permit any building or structure which by act of God, fire, decay or other cause may become structurally dangerous, unsafe, dilapidated or unsanitary to remain (in such condition) without forthwith doing and performing all things necessary to cause such building or structure to be reconstructed, restored, torn down or removed, in conformity with applicable laws or regulations of the Town which may be applicable in respect thereto.
- (3) To allow or permit or fail to remove anything which might be considered unsanitary by keeping, maintaining, allowing to exist or permitting anything whereby the life or health of any person may be threatened or impaired or by which or through which, directly or indirectly, disease may be caused or the environment of any person rendered unclean or unwholesome.
- (4) To allow the owner or occupant or family member of any residential living unit in any residential or commercial area of the Town to park or store or keep upon his premises, in the open or in the street or area adjacent thereto, any vehicle which is not in mechanical operating condition for immediate locomotion under its own power, or any derelict or junk vehicle, or to create or permit the use of any part of his premises to be used for the storage or parking or the presence thereon of any motor vehicle not bearing a current inspection sticker and currently licensed and registered and not mechanically capable of immediate operation under its own automotive power, or to permit the storage upon the property of rubbish, old cars or old unlicensed boats or old trailers or parts of trailers, or any other materials thereof.

Way too many times people believe the job of being a Code Enforcement Officer in Redington Beach just involves going out and issuing citations. In reality, behind every instance of authoritarian Code Enforcement there is usually a person who is suffering real consequences.

My job is about compliance and prevention. I try to encourage people to do things right and to educate them on Local and State Laws (Ordinances) so they may also educate neighbors prior to calling or filing a compliant right off the start. Without education, the same violations would always occur with many of the same instances for many people in non compliance. This is why courtesy notices are issued prior to issuing actual citations and court appearances. Only as a final effort do I issue a citation, remember anyone can violate an ordinance without knowing they have done so unless they have been educated. Before anyone is quick to have me issue a fine or citation, just look around at yourselves, are you complying with all town codes and have you made an honest effort to know the codes in your community? Are your complaints legitimate? You can review Town Ordinances online at Municode, at the Madeira Beach library, or at your Town Hall. If in doubt you can always call me. Redington Beach’s policy regarding Code Enforcement is proactive but public education is crucial for effectiveness.

**NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

**“ADOPT-A-SHORE” Registration Form**

**Volunteer’s Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Home Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cell Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DID YOU KNOW?**

Sea turtle nesting season will begin soon. May 1st through October 31st. Please remember to turn off or shield any artificial lighting you may have on during this time of the year if you are a gulf front property owner.

The beaches are patrolled for nesting and lighting violations during this six month season in an effort to increase survival rates to hatchlings, a threatened species Governed by local Town Ordinance, Section 4-9. Redington Beach is one of several Pinellas County Beaches where nesting activity takes place each year.

**TURTLE TRIVIA:** Florida beaches are home to 80% of Loggerhead turtles in the US. Only 1 in 1,000 baby turtles will survive to adulthood. Turtles migrate thousands of miles, but usually return to the same beach where they were born to lay their eggs. Loggerheads lay their eggs along the Pinellas shore line beginning in May, and hatchling continue until late October. After incubating for 2 months, the hatchlings break out of their shells and climb out of their nests. This is normally at night. Turtles scramble to the water and swim off shore. The main danger to the hatchlings is artificial light. Flash lights can scare the mother turtles when they climb up on the beach. When the babies are born, they head to the nearest light. Lights from houses and light poles make babies go inland, instead of to the water. For more information on Loggerheads, go to [seefloridaonline.com/turtles](http://seefloridaonline.com/turtles).

There is only one raccoon (Procyonidae) species in Florida.

There are but a few of the native wild life living in and around this area. Many are nocturnal and are only seen in the early morning hours, after dark, or in the late evening hours.

The Raccoon, Procyon lotor, is found in areas with trees, including urban areas, statewide. It is gray, brown and black with a pale brown underside. It’s face is lighter with a black mask. It’s hind legs are longer than it’s forelegs. It is 30-35” long with a 9-12” banded tail and weighs 10-15 pounds.

It is omnivorous and opportunistic. It’s diet includes fruits, seeds, vegetables, roots, amphibians, reptiles, fish, birds and insects. It also forages in garbage and has displayed an uncanny ability to open coolers and other camping equipment. Food plants includes sea grapes, beautyberry, grapes, pawpaws, Crataegus spp, Rubus spp, Oaks, mulberries, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, persimmons and cactus.

The raccoon typically sleeps in trees during the day, becoming active in the late afternoon. It has several den sites within it’s home range (1 mile in diameter for males, .75 for females).

Breeding usually occurs during December or January. The male wanders off in search of another mate. A litter of 3-4 kits is born about 60 days later. The female is very protective of her offspring's.

Predators incudes man, dogs, bobcats, panthers and great horned owls.

Raccoons are primary carriers of rabies in Florida and may also carry distemper and tuberculosis.

FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is continually faced with the task of paying claims while trying to keep the price of flood insurance at an affordable level. It has a particular problem with repetitive loss properties, which are estimated to cost \$200 million per year in flood insurance claim payments. Repetitive loss properties represent only one percent of all flood insurance policies, yet historically they account for nearly one-third of the claim payments (over \$4.5 billion to date).

Mitigation of the flood risk to these repetitive loss properties will reduce the overall costs to the NFIP as well as to individual homeowners. Accordingly, over the years, Congress has created a variety of funding sources to help repetitive loss property owners reduce their exposure to flood damage. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has grant programs and one insurance benefit. More information on these programs can be found on the noted websites.

*Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) a grant made available after a Presidential disaster declaration ([www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm))*

*Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) a grant that your community can apply for each year ([www.fema.gov/government/grantfma/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grantfma/index.shtm))*

*Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) a nationally competitive grant that your community can apply for each year ([www.fema.gov/government/grant/pdm/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/pdm/index.shtm))*

*Repetitive Flood Claim (RFC) a grant that FEMA administers for certain repetitive loss properties where there is no local government sponsor. ([www.fema.gov/government/grant/rfc/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/rfc/index.shtm))*

*Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) a grant that is reserved for “Severe” repetitive loss properties, i.e. those with their flood insurance policies administered by FEMA’s Special Direct Facility rather than a private insurance Company. ([www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/srl/index.shtm))*

*Increase Cost of Compliance (ICC) an extra flood insurance claim payment that can be provided if an insured building was flooded and then declared substantially damaged by the local permit office. ([www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3010](http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=3010))*

Check the websites and read up on the details of the funding programs that are appropriate for your situation. For example, if your state has not been declared a Federal disaster area for some time, look at the grants that have annual application procedures, not HMGP. Talk to your local planning, building, or emergency management official to see if your community is interested in applying for a grant for properties like yours. Keep your flood insurance policy in force. Several grants only fund properties that currently have a flood insurance policy.

PUBLIC WORKS

- Currently the Board of Commissioners are reviewing proposals for storm drain replacements in two locations, 6th Street and 155th Avenue. The are expected to choose a contractor and begin sometime during this budget year.
- Several large storm drain grates have recently been replaced and the Board of Commissioners have authorized the purchase of about a dozen more due to corrosion from saltwater.
- New basketball nets/trims have been purchased and will be in place soon.
- Town gardener, Chelon Glass and Public Works Assistant, Grant Allen have been hard at preparing Town Parks and grounds, after this year’s winter, for the summer months soon to come.
- A new memorial bench for the late Mary Campbell, a long time dedicated member of the Park Board has been placed in Friendship Park.
- Public Works Assistant, Grant Allen is looking into new lighting for the shelter at Town Park.

CODE ENFORCEMENT—ISSUES AND UPDATES CONT’D

Town Ordinance 2014-01, Section 6—283 and 284, Article X, Fences Walls and Hedges and Chapter 12, Nuisances, Article III Trees, Shrubs and Vegetation has been amended for clarification. It was passed by the Board of Commissioners on the final reading, February 18th 2014. Though it was sufficiently clear and enforceable it was amended to provide a greater clarity.

**REMINDER: Short Term Rentals are prohibited (under 181 days)**

COURTESY NOTICES

Courtesy notices are issued as a reminder to residents that a Redington Beach Code Violation has occurred or exists. On each courtesy notice you will find the nature of the violation. Generally the Town allows 72 hours to correct the violation, unless something more serious may require more time in which exceptions may be given. If more time is required, please contact Mark Davis. If appropriate, we will try our best to work with you.

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

By: Mark A. Davis

The Stormwater Management Program is part of the NPDES Program. It’s purpose is to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practical to and from the Town’s Municipal Storm Sewer or Water System using management practices, control techniques, system design and engineering methods and other provisions that are appropriate. In simple terms, the program was mandated by the EPA and was implemented by the Town in 1997 to reduce pollutants entering our waterways and drinking water supply. The Town uses several methods to accomplish this task, all of which have been authorized and approved by the EPA. Swales, CDS units, grassy areas, retention and detention areas, silt fencing, booming, cofferdams and street sweeping are just a few of the ways that are utilized for reducing contaminates prior to entering our waterways. Several years of planning took place prior to receiving our Stormwater permit in which we have to adhere to and enforce and be able to provide the documentation of compliance by the Town with the proof of enforcement. I hope through these quarterly newsletters, readers are more conscientious of the importance of keeping our environment free of pollution and harmful contaminates. As care takers of this land, it is important we all do our part not only for ourselves, but for generations to come.

The water quality portion of the NPDES permit requires that construction projects be designed as such that discharges meet water quality standards of the Florida Administrative Code. New development and redevelopment often increases the impervious land surface which leads to increase pollutant levels in the stormwater runoff. Any person who wishes to engage in land development or redevelopment activities must submit a plan (drainage site plan) clearly identifying the proposed storm water management provision and facilities. **All drainage plans submitted for review and approval must include a description of those measures which will be taken to provide adequate control of the quality of runoff water. The site plan must also provide provisions for adequate control of erosion and sedimentation.**

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE  
ELIMINATION SYSTEM

“ADOPT-A-STREET” Registration Form

Volunteer’s Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

If you would like to participate in the Adopt a Street Program, gloves and trash bags will be provided. Drop off location s will be assigned where to leave the removed litter.

NPDES: NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM CONT’D...

As an ongoing condition of the Towns NPDES Permit, educating residents of the community in the importance of Stormwater Management has been a major factor in compliance with EPA regulations. Throughout the many years of the Towns quarterly newsletters, I’ve tried to emphasize this with various articles, updates, laws, ordinances, reminders etc. As you read further you will see section 6-66 of the Towns Codes of Ordinances for your review. Titled: Compliance with NPDES requirements, I would hope everyone receiving the newsletter will at least familiarize yourselves with the some of these local laws that apply to home owners and property owners of the Town. If in doubt about any section that may apply too you, you may contact myself or other staff members.

As always, please do your part to protect our environment and the delicate eco system within our waters, for ourselves and future generations to come.

Section 6-66. Compliance with NPDES requirements.

A Compliance standards

- (1) New building construction within any zoning district in the town shall conform to the provisions of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency as more specifically set forth in the NPDES permit issued to the Town.
- (2) The Town’s certified stormwater management inspector shall, at all times during building construction or development, ensure that construction and contractors maintain a system for control of construction site erosion, sediment and water run-off.
- (a) Each building site plan for construction shall be reviewed to include the system or method to be used by the contractor to eliminate or control erosion and sediment at the construction site and potential pollution of the town’s stormwater collection system.
- (b) The certified stormwater management inspector shall periodically inspect each construction site to ensure that the site does not cause erosion or sediment that may result in a discharge into the stormwater system.
- (c) The certified stormwater management inspector shall maintain detailed records of all site plans and inspections of construction sites in the town for compliance with the town’s NPDES Permit, and shall report such data to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency for NPDES reporting purposes.
- (d) The certified stormwater management inspector shall report to the mayor all notices of violation or stop work orders issued by the certified stormwater management inspector to any contractor or property owner for non-compliance with the provisions of this section.

B Enforcement

- (1) *Stop-work order; other penalty.* In the event that any person holding a site development permit pursuant to this Code violates the terms of the permit, or implements site development in such a manner as to materially adversely affect the health, welfare or safety of persons residing or working in the neighborhood or at the development site so as to be materially detrimental to the publics welfare or injurious to property or improvements in the neighborhood, the certified stormwater management inspector shall issue a “Stop Work” order upon ascertainment of any violation of this section or other law pertaining hereto until such time as the condition that caused the “Stop Work” order has been, in the opinion of the certified stormwater management inspector, corrected.
- (2) *Violation and penalties.* No person shall construct, enlarge, alter, repair or maintain any grading, excavation or fill, or cause the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any of the terms of this Code. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section of this Code shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and each day during which any violation of any of the provisions of this section of this Code is committed, continued or permitted, shall constitute a separate offense. Upon conviction of any such violation, such person, partnership or corporation shall be punished as provided for elsewhere in this Code for misdemeanors of the third degree. In addition to any other penalty authorized by this section, any person, partnership or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of this section of this Code shall be required to bear the cost and expense of restoring the site to a condition acceptable to the certified stormwater manager.

HOME WATER USE SURVEY: This survey will tell you approximately how much water your family uses daily.

1. **Showers:** How many showers does your family take in a day? About how long is each shower?

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Number of showers    Number of minutes    Total shower time  
per day

2. **Baths:** How many baths does your family take in a day? A half tub is about 18 gallons, a full tub about 36 gallons

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family    Number of baths    Total baths per  
day

3. **Toilet flushes:** How many times a day does your family flush the toilet? (The average is four flushes per person.)

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family    Flushes per day    Total flushes per  
day

4. **Teeth brushing:** Most family members brush their teeth twice a day for about two minutes each time. Leaving the faucet on while brushing wastes a lot of water. How often does your family brush?

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family    Number brushes per day    Total brushes  
per person    Per day

\_\_\_\_\_ X 2 = \_\_\_\_\_

Total brushes per day    Minutes each brush    Total brushing  
time per day

5. **Hand Dishwashing:** How many times a day does your family wash dishes? About how long does the water run each time?

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Times dishes washed    Minutes the water    Total washing time  
daily    runs    per day

6. **Dishwasher:** How many times a week does your family run the dishwasher? Answer only if you have one.

\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 7 = \_\_\_\_\_

Uses per week    Days per week    Average uses per day

7. **Laundry:** How many loads of laundry does your family do each week? Answer only if you have a washing machine.

\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 7 = \_\_\_\_\_

Loads per week    Days per week    Average loads per day

8. **Other indoor uses:** Your family also uses water indoors in other ways. List some of these:\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How much water is used if each family member uses another 10 gallons per day?

\_\_\_\_\_ X 10 = \_\_\_\_\_

Number in family    Gallons per day    Total gallons per day  
for other uses

9. **Lawn Watering:** How many times a week does your family water the lawn? About how many minutes do you water each time?

\_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Watering days    Watering minutes    Total minutes  
per week    per day    per week

\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 7 = \_\_\_\_\_

Total Watering    Days per week    Average watering time  
minutes per week    per day

10. **Other Outdoor Uses:** Your family may use water outdoors in other ways. Estimate the number of gallons used for each activity:

\_\_\_\_\_ gallons used weekly for \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ gallons used weekly for \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ gallons used weekly for \_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_ Add to find total gallons used per week.

\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 7 = \_\_\_\_\_

Total gallons per week    Days per week    Average gallons  
per day

### Are you Flushing Money Down the Drain?

7.0 gallon/flush	51,000 gallons/year
5.0 gallon/flush	36,500 gallons/year
3.5 gallon/flush	22,550 gallons/year
1.6 gallon/flush	11,680 gallons/year



### Outdoor Uses Add Up

- A single lawn sprinkler sprays approximately five gallons of water per minute at a medium flow rate or 10 gallons per minute at a high flow rate.
- It takes about 660 gallons of water to supply 1,000 square feet of lawn with one inch of water.
- A broken sprinkler head wastes approximately 300 gallons of water in an hour.
- The average garden hose flows at 10-16 gallons of water per minute.
- A small leak in a garden hose can waste 700 gallons of water per day.

Average annual water consumption composite of is based on an average of a 4 person family with five flushes per person per day for 365 days.

How Much Do You Lose Through Common Leaks and Wasteful Practices				
Fixture	Leak Amount	Approx. Gallon/Month	Approx. Gallon/Month	Approx. Cost/Year
Drippy Faucet	slow	300	\$2.05	\$24.60
	Fast	600	\$4.13	\$49.56
	Small stream	2,000	\$13.80	\$165.60
	Large stream	4,000	\$27.60	\$331.20
Toilet	Tank/bowl seal leaks	2,000	\$13.80	\$165.60
	Sticks sometimes	10,000	\$69.00	\$828.00
	Runs until jiggled	20,000	\$138.00	\$1,656.00
	Runs constantly	100,000	\$690.00	\$8,280.00
Ice Machines	Valve sticks when running	28,000	\$193.20	\$2,318.40
	Valve sticks when open	86,000	\$593.40	\$7,120.80
	(if water cooler add:)	23,000	\$158.70	\$1,904.40
Irrigation	Sprinkler head broken	4,000	\$27.60	\$331.20
	Sprinkler head missing	8,000	\$55.20	\$662.40
	Sprinklers run daily	17,000	\$117.30	\$1,407.60
Swimming Pools	Splash outs from overfilling	4,000	\$27.60	\$331.20

**Section 6-66. Compliance with NPDES requirements Cont’d**

(a) For all new construction and major alterations, a drainage plan drawn by registered or licensed architect or engineer shall be submitted as part of the package submitted to the building department prior to issuance of a building permit.

(b) The drainage plan shall indicate the installation of proper erosion and sediment controls required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) that are to be implemented as construction sites to control contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer system by stormwater discharges from construction activities. All site drainage runoff must run only through established drainage structures so as to prevent excess or excessive water from gathering on the site or on surrounding properties to prevent flooding on the site and adjacent properties in general area of the construction. (Code 1980, 5-21(b); Ord. No 93-02, 1, 3-16-93 Ord. No. 2004-03, 4-20-04)

**CRS — COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM**

ALL Municipalities are required to meet certain requirements applicable to the Community Rating system, known as CRS. This program determines the communities insurance rates for it’s residents which is determined by what each community rating is. The Town’s current rate is 7, which entitles each resident a 15% discount on their flood insurance.

The Town of Redington Beach has maintained the highest rating possible by meeting all the criteria applicable for a community of it’s size, population, location etc. While the Town Staff is responsible for meeting the requirements to receive this rating, it’s important residents of the Town complies with Local, State and Federal codes that apply so that the community as a whole is not affected with higher insurance rates.

**CRS: COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM**

*WHAT EVERY TOWN RESIDENT SHOULD KNOW REGARDING FLOOD SAFETY, FLOOD INSURANCE RATES, FLOOD INSURANCE AND FIRE SAFETY*

**FLOOD SAFETY:**

Local flooding could occur in the Town, as a result of storms and during high tides. Flooding is dangerous and can happen within a short period of time. Even though water appears to be moving slowly, a flood 6” deep moving at a 3 ft. /second can knock people off their feet; a flood 2 feet deep moving at the same velocity can float a car off the road. The message is clear: Do not attempt to walk or drive in flood conditions.

**PROPERTY PROTECTION MEASURES:**

Protecting a property from flood damage includes retrofitting, grading a yard, correcting local drainage problems and such emergency measures as moving furniture and sandbagging. In times of hurricanes and tropical storms, measures should be taken to protect against high winds. One should consider installing storm shutters and reinforced garage doors.

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM):**

The FIRM is a map published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that is used by the County Building Department, realtors, lending institutions, architects, engineers and surveyors to determine in which Flood Zone a particular property is located and the base flood elevation (BFE). This information is useful to engineers and architects in building design and insurance underwriters in rating flood insurance policies. Lending institutions are now legally required to mandate that property owners with mortgages carry flood insurance on properties located in the flood zone. Since Redington Beach is a barrier island, the entire Town is designated a Special Flood Hazard Area and is located in either a VE or AE Zone. The town has several Base Flood Elevation (BFE) heights. The BFE is the height above mean sea level to which the lowest structural member/floor support of a new structure must be elevated to survive flooding so severe that its height is expected no more often that once in a hundred years. Information on the flood zone or the base flood elevation for your property can be obtained by calling the Redington Beach Town Hall on (727) 391-3875 and/or checking Web site: [www.townofredingtonbeach.com](http://www.townofredingtonbeach.com)

CRS: COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM CONT'D

ELEVATION CERTIFICATES:

All new construction or substantial improvements require a surveyor’s elevation certificate to document the height of the floor, structure and equipment, as well as breakaway walls, or hydrostatic relief vents required in enclosures for garage storage below the BFE. The town maintains a file of these certificates, and can provide copies to anyone as per availability.

It should be noted that the official file and elevation certificate information is what is used to determine insurance rates, or if enclosures or additions to a living space have been made below flood level. These illegal enclosures or changes will not be covered by insurance; only permitted expansions documented as meeting codes will be covered. Elevation Certificate copies are on the Town’s web page.

FLOOD INSURANCE:

The Town of Redington Beach participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and the Community Rating System (CRS) and currently has a rating of 7 with 10 being the lowest and 1 being the highest rating. Each rating below 10 gains property owners in Redington Beach, a 5% reduction in their flood insurance premiums. Since Redington Beach is currently rated at 7, we enjoy a 15% reduction. If you haven’t already done so, you need to advise your insurance agent that Redington Beach has a new NFIP/CRS rating of 7 at this time, so you receive the proper discount. (Please note that the 15% discount became effective May 1, 2013) Insurance writers should know this now, but it is best to check. Remember normal homeowners insurance may be required to participate in some grant programs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The Town is graded by NFIP/CRS and awarded points for various activities ranging from adopting flood and storm drainage ordinances, educational projects, such as this newsletter, for which we are allowed points. Some actions such as a mitigated retrofit and elevation of structures may qualify for grant monies.

Unfortunately, your elected officials and town staff can’t do it all! To a large extent, it depends on the cooperation and assistance of residents and property owners to make it work. Here are some ways you can help: keep erosion silt and trash out of drains – drains flow to the intra-coastal waters and affect beaches.

As a participant in the NFIP and NPDES the town has adopted ordinances on building construction, stormwater drainage, filling, grading and excavation. If you see any construction or excavating done without a permit posted, contact the building department.

There are numerous stormwater inlets on public and private properties in town. The Public Works Department inspects these inlets on a biannual basis to determine if they are being maintained. If you see anyone dumping trash, lawn clippings, etc. into these inlets, contact the building department. If seen at night or on weekends contact the police department at (727)582-6200.

THE TOWN’S PART:

Your elected officials; in an ongoing effort to keep the town safe from the dangers of flooding, has authorized or implemented the following: Redington Beach contracts with Pinellas County Building Department. They stand ready to advise property owners, architects and contractors regarding acceptable methods of flood proofing of proposed new construction or existing structures and to assist with applications for grant monies (see below). It also has an extensive library on these subjects free of charge. In the event of a storm, flood proofing can be accomplished by sandbagging door openings, etc. (not hydrostatic relief) or building a berm around your property to protect it from flooding. In the event of a storm, citizens are advised to stay turned to FM 94.9 as a primary source of storm data and WRBQ FM 104.7 as a secondary source. In the event of a hurricane, the police department receives regular updates from Pinellas County Emergency Management.

Amount of Water Used for Common Activities

**\*When using non-water conserving plumbing appliances and practices**

Savings to Be Achieved with Water

Conserving Devices

Toilet

Current flow rate: 5.0 gallons per flush

Low-flow device: 1.6 gallons per flush

Flushes per person per day: 5

- ◆ Gallons saved per person per day: 17
- ◆ Gallons saved per person per month: 510

Bathroom Aerator

Current flow rate: 3.0 gallons per minute

Low-flow device: 1.5 gallons per minute

Average daily use per person: 6 minutes

- ◆ Gallons saved per person per day: 9
- ◆ Gallons saved per person per month: 274

Kitchen Aerator

Current Flow Rate: 30 gallons

Low-Flow Device: 2.0 gallons per minute

Average daily use per household: 15 minutes (when dishes are hand washed)

- ◆ Gallons saved per house per day: 15
- ◆ Gallons saved per house per month: 456

Showerheads

Current Flow Rate: 4 gallons per minute

Low-Flow Device: 1.5 Gallons per minute

Average daily use per person: 10 minutes

- ◆ Gallons saved per person per day: 25
- ◆ Gallons saved per person per month: 760

By changing out just the above four plumbing fixtures to water conserving ones, a savings per person per day is 66 gallons. Per month, the savings comes to 2,007 gallons. Multiply this number by the number of family members and a major water savings can be achieved!



**Brushing Teeth**.... 3 gallons per minute when the water is left running



**Shower** .....40 gallons per 10 minutes



**Bath**....20 gallons



**Toilet**.... 25 gallons per day per person



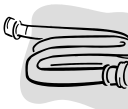
**Clothes Washer**.... 50 gallons per load



**Dishwasher**..... 14 gallons per load



**Landscape**.....360 gallons per day



**Hosing Driveway**.....130 gallons for every 15 minutes



**Car Washing**....100-160 gallons



Landscape and Fertilizer Tips for Homeowners and Those Who Hire Lawn Services

Here are tips to protect water resources:

Fertilizer

- Do not apply fertilizer before heavy rain.
- Use a slow-release nitrogen fertilizer product.
- Always read and follow instructions.
- Apply no more than the maximum amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus.
- Only fertilize twice per year, only during the growing season.
- Use a deflector shield on all broadcast fertilizer spreaders.
- Keep fertilizer and pesticides off sidewalks and driveways and out of water bodies.

Protect the waterfront

- Fertilizers should not be applied by either professional applicators or homeowners within 10 feet of a water body (such as a bay, lake, stream, canal, wetland or pond) unless a deflector shield is used. With a deflector shield, fertilizer may be applied within 3 feet of a water body.
- Waterfront property owners should establish a 6 foot low maintenance or “no mow” zone adjacent to water bodies to reduce the potential for fertilizer residues entering bodies of water.

STORM WATER RUNOFF

Direct downspouts and gutters to drain onto the lawn, plant beds, or containment areas.

Plant groundcover or use mulch on thinly vegetated areas to decrease erosion.

Use mulch, bricks, flagstones, gravel, or other porous surfaces on walkways, patios or drives.

Collect and use rainwater to irrigate plants.

Create swales or terracing to catch and filter stormwater.

Pick up after pets to reduce bacterial and nutrient pollution in storm drain systems.

Clean up oil spills and leaks using cat litter on driveways.

Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer, and soil from driveway onto lawn. Remove trash from street gutters.

Mowing

- Mow your grass regularly and at the highest recommended height so that clippings and their nutrients can be recycled.

- Keep lawn mower blades sharp.

Cleanup

- Leave short lawn clippings on the lawn. They provide nutrients to your lawn and result in a 20-30 percent reduction in fertilizer use.
- Keep grass clippings, vegetable material, and vegetative debris away from storm drains, ditches, conveyances, water bodies and roadways.

- Never hose down chemical spills. Keep absorbent materials such as ‘kitty litter’ onsite for spill clean-up.

Plants

- Select landscape plants that are well adapted to your site and have low water requirements.
- Treat specific weed areas rather than resorting to general “weed and feed” mixtures.

ON THE WATERFRONT

Remove invasive exotic aquatic plants by cutting, pulling, or raking. Remove dead plant material from water after using herbicides to reduce pollution.

Protect your mangroves. All pruning must be in compliance with existing laws.

Establish a 10-30 foot “no fertilizer” zone along your shoreline

Where feasible, plant native vegetation in the littoral zone in front of your seawall or along shoreline.

Decrease wave action and increase habitat by placing clean, native limestone rock in front of your seawall.

CRS: COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM CONT’D

The Town adopted a Flood Management Plan, including requirements for the FEMA 50% Rule. This states that, if a property is damaged more than 50% or if an owner wants to make substantial improvements, which exceed 50% of the fair market value of the structure only (not including the land), the owner will be required to bring the building into compliance with the NFIP regulations and town ordinance requirements for new construction. Literature on this is FREE of charge from the Town hall & Gulf Beaches Library in Madeira Beach , as well as online at the town’s web site.

**AVAILABLE GRANT PROGRAMS:** Include: FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance) RFC (Repetitive Flood Claims) SRL (Severe Repetitive Loss). Other information in retrofitting existing homes along with the above program information is available at Town Hall. For residents considering applying for grants it will be necessary to have the following items to determine eligibility and funding:

- Current Appraisal
- Current survey-site approval
- Current elevation certificate
- Recent estimate of construction costs to perform mitigation retrofits.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In past Newsletters I’ve mentioned Pinellas County Emergency Management no longer issues sandbags during hurricanes or tropical storms. Extensive studies have shown that using sandbags around doors and other areas of the home where water can enter, does not keep water from seeping in or prevent water damage inside the home. Sandbags are mainly used for diverting moving water such as building dikes or retaining walls.

Other methods of flood protection are available and will not deteriorate as plastic bags do and are not as awkward to handle. Many devices available today are also reusable and can be stored, taking up very little space.

The Town of Redington Beach has been issuing the last of our inventory the past couple storm seasons and the current inventory consists of approximately 400-500 bags. When the 2014 Hurricane and tropical storm season ends and the current supply of sandbags have depleted, Redington Beach will no longer offer sand and sand bags to residents. The remaining sand bags will be released upon the posting of a hurricane or tropical storm watch for our area? As a precaution, preparation for alternative flood protection methods should be implemented now. Remember, June 1st officially begins our hurricane season, so please do not wait until the last minute to begin preparations.

HOMEOWNERS FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM can help protect your home!

**Properly deployed at the first sign of trouble, these Kits can provide a water-stopping barrier** at the ground level of doors, drains and pipes. They can even help to prevent sewage backup.

- Each set includes 6 specially designed 26 x 14" Fb2™ bags, two 98 x 8" Rapid Pollution Deterrent™ bags and instructions
- Bags can be used to seal doors, garages and even toilets
- Bags activate fast with just fresh water
- Stops water, debris, waste and more from entering your home
- Non-toxic, biodegradable materials.

<http://www.sportsmansguide.com/>

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONT'D

HURRICANES

Hurricanes are violent storms which bring intense winds, heavy rain, storm surge, floods, coastal erosion, landslides and tornadoes. While it is difficult to predict the exact time, place and force of hurricanes, residents of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast states must be prepared. The season for hurricanes is June through November, with most hurricanes occurring mid-August to late October. Each season, on average, six hurricanes form in the Atlantic Ocean of which two become major hurricanes.

KNOW YOUR RISK WHAT TO DO

- Contact your local emergency management office to learn about evacuation routes and emergency plans.
- Get additional information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)), Citizen's Corps ([www.citizencorps.gov](http://www.citizencorps.gov)), the American Red Cross ([www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)) and NOAA's National Hurricane Center ([www.nhc.noaa.gov](http://www.nhc.noaa.gov)).
- Buy flood insurance. Anyone can get flooded, even if you don't live in a designated flood zone. There is a 30-day waiting period before activation of flood insurance policies. Homeowners insurance does not cover flood damage. Ask your insurance agent or go to [www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov).
- Inquire about emergency plans and procedures at your child's school and at your workplace.
- Make a family disaster plan that includes out-of-town contacts and locations to reunite if you become separated. Be sure everyone knows home, work, and cell phone numbers and how to call 9-1-1.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit with food, water, medical supplies, battery-powered radio and NOAA Weather Radio, batteries, flashlights, and other items that will allow you to get by for 3 days after a hurricane hits.
- Gather important documents such as birth and marriage certificates, social security cards, passports, wills, deeds, and financial and insurance records. Store them in a fire and flood safe location or safety deposit box.

PREPARE YOUR HOME BEFORE THE STORM

- Install permanent wooden or metal storm shutters or board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood.
- Install metal straps or hurricane clips to securely fasten your roof to the frame structure.
- Trim trees and clear rain gutters and downspouts.
- Plan ahead for protection of pets and livestock. For information go to [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) and search on "Pet Owners".

TOWN OF REDINGTON BEACH RECYCLING COLLECTION

Recyclable items are collected once per week on Thursday. Please place recyclable materials at the curb before 7:00 AM

What to Recycle:

Aluminum Cans

- Aluminum cans used for drinks or food
- Empty, rinsed

EXAMPLES - soda, beer or some pet food cans



Cardboard

- Corrugated cardboard boxes (3 layer)
- Clean empty and dry
- Flatten boxes please
- Cut to fit inside a curbside bin
- Pizza boxes **OK**, clean and empty, **NO** food grease, if bottom is greasy, tear off and recycle clean lid only.



Cartons

- Single serving beverage boxes
- Drink /juice boxes (no straws)
- Empty, rinsed



EXAMPLES - Milk or orange juice cartons, soup, broth or wine cartons.

Glass Bottles and Jars

- Empty
- Labels OK
- NO caps, lids, glass panes or mirrors



EXAMPLES - wine bottles or pickle jars

Mixed Paper

- Any clean, dry paper that tears
- NO paper towels, wax paper or tissues



EXAMPLES - white or colored paper, magazines or catalogs, phone books, junk mail or envelopes, wrapping paper, single layer paperboard items (such as empty cereal boxes)

Newspapers

- Clean and dry
- Inserts OK
- Remove plastic bags



Plastic Bottles

- Check for a neck! - recycle any plastic container with a neck opening smaller than the base
- Empty, rinsed
- Labels and caps OK - take caps OFF so that liquids dry out.



EXAMPLES - water, milk, or mouthwash bottles

Plastic #1-7

- Any plastic bottle or container marked with a recycling triangle and a number (empty, rinsed)
- NO Styrofoam, bags or items without a recycling triangle

EXAMPLES - plastic bottles, plastic containers such as yogurt, cups, margarine tubs, deli containers or mayonnaise jars.

Steel Cans

- Steel (tin) cans used for food (empty and rinse)
- Labels and lids OK
- Empty aerosol cans accepted by some city programs and at county drop-off centers
- EXAMPLE - soup or vegetable cans



Yard waste

- Must be piled or bundled separately

EXAMPLES - branches, leaves, brush or grass clippings



**Styrofoam** (peanuts, egg cartons and molded Styrofoam) Styrofoam is not collected in city and county recycling programs even if it has a recycling triangle and number on it: [pinellascounty.org/recycle](http://pinellascounty.org/recycle) for Styrofoam recycling options.